

A SHORT GRAMMAR
OF
CLASSICAL GREEK

DR. A. KAEGI

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A SHORT GRAMMAR
OF
CLASSICAL GREEK
WITH
TABLES FOR REPETITION

BY
DR. A. KAEGI
PROFESSOR AT ZURICH UNIVERSITY

AUTHORIZED ENGLISH EDITION
FOR HIGH SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES, AND COLLEGES

BY
JAMES A. KLEIST, S. J.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
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PREFACE.

This *Short Grammar of Classical Greek* is an adaptation of the *Kurzgefasste Griechische Schulgrammatik* of Dr. Adolf Kaegi, Professor in Zurich University, Switzerland. It will be accompanied by an English edition of the Exercise Books of the same author.

The reasons that seem to justify an attempt at making Prof. Kaegi's books accessible to English-speaking students of Greek are of a threefold nature: (1) The peculiar character of Kaegi's Grammar and Exercise Books, (2) the fact that both are based upon the same method of strict criticism, and (3) their favorable reception throughout Europe.

1. It was in the year 1884 that Prof. Kaegi published his *Griech. Schulgrammatik*. Some forty Greek grammars were then in use at the *Gymnasia* of German speaking countries, and the author could scarcely venture to add a new one, unless he was convinced that the characteristic features of his own book would justify its appearance and win for it a prominent place among the books that served a similar purpose.

What then are the merits of Kaegi's **School Grammar**?

Of late years, but especially since the issue of the *Lehrpläne für die höheren Schulen Preussens*, it was deemed necessary by men of authority on school matters to reduce the amount of grammar that had to be mastered during the college course by the students of Greek. Accordingly, there soon appeared in Germany a number of grammars which, especially in their etymological parts, discarded much of what was formerly required. The authors of these new text-books were guided by the correct principle that "it is useless and a loss of time to burden the mind of the young student with material he never or seldom meets with in the authors read at college."

Thus a considerable advance was made in the line of *short* school grammars. In many cases, however, the intended reduction was *not methodical*. It was not always based on an accurate knowledge of what frequently occurred in school authors and thus became necessary, or what but rarely occurred and was in consequence dispensable, in a school grammar. On the contrary, a thorough examination convinced Prof. Kaegi that much had been dropped in a merely *eclectic* manner, because it *seemed* superfluous to the authors of these books.

Against such eclecticism Prof. Kaegi made a resolute stand.

In order to find a *reliable basis* for his own School Grammar, in which he intended to omit all the useless ballast of rare forms, exceptions, finesses, etc., the author went over the whole range of classical literature as far as it came within the reading-scope of German *Gymnasia*, with the avowed purpose of preparing upon the above principle a school grammar and sifting the matter to be incorporated into it.

This long protracted labor put a vast amount of grammatical matter at the disposal of the author, and as he correctly thought that *the teaching of grammar must be subservient to, and determined by, the reading-matter*, he either omitted all the peculiarities and irregularities which are **seldom** met with in classical authors, or marked them by small print, or put them in special notes or chapters for reference.

Thus it is that Kaegi's *Schulgrammatik* shared on the one hand from its very first appearance *the advantage of brevity* with other grammars, and on the other far surpassed them, because his system of reducing the grammar was not at all eclectic, but *strictly methodical*.

Such is a brief sketch of the history of the *Schulgrammatik*.

In the first edition of this book the author said: "I wish to lay particular stress on this point, that the **reduction of the matter** might be carried much further, if the circle of classical school authors were drawn still closer than I have purposely done. It would be most useful, especially for a concentration of the teaching of Greek in our schools, if a list of the **Standard School Authors** (*ein Canon der Schulautoren*) were fixed upon by competent men."

The wished-for list appeared in the *Lehrpläne* for the Secondary Schools of Prussia in January, 1892.

These new regulations **prescribe as obligatory** the reading of:—

Xenophon's Anabasis, Hellenica, Memorabilia.

Plato and Thucydides.

Demosthenes' Olynthiacs and Philippics.

Herodotus, Homer, and Sophocles.

To these is usually added *Lysias*.

The time had therefore come for Prof. Kaegi to take a step further, and as the result of his studies he offered in October, 1892, the first edition of the *Kurzgefasste Griech. Schulgrammatik*.

In this *Short Grammar of Classical Greek* the author remained faithful to his principle that *the study of grammar is but to aid the reading of Greek*. Accordingly, all the peculiarities and irregularities that are only occasionally met with in the prescribed authors were either dropped or placed for *reference* in special chapters (60 and 113).

2. Those who appreciate Prof. Kaegi's grammatical methods will readily admit that an English edition of his Exercise Books was equally advisable.

Authors of grammars sometimes fail to publish corresponding readers. Teachers must consequently use grammars and exercise books of different authors. The disadvantages of such an expedient stand to reason: grammars and readers, not written to aid each other, will in many particulars pursue different ends. For instance, the exercise book will contain words, forms, and rules which are not learned in the grammar, or the latter will insist upon rules for the practice of which the former fails to furnish suitable reading-matter.

We are spared all these inconveniences in the present case; for besides his Grammar, we are indebted to Prof. Kaegi for two Exercise Books, which have been carefully worked out *upon the same method of criticism* that characterizes his Grammar. Indeed, they are so perfectly based upon the latter, that they furnish abundant material, both in unconnected sentences and in narratives, for the practice of such words only as are *current* in the same *School Authors* from which the material was taken for his Grammar, as well as of such rules only as must be perfectly

familiar to the student who wishes to read with ease the classical authors specified in the list of the Standard School Authors.

In view of these characteristic features of Kaegi's Grammar and Readers, it is hoped that they will prove a help for many a beginner in the study of Greek at the High Schools, Academies, and the High School (or Academical) Departments of Colleges in this country.

3. A word remains to be said on the extraordinary success of the books of Prof. Kaegi. The *Griechische Schulgrammatik* made its first appearance in 1884. It has since passed through the second, third, fourth, and fifth editions in the years 1889, 1892, 1896, and 1900 respectively. Soon after the publication there appeared a Bohemian, a Russian, a French, and a Polish edition.

The *Short Grammar* was received still more favorably. It first appeared in October, 1892, then in March, 1894, next in April of the same year, again in January and April, 1895, the sixth edition came out in January, 1896, the seventh in January, 1897, the eighth in January, 1898, the ninth in January, 1899, the tenth in January, 1900, the eleventh in January, 1901, the twelfth in January, 1902; in a word, within only ten years it has gone through twelve editions, the last of which comprised eight thousand copies. Nor should it be overlooked that Kaegi's Grammar appeared at a time when, to a superficial observer, there seemed little call for a new Greek grammar in Germany.

The Exercise Books have met with a similar success: within ten years Exercise Book I has been published six times, Exercise Book II has, within seven years, passed through five editions.

4. The present *Short Grammar* is not a mere translation, but to some extent an adaptation of Kaegi's Grammar, inasmuch as the translator has been forced in more than one chapter to depart from the German original, in order to answer the requirements of idiomatic English. Besides several minor changes, some paragraphs were dropped, as they seemed superfluous in an English edition, others were inserted where idiomatic considerations seemed to call for an addition to the German text. These changes are nearly all confined to the Syntactical Part of the work.

In order to conform to the present usage of this country, all Latin expressions, such as *genetivus qualitatis*, *accusativus cum infinitivo*, etc., have been superseded by their English equivalents.

In accordance with the latest researches, the translator has followed the author in adopting the spellings *ἀνύτω*, *ἀποθηήσκω*, *μυμήσκω*, *οἰκίρω*, *μείγνυμι*, *μείζω*, *τείσω* (of *τίνω*), etc., although they have not as yet found their way into all text-editions. The same applies to *Ξεῖ*, *πέ*, *φέ*, *χέ*, *ψέ*.

In the present work, the name of *first perfect* is extended only to those active perfects that end in the formative syllable *-κα*; all others, including aspirated forms, are designated as *second perfects*.

The *Tables for Repetition*, containing a list of verbs and a summary of the chief rules of Syntax, have been added as an appendix to the Grammar. In the *List of Verbs* those which are of comparatively rare occurrence are marked by smaller print. They may be omitted when the verbs are learned for the first time, but should not be passed over in the repetition. On the other hand, the *regular* forms of certain verbs that do not occur in the Standard School Authors have been added from purely practical considerations.

The Tables contain, moreover, a column of *Syntactical Remarks*. They are

arranged alphabetically alongside of, and for the most part in connection with, the list of verbs. They may be used exclusively for reference, or for repetition after the study of Syntax, or they may be studied with the respective verbs. In the latter case, the study of Syntax would be prepared and facilitated.

The *Chief Rules of Syntax* are intended to furnish a *brief* and *concise* sketch of the main features of Greek Syntax. They contain those syntactical peculiarities with which a student should be familiar after a few years' study of Greek. Teachers who have little time at their disposal, and indeed all who want to gain time for reading after the study of etymology, will do well to proceed at once to the Chief Rules and leave the Syntax of the Grammar (114-207) to those who wish to pursue it at greater length.

The translator has availed himself of such works as he found of assistance in his task, notably the Greek-English Lexicon of *Liddell* and *Scott*, the Dictionary to Xenophon's *Anabasis* by Professors *John W. White* and *Morris H. Morgan*, as well as the grammars of Professors *Basil L. Gildersleeve* and *William W. Goodwin*. The treatise on the Ethical Dative was enlarged according to *K. W. Krueger's Sprachlehre*.

All who have kindly assisted the translator in preparing the Grammar are asked to accept this public expression of his gratitude. A fair criticism and the suggestions of those who are engaged in teaching will enable him to make this *Short Grammar of Classical Greek* as perfect as a text-book for students should be, for whom only the best is good enough, and to make it worthy of its author, Dr. Adolf Kaegi, who has done so much for the advancement of the study of Greek.

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ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY,
ST. LOUIS, MO., June 6, 1902.

PART I: ON THE SOUNDS.

LETTERS: THEIR FORM AND PRONUNCIATION.

1. 1. The Greek alphabet consists of these twenty-four letters:

FORM		SOUND	NAME	
Capitals or Uncials	Small Cursives			
Α	α	ǎ (father),	Alpha	ᾠ Ἄλφα
Β	β	b	Bēta	Βῆτα
Γ	γ	g (gold)	Gamma	Γάμμα
Δ	δ	d	Delta	Δέλτα
Ε	ε	ě (bed)	Epsilon	Ἐ ψιλόν
Ζ	ζ	ds (beds)	Zēta	Ζῆτα
Η	η	ē (air)	Ēta	Ἡτα
Θ	θ	t'h (hothouse)	Thēta	Θῆτα
Ι	ι	ĩ (rim), i (eve)	Iōta	Ἰῶτα
Κ	κ	k	Kappa	Κάππα
Λ	λ	l	Lambda	Λάμβδα
Μ	μ	m	Mū	Μῦ
Ν	ν	n	Nū	Νῦ
Ξ	ξ	ks, x (axe)	Xi	Ξεῖ
Ο	ο	ō (hot)	Omīkron	Ὅ μικρόν
Π	π	p	Pi	Πεῖ
Ρ	ρ	r	Rho	Ῥῶ
Σ	σ, ς	s (sing), z (zero)	Sigma	Σίγμα
Τ	τ	t	Tau	Ταῦ
Υ	υ	ũ (dune in French)	Upsilon	Ὶ ψιλόν
Φ	φ	p'h (uphold)	P'hi	Φεῖ
Χ	χ	k'h (inkhorn)	K'hi	Χεῖ
Ψ	ψ	ps	Psi	Ψεῖ
Ω	ω	ō	Omēga	Ὠ μέγα

2. The form σ is used at the beginning of, and within, a word; the form ς at the end; thus,

$\sigma\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, $\sigma\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$. Also $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma$ - $\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ besides $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma$ - $\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$, etc.

Note 1.—The letter φ (*digamma, double gamma*) was in primitive Greek used for the sound v (as in *have*); e.g. $\varphi\acute{\omicron}\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ = *vicus*, $\delta\acute{\omicron}\varphi\iota\varsigma$ = *ovis*.

Note 2.—The only trace of another letter which originally belonged to the Greek alphabet, the semivowel j , *Iōd*, is to be found in certain grammatical facts, which could not otherwise be accounted for. See 77, 3.

3. Note the following points for **pronunciation** :

γ before γ , κ , χ , ξ is sounded as η before c , g , *ch*, x ;

as $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ *angelus, angel*, $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\chi\acute{\iota}\sigma\eta\varsigma$ *Anchises*,
 $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\kappa\upsilon\tau\alpha$ *anchora, anchor*, $\Sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\chi$ *Sphinx*.

ζ is equivalent in sound to *ds* in *beds*.

θ is neither like *t* in *tell*, nor like *th* in *thing*, but like *t'h*, i.e. *t* followed by *h*; thus $\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ *strike* differs from $\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ *stretch*.

ϕ is like *p* followed by *h*, as in *uphold*, χ like *k* followed by *h*, as in *inkhorn*.

ι is sounded as the vowel *i* in *ink*, not as the consonant *y* in *yonder*; hence Ἰωνία *Ionia*.

$\tau\iota$ is always like *ti* in *tin*.

σ and ς have the hissing sound, as *s* in *sing*, but are pronounced like *z* before the liquids λ , μ , ν , ρ , or the middle mutes (2, 4) γ , β , δ ; e.g. $\Sigma\mu\acute{\upsilon}\rho\nu\alpha$ *Zmyrna*.

ou has the sound of *u* in *rule*, *av* that of *ow* in *brown*.

Each vowel is distinctly heard in *ai*, *ei*, *eu*, and *oi*.

CLASSIFICATION OF SOUNDS.

2. 1. As to quantity, the simple **vowels** are either short (ϵ , o) or long (η , ω) or doubtful (\tilde{a} , \tilde{i} , \tilde{v}).

2. Proper **diphthongs** are

ai, *ei*, *oi*, *vi*, as in *Μαῖα*, *Δαρείος*, *Κροῖσος*, *Ἄρπυιαι*,
av, *ev*, *ov*, *ηv*, as in *Γλαῦκος*, *Ζεὺς*, *Μούσα*, *ἠΰξανον*.

3. Improper diphthongs arise from a combination of one of the long vowels, \tilde{a} , η , ω , with a following, (now) silent, ι ; hence,

$\alpha\iota$, $\eta\iota$, $\omega\iota$ with *iota subscript*; e.g. $\acute{\alpha}\iota\delta\omega$, $\acute{\eta}\delta\omicron\nu$, $\acute{\omega}\delta\acute{\eta}$,
 Αι , Ηι , Ωι , with *iota adscript*; e.g. Ἄιδης , Ἠιδέιον .

4. The **simple consonants** are classified according to the part of the organ of speech* which produces them and according to their characteristic sound, as follows:

Characteristic Sound	Orders of Sounds	Gutturals	Labials	Dentals
		Throat Sounds (κ-Sounds)	Lip Sounds (π-Sounds)	Tooth Sounds (τ-Sounds)
Mutes Momentary Sounds	Smooth Mutes	κ	π	τ
	Middle Mutes	γ	β	δ
	Rough Mutes	χ	φ	θ
Semivowels Continuous Sounds	Liquids	λ		ρ
	Nasals	γ = ng	μ	ν
	Spirants	ι	φ	σ

Note.—The term Liquids is often applied to both the liquids proper and the nasals μ and ν , hence to λ , μ , ν , ρ .

5. Double consonants are $\xi = \kappa\sigma$, $\psi = \pi\sigma$, $\zeta = ds$.

BREATHINGS AND ACCENTS.

3. 1. Every initial vowel or diphthong is marked by a breathing or *spiritus*, which is either

a) **rough**, *spiritus asper* (´), as the English *h* :

ἥρωσ *hero*, Αἴμων *Haemon*; or

b) **smooth**, *spiritus lenis* (˘), which is not pronounced :

Ἔρωσ *Eros*, Αἴγινα *Aegina*.

2. Every initial ρ is aspirated, *i.e.* marked by the *spiritus asper* ;
e.g. ῥήτωρ *rheto*r, Ῥόδος *Rhodo*s.

Double ρ in the middle of a word takes either both or neither of the breathings ;

e.g. Πύρρος or Πύρρος *Pyrrho*s.

3. There are three accents to mark the tone or pitch of voice :

a) the **circumflex** (ˆ) indicates a lengthened, drawn out tone :

Ἄγις, Ἀθηναί, ὀρθῶς.

b) the **acute** (´) indicates a high pitch of voice :

ἄγω, ἀγέλη, ὀρθός.

c) the **grave** (`) indicates a low pitch of voice :

ὀρθὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος. See 6, 3.

Note.—The Greek accents originally conveyed a *musical* meaning; we now treat them simply as *stress* accents.

4. **Position of Breathings and Accents.** — They are placed in case of small letters over the vowel: ὁ ἀνὴρ, in case of capitals before the vowel at the top: ἡ Ἑλλάς, in proper diphthongs over the second vowel: Αἰγαί, εἰ, εὐποίητος.

When breathing and accent fall on the same vowel, the breathing is placed before the acute or grave, but under the circumflex,

e.g. Αἴας ᾠμοσεν, δὲ ἄριστος ἦν.

When improper diphthongs (2, 3) are used as capitals, they take breathing and accent before the first vowel: Ἄιδης, Ὀιδεῖον — ἄδω, ᾠδή.

OTHER READING AND PUNCTUATION SIGNS.

4. 1. The sign of diaeresis (¨) shows that two vowels do not form a diphthong, but are to be pronounced separately,

e.g. Ἀτρεῖδης, παῖδων.

The double dot need not be written, whenever accent and breathing sufficiently mark the diaeresis, as in ἀντή, οἷς.

2. **Punctuation Signs.** — The Greek uses the period (.) and the comma (,) as the English; its colon and semicolon is a dot above the line (·); its interrogation point is like our semicolon (;).

DIVISION AND QUANTITY OF SYLLABLES.

5. 1. Every single consonant and every combination of consonants, which can begin a Greek word, is joined to the following vowel. *E.g.* ἔ-χο-μεν, ἐ-σθής, ὄ-πλον, δε-σμός, νυ-κτός, ἔ-στροφα, — but δελ-φίς, ἄρ-μα, ἀν-δρός — Πύρ-ρος, ἀγ-γέλ-λω — Βάκ-χος.

2. Compound words are divided according to their component parts: συν-έχω, προσ-άπτω, ἀπ-έρχομαι, ὄσ-περ.

3. A syllable is **short by nature**, when it has a short vowel followed by only one simple consonant: ἄ-γο-μεν, ἔ-χο-μεν, γέ-νε-σις.

4. A syllable is **long by nature**, when it has a long vowel or a diphthong: ἦ-ρωσ, Εὐ-ρώ-πη, ᾠ-δή.

5. A syllable is **long by position**, when it has a short vowel followed by two or more consonants or a double consonant: ἄχθος, ὀρθός, ἐχθρός, ἄξων, ἔζομαι, ὄψομαι.

6. The pronunciation of syllables which are long by nature must be carefully distinguished from that of syllables which are only long by position. Thus there is a difference between

πράσσω and τάσσω,	πράξις and τάξις,
πράγμα and τάγμα,	μᾶλλον and κάλλος,
βέβηκε and ἔνεκα,	ἄνθρωπος and ῥήτορες.

ACCENTUATION.

6. Nearly every Greek word (see 8) has one or other of the accents mentioned in 3, 3.

General Principles :

1. The **acute** can stand on short and long syllables. The **circumflex** is confined to syllables which are long by nature.

2. The **acute** can stand on any one of the last three syllables, but on the antepenult only when the ultima is short; *e.g.* πόλεμος, πολέμιος, σώματα.

3. An acute on the final syllable of a word which is not separated from the following word by some sign of punctuation is changed to the **grave**; hence Οἱ μὲν αὐτῶν ἦσαν ἀγαθοί, οἱ δὲ κακοί.

Note.— Exceptions are τίς, τί (67, 1).

4. The **circumflex** can stand on either of the last two syllables, but on the penult only when the ultima is short; *e.g.* δῶρον, δῶρᾶ, φεύγε.

5. Every accented penult must have the circumflex, provided it is long by nature and followed by a short ultima; hence,

θήρ,	but θήρες,	πολίτης, but πολιτᾶ,
σῶφρων, but σῶφρον,	φεύγω, but φεύγε.	

Note.— Exceptions are given in 9, note 3.

6. In compound words the accent generally recedes toward the beginning of the word as far as the above rules will allow (*recessive* accent);

<i>e.g.</i>	ὁ φίλος <i>the friend</i> , but ἄφιλος <i>friendless</i> ,
	ἡ τιμή <i>the honor</i> , “ ἄτιμος <i>dishonored</i> ,
	ὁ νοῦς <i>the mind</i> , “ εὐνοῦς <i>well-minded</i> ,
	ἑκὼν <i>willing</i> , “ ἄκων (ἀέκων) <i>unwilling</i> .

CLASSIFICATION OF WORDS ACCORDING TO THEIR ACCENT.

7. A word

with the acute on the ultima is called Oxytone: τιμή, ὁδός.

with the acute on the penult is called Paroxytone: λόγος.

with the acute on the antepenult is called Proparoxytone: ἄνθρωπος.

with the circumflex on the ultima is called Perispōmenon: τιμῶν.

with the circumflex on the penult is called Properispōmēnon: δῶρον.

without any accent on the ultima is called Barytone: λόγος, δῶρον.

PROCLITICS OR WORDS THAT HAVE NO ACCENT.

8. 1. Ten monosyllables are called Atonics (*toneless*) or Proclitics (*leaning forward*) because they attach themselves so closely to the following word as to have no accent of their own. The proclitics are:

- a) the four forms of the article: ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ.
- b) the three prepositions: εἰς, ἐν, and ἐκ (ἐξ).
- c) the two conjunctions: εἰ (if) and ὡς (how, that, as).
- d) the negative: οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ).

2. Still these proclitics sometimes take an accent:

- a) All are accented, when followed by an enclitic (9 *seqq.*): ὄδε, εἴτε, οὕτε.
- b) Besides, the negative οὐ is accented before a punctuation mark, *i.e.* at the end of a sentence where it has no following word to lean upon: φῆς ἢ οὐ; — Χειρίσοφος τὸν ἠγεμόνα ἔπαισε μὲν, ἔδησε δ' οὐ.

ENCLITICS.

9. 1. Some few words of one or two syllables are called Enclitics (*leaning upon*) because they attach themselves so closely to the preceding word as generally either to lose their own accent or to throw it as an acute upon the preceding word. The enclitics are:

- a) nine forms of the personal pronoun: μου, μοί, μέ—σοῦ, σοί, σέ—οὔ, οἷ, εἶ, 61; 62.
- b) the indefinite pronoun τις, τι in all its cases, 67, 2.
- c) the indefinite adverbs πού, ποί, ποθέν, πώς, πῆ, ποτέ, 69.
- d) the present indicatives of φημί and εἰμί, except φῆς and εἶ, 104, 1. 3.
- e) the particles γέ, τέ, τοί, νύν, πέρ, πώ.
- f) the inseparable suffix -δε in ὄδε, τοσόσδε, οἰκόνδε, etc.

2. The following rules illustrate the different cases of enclisis:

- a) The accent of the enclitic is lost

1. after a perispomenon:

{ σοφῶν τις,
σοφῶν ἐστιν.

2. after an oxytone or an atonic word ; $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{σοφός τις,} \\ \text{these, however, receive the acute} \\ \text{(not the grave):} \\ \text{σοφοί εἰσιν,} \\ \text{οὔτε — οὔποτε.} \end{array} \right.$
3. after a proparoxytone or a properispomenon, which, in addition to their own accent, receive an acute on their ultima : $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄνθρωπος τις,} \\ \text{ἄνθρωποί εἰσιν,} \\ \text{δῶρά ἐστιν.} \end{array} \right.$
- b) After a paroxytone, enclitics of one syllable lose their accents, enclitics of two syllables keep them : $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{λόγος τις,} \\ \text{λόγοι τινές,} \\ \text{λόγων τινῶν.} \end{array} \right.$

Note 1.—In the use of enclitics it never happens that more than two syllables remain without an accent;

hence σοφοί τινες and σοφῶν τινων,
but λόγοι τινές and λόγων τινῶν.

Note 2.—When several enclitics follow in succession, each throws its accent as acute upon the preceding: εἶ πῶς τίς τινά ποι πέμποι.

Note 3.—By joining certain of the enclitics to the preceding words, compounds arise whose accents deviate from the rule given in 6, 5; e.g. οὔτε, μήτε, ὥστε, οὔτις.

10. Enclitics are accented or orthotoned:

- a) according to 9, 2 b: after paroxytones, when the enclitic is dissyllabic.
- b) according to 9, note 2: before other enclitics.
- c) when special stress is required: σὺν σοί, πρὸς σέ (61, 1).
- d) when the syllable upon which the accent was to fall is elided (17); e.g. καλὸς δ' ἐστίν.
- e) at the beginning of a sentence; e.g. εἰσὶν ἐκάστοις λόγοι — φαμέν τοῖνυν.

For οἶ, σφίσιν see 62; for ἔστιν see 104, 3, 1. 2.

THE PRINCIPAL PHONETIC LAWS.

11. Changes of Vowels. — A certain regularity in the change of vowels often appears in words which belong to the same stem, both in regard to the quantity and the quality of the vowel.

1. Change of Quantity (“Weakening or Shortening of Vowels”).—The following examples show a substitution of weaker (short) for stronger (long) sounds, or the reverse:

ā and ǎ: εἶπω, εἶω.	εἰ and ἰ: λείπω, λιπέιν.
η and ǎ: τιμήσω, τιμάω.	ī and ἰ: τρίβω, τριβή.
η and ε: ποιήσω, ποιέω.	ευ and ū: φεύγω, φύγή.
ω and ο: δουλώσω, δουλόω.	ū and ū: λύσω, λυτός.

2. Change of Quality (*Ab laut*).—In like manner there is a change of quality between ε and ο, εἰ and οἰ, ευ and ου, η and ω.

e.g. ε and ο:	λέγω, λόγος,	νέμω, νομή,	τεκεῖν, τέτοκα.
ει and οι:	λείπω, λοιπός,	κείμει, κοίτη,	πέιθω, πέποιθα.
ευ and ου:	σπεύδω, σπουδή,	κέλευθος, ἀκόλουθος.	
η and ω:	ἀργήω, ἀρωγός,	πήσσω, πτωχός,	ρήγνυμι, ἔρρωγα.

3. The following table results from a combination of either change:

QUANTITY.		QUALITY.	
Strong.	Weak.	Ablaut.	
η	ᾶ	ω:	φήμη, φᾶτός, φωνή — βῆναι, βᾶσις, βωμός.
η	ε	ω:	θημών, θετός, θωμός — ἦσω, ἐτός, ἀνώμαι.
ει	ῖ	οι:	λείπειν, λιπέιν, λοιπός — πείθειν, πεπίθειν, πέποιθα.
ευ	ῦ	ου:	σεύω, ἔσσυμαι, ἔσσοι — ἐλεύσομαι, ἤλυθον, εἰλήλουθα.

Moreover, the proximity and influence of the liquids cause the interchange of

ε	ᾶ	ο:	τρέπω, τράπειν, τρόπος — στέλλω, σταλήναι, στόλος. τέμνω, ταμίας, τομή — μένος, μᾶνῆναι, μέμονα.
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12. The **Lengthening of Vowels** in the **Nominative**. — The long vowels η and ω in the nominative singular are often due only to a lengthening of ε and ο; which reappear in the other cases;

e.g.	ποιμήν, but ποιμέν-ος, etc.,	δαίμων, but δαίμον-ος, etc.,
	χιών, but χιόν-ος, etc.,	ρήτωρ, but ρήτορ-ος, etc.

13. **Compensative Lengthening** is the lengthening of a vowel to make up for the loss of consonants. A short vowel with two or three consonants is replaced by a long vowel with one consonant, and consequently a vowel long by position is replaced by one long by nature. This compensative lengthening changes

ᾶ mostly to ᾷ:	thus παντ-ς	λυσαντ-σι	ἔμιαν-σα	μελαν-ς
	becomes πᾶς,	λύσασι,	ἐμίᾳνα,	μέλας.
more rarely to η:	thus ἐφαν-σα			
	becomes ἔφῆνα.			
ε always to ει:	thus χαριεντ-ς	λυθεντ-σι	ἔστελ-σα	έν-ς
	becomes χαρίεις,	λυθείσι,	ἔστειλα,	εἶς.
ο always to ου:	thus διδοντ-ς	γεροντ-σι	παιδευοντ-σι	
	becomes διδούς,	γέρουσι,	παιδεύουσι.	
ῖ always to ῖ:	thus ἐκριν-σα			
	becomes ἔκρινᾳ.			
ῦ always to ῦ:	thus φυντ-ς	δεικνυντ-σι	ἤμνυ-σα.	
	becomes φύς,	δεικνύσι,	ἤμῦνα.	

14. **Syncope** (a cutting up or short) consists in dropping within a word a short vowel between consonants; e.g. γίγνομαι, stem γεν, for γιγένομαι. Compare *gigno, genui*.

15. **Metathesis** (*transposition*) consists in placing a short vowel after a simple liquid (λ, μ, ν, ρ) instead of before the same. The vowel is generally lengthened;

e.g. $\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\sigma\sigma$, $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\text{-}\nu\omega$, $\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\text{-}\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\pi\omicron\rho\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\iota\nu$,
 $\theta\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma$, $\kappa\lambda\eta\text{-}\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\tau\mu\grave{\eta}\text{-}\sigma\iota\varsigma$, $\theta\nu\eta\text{-}\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\rho\omega\text{-}\tau\alpha\iota$.

16. 1. **Contraction** unites in one long vowel or diphthong two vowels that follow each other within a word. Thus $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\omega\nu$ becomes $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\pi\lambda\acute{o}\text{-}\omicron\upsilon$ becomes $\pi\lambda\omicron\hat{\upsilon}$, $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$ becomes $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$.

For the different modes of contraction, see the treatise on Inflection.

2. The contracted syllable receives an accent, if either of the two contracted vowels was accented: the circumflex, if the accent was on the first, the acute, if it was on the second vowel. Thus

$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\epsilon$ becomes $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\omicron\nu$ becomes $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\omega\nu$,
 $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega\nu$ becomes $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\beta\epsilon\beta\alpha\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ becomes $\beta\epsilon\beta\acute{\omega}\varsigma$,
 $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ becomes $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon$, $\tau\iota\mu\alpha\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega$ becomes $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$.

17. 1. **Elision** consists in dropping a short final vowel before a word beginning with a vowel. The sign of elision is the apostrophe ('); e.g. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi'$ $\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\tau\hat{\omega}$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}$ $\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\tau\hat{\omega}$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda'$ $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\omega}$ for $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}$ $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\omega}$, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$ from $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{o}$ and $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$.

Note. — The vowel ν , — a and o in monosyllables, — $\acute{\iota}$ in $\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\iota}$, $\acute{\alpha}\chi\rho\iota$, $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\chi\rho\iota$, $\tau\acute{\iota}$, $\tau\acute{\iota}$ and $\delta\tau\iota$ are never elided.

2. Elision influences the accent as follows:

- a) in oxytone prepositions and conjunctions it is lost:
 thus $\acute{\epsilon}\pi'$ $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omicron\acute{\iota}$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}$ $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omicron\acute{\iota}$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda'$ $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\omega}$ for $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}$ $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\omega}$.
- b) in all other oxytones it recedes as acute upon the preceding syllable: $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}$ $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu'$ $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\rho\alpha\sigma\alpha\varsigma$, $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{\alpha}$ $\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}$ $\pi\alpha\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ $\sigma\epsilon$ $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}$, — $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\alpha}\theta'$ $\grave{\eta}\nu$ for $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\theta\acute{\alpha}$ $\grave{\eta}\nu$, $\phi\acute{\eta}\mu'$ $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\omega}$ for $\phi\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$ $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\omega}$.
- c) in all barytones it remains unchanged:
 $\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ $\sigma\omicron\acute{\iota}$ $\omicron\upsilon\tau'$ $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omicron\acute{\iota}$ $\tau\alpha\upsilon\tau'$ $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$.

18. 1. **Crisis** (*mixture*) is the contraction of the final vowel or diphthong with the initial vowel of the following word.¹ Its sign is the coronis (').

The contracted vowel receives an iota subscript, if the last of the vowels to be contracted was an ι ; thus $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\omega}\grave{\iota}\mu\alpha\iota$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\omega}$ $\omicron\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\iota$, but $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\nu$ for $\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu$.

¹ Elision, therefore, serves to avoid an hiatus which occurs when the final and the initial vowel of two successive words collide. Crasis serves the same purpose, 18. See also 24.

2. Crasis is most frequent with the article, the relative and with *καί* and *πρό*.

ὁ ἀνὴρ, τὰ ἄλλα, ἃ ἐγώ, καὶ ἐν, καὶ ἄν, προέλεγον,
becomes ἀνὴρ, τὰλλα, ἀγώ, κὰν, κἄν, προῦλεγον.

3. The accent of the first word is generally lost, that of the second determines which syllable is to have the accent after the contraction.

19. Concurrence of Consonants. — Two or more adjoining consonants never remain unchanged, but are subject to certain modifications which are made according to definite principles. The second consonant is generally left unaltered and a change is produced only in the first of the two sounds. This euphonic change is especially brought about by assimilation (*change to a like sound*), dissimilation (*change to a different sound*), and elision (*suppression of a sound*).

Special attention is due to the euphonic changes :

a) in the nom. sg. and dat. pl. of the 3d decl., 38 *seqq.*

b) in the third class of verbs (with *-jō* in the present), 77, 3.

c) in the formation of tenses of mute verbs, 82 ; 83.

d) in the final consonants of prepositions in compounds, as in 20.

20. Before the **rough breathing** a smooth mute is changed to the corresponding rough :

thus οὐκ οὔτος, ἀπ' οὐ, ἀντ' ὄν, ἐπ' and ὀδός,
becomes οὐχ οὔτος, ἀφ' οὐ, ἀνθ' ὄν, ἔφοδος.

21. Changes in the Rough Mutes. —

1. If two successive syllables begin each with a rough mute, generally one of the two is changed to the corresponding smooth ; in particular

the first is changed in the reduplication : πεφύτευκα — τίθημι,
74, 1.

and in the aor. pass. of θύω and τίθημι : ἐτύθην, ἐτέθην.

the second is changed in the aor. imper. pass. : παιδεύθητι
for παιδεύθηθι, 78, 8.

In other cases, however, both rough mutes remain unchanged. Thus in ὠρθώθην, ηὔθύνθην, ἐθέλχθην, ἐφάνθην, πεφάνθαι, ἐκαθάρθην, κεκαθάρθαι, φάθι, ἐχύθην, etc.

2. Whenever in several monosyllabic stems the final rough mute is dropped, the initial consonant is changed to the corresponding rough ; thus in the stems ταφ-, ταχ-, τρεφ-, τρεχ-, τρυφ- and τριχ-.

Compare *τάφος*, *ταχύς*, *τρέφω*, *τρέχω*, *τρυφή*, *τρίχες*,
with *θάπτω*, *θάπτων*, *θρέψω*, *ἔθρεξα*, *θρύπτω*, *θριξίν*.

There are initial and final rough mutes in *τεθράφθαι* (from *τρέφω*, but *τετράφθαι* from *τρέπω*), *τεθάφθαι* and *ἐθάφθην* (from *θάπτω*).

22. Initial *ρ* is doubled when a short vowel precedes it whether as augment or as reduplication:

ἔρριπτον, *ἔρριψα*, — *ἔρριφα*, *ἔρρωμαι*.

Thus also in composition: *ἐπιρρίπτω*, *διαρρήγγυμι*, *ἄρρωστος*, *ἀπόρρητος*.

23. Rule for Consonantal Termination. — No Greek word can end in any other consonant than *ν*, *ρ*, or *σ* (*ξ*, *ψ*). Consequently, other consonants which by rights should stand at the end of a word must be dropped. Thus *παῖ* is for *παιδ*, *σῶμα* for *σώματ*.

Note. — The two particles *ἐκ* and *οὐκ* are only apparent exceptions; for these proclitics (8) attach themselves so closely to the following word as to coalesce into one; consequently, *κ* must be considered as being in the middle of the word thus formed. Compare *οὐκέτι*, and 24, 2. 3.

MOVABLE FINAL CONSONANTS.

24. 1. N movable (*ν ἐφέλκυστικόν δραωνη ἀφ᾽ ἑαυτοῦ*) is added¹
- to third persons in *-ε(ν)* and *-σι(ν)*: *ἐπαίδευε(ν)*, *ἐπαίδευσε(ν)*, *παιδεύουσι(ν)*, *δίδωσι(ν)*, *διδόασι(ν)*, *εἰσὶ(ν)*.
 - to datives and locatives in *-σι(ν)*: *πασι(ν)*, *Ἀθήνησι(ν)*.
 - to some other words with similar endings: *εἴκοσι(ν)*, — *ἑστί(ν)*.

This *ν* may or may not stand before a following consonant, it must stand before a following vowel, as well as before punctuation marks.

2. Σ movable is taken by *οὕτω thus*, and *ἐκ out*; the spelling is *οὕτως* and *ἐξ* before vowels.

E.g. *οὕτω γράφω*, but *οὕτως ἔγραφον* — *ἐκ τοῦ οἴκου*, but *ἐξ οἴκου*.

3. A movable guttural is sometimes added to the negative *οὐ*.

Use *οὐκ* before vowels with the smooth breathing: *οὐκ ἀγαθόν*,
οὐχ before vowels with the rough breathing: *οὐχ ἀπλῶς*,
οὐ before all consonants: *οὐ καλῶς*, *οὐ ῥαδίως*.

Note. — Before a punctuation mark, *οὐ* is accented, *οὐ̂* (8, 2), even when followed by a vowel:

Ἐξικνούντο γὰρ οὐ̂, οὐδ̂ ἔβλαπτον οὐδέν.

Εἶτε μηνύουσιν εἶτε καὶ οὐ̂: ἀμφοτέρα γὰρ εἰκάζεται.

¹ See foot-note on page 9.

PART II. : INFLECTION.

I. INFLECTION OF NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

PRELIMINARY NOTES.

25. 1. Unlike the Latin, the Greek language has a special form for the **dual** number (71 ; 96), but none for the ablative case.

2. Note the following rules of **gender** :

- a) The names of males are masculine. So are those of rivers, winds and months.
- b) The names of females are feminine. So are those of trees, countries, islands and towns.
- c) Most diminutives are neuter, even when they denote persons: τὸ παιδίον *the little boy, little girl.*

3. **Neuters** have in each number but one form for the nominative, accusative and vocative. These cases always end in the plural in -ᾶ.

4. The **vocative** and **nominative** plural are always, the vocative and nominative singular are often, alike in form.

5. The **accent** remains, as long as the general rules of accentuation (6) allow, on that syllable which has it in the nom. sing. Final -αι and -οι are accounted short.

Note. — A few exceptions are mentioned in 36, 6. 7 and 67, 2.

6. In the genitive and dative cases, such final syllables as are long and accented generally have the circumflex. In other cases they take the acute.

The circumflex on the ultima in the nom., acc. and voc. is met with only in some monosyllables and in contracted words.

THE ARTICLE.

26. Like the English, the Greek has a definite article, but, unlike our idiom, it has a separate form for each gender: ὁ ἢ τό *the.*

Sing. Nom.	ὁ ἡ τό	<i>the</i>	Plur. Nom.	οἱ αἱ τά
Gen.	τοῦ τῆς τοῦ	<i>of the</i>	Gen.	τῶν τῶν τῶν
Dat.	τῷ τῇ τῷ	<i>to (for) the</i>	Dat.	τοῖς ταῖς τοῖς
Acc.	τόν τήν τό	<i>the</i>	Acc.	τούς τάς τά

Note. — The article has no form for the vocative; in its place the interjection δ is used in all numbers.

A-DECLENSION.

27. It includes all words with stems in *-a*, which in certain cases of the singular is changed to η . The A-declension corresponds in general to the first declension in Latin; it contains masculines and feminines.

28. FEMININES IN \bar{a} , η , AND \check{a} .

Stems :	οἰκῖᾱ- <i>house</i>	χωρᾱ- <i>country</i>	στρατιᾱ- <i>army</i>	δοξᾱ- <i>opinion</i>	Μουσαῖ- <i>Muse</i>
Sing. N. V.	ἡ, ὦ, οἰκίᾱ	χώρᾱ	στρατιά	δόξᾱ	Μουσαῖ
G.	τῆς οἰκίας	χώρας	στρατιᾱς	δόξης	Μούσης
D.	τῇ οἰκίᾳ	χώρᾳ	στρατιᾱ	δόξῃ	Μούσῃ
A.	τήν οἰκίαν	χώραν	στρατιάν	δόξᾱν	Μουσαῖν
Plur. N. V.	αἱ, ὦ, οἰκίαι	χώραι	στρατιαί	δόξαι	Μούσαι
G.	τῶν οἰκιῶν	χωρῶν	στρατιῶν	δοξῶν	Μουσῶν
D.	ταῖς οἰκίαις	χώραις	στρατιαῖς	δόξαις	Μούσαις
A.	τάς οἰκίας	χώρας	στρατιάς	δόξας	Μούσας
Stems :	μάχᾱ- <i>battle</i>	νικᾱ- <i>victory</i>	τιμᾱ- <i>honor</i>	θαλαττᾱ- <i>sea</i>	γεφυρᾱ- <i>bridge</i>
Sing. N. V.	ἡ, ὦ, μάχῃ	νίκη	τιμή	θάλαττᾱ	γέφυρᾱ
G.	τῆς μάχης	νίκης	τιμῆς	θαλάττης	γεφύρας
D.	τῇ μάχῃ	νίκῃ	τιμῇ	θαλάττῃ	γεφύρᾳ
A.	τήν μάχην	νίκην	τιμῆν	θάλαττᾶν	γέφυρᾶν
Plur. N. V.	αἱ, ὦ, μάχαι	νικαι	τιμαί	θάλατται	γέφυραι
G.	τῶν μαχῶν	νικῶν	τιμῶν	θαλαττῶν	γεφυρῶν
D.	ταῖς μάχαις	νίκαις	τιμαῖς	θαλάτταις	γεφύραις
A.	τάς μάχας	νίκας	τιμάς	θαλάττας	γεφύρας

1. Change of *a* to η in the singular.

- a) An *a* in the nominative after ϵ , ι , ρ remains throughout the singular (*a*, *as*, *a*, *av*, *a*).

- b) An *η* in the nominative is likewise retained throughout the singular (*η, ης, η, ην, η*).
- c) An *α* in the nominative after other consonants than *ρ* is changed in the genitive and dative to *η* (*α, ης, η, αν, α*).

2. **Quantity.** — The ending *-ας* is always long.

3. **Rule of Accent.** — In the genitive plural the *α* of the stem is contracted with the case ending *-ων*. Consequently, all nouns of the A-declension are in the genitive plural perispomena in *-ῶν*.

29. MASCULINES IN *-ās* AND *-ης*.

Stems :	<i>νεᾶνιᾶ-</i> <i>youth</i>	<i>πολιτᾶ-</i> <i>citizen</i>	<i>δικαστᾶ-</i> <i>judge</i>	<i>Ἄτρείδᾶ-</i> <i>Atreus' son</i>
Sing. Nom.	ὁ <i>νεανίας</i>	πολίτης	δικαστής	Ἄτρείδης
Gen.	τοῦ <i>νεανίου</i>	πολίτου	δικαστοῦ	Ἄτρείδου
Dat.	τῷ <i>νεανίᾳ</i>	πολίτῃ	δικαστῇ	Ἄτρείδῃ
Acc.	τὸν <i>νεανίαν</i>	πολίτην	δικαστήν	Ἄτρείδην
Voc.	ὦ <i>νεανιᾶ</i>	πολιτᾶ	δικαστᾶ	Ἄτρείδῃ
Plur. N. Voc.	οἱ, ὦ, <i>νεανίαι</i>	πολίται	δικασταί	Ἄτρείδαι
Gen.	τῶν <i>νεανιῶν</i>	πολιτῶν	δικαστῶν	Ἄτρείδων
Dat.	τοῖς <i>νεανίαις</i>	πολίταις	δικασταῖς	Ἄτρείδαις
Acc.	τοὺς <i>νεανίας</i>	πολίτας	δικαστάς	Ἄτρείδας

1. Masculines differ from feminines only in the nom. and gen. sing. The final *ā* of the stem remains after *ε, ι, ρ*; otherwise it is changed to *η* (28; 1).

2. The voc. sing. ends in the same vowel, *-ᾶ* or *-η*, which occurs in the last syllable of the nom. :

hence ὦ *νεανιᾶ*, ὦ Ἄτρείδῃ.

All words in *-της*, however, have a short *-ᾶ*:

ὦ *πολίτα*, ὦ *Σπαρτιᾶτα*, ὦ Ὀρέστᾶ.

So have national names in *-ης* :

ὦ *Πέρσᾶ*, *Σκύθα*, *Σπαρτιᾶτα*.

3. Some Doric and very many foreign proper names in *-ās* have *-ᾶ* in the gen. sing. (Doric Genitive) :

Φοιβίδᾶ, Εὐρώτᾶ — Ἄβροκόμᾶ, Μάσκᾶ, Ὀρόντᾶ.

30. CONTRACTS OF THE A-DECLENSION.

Stems:	Ἄθηναα, Ἄθηνα- <i>Athena</i>	γεα, γη <i>earth</i>	Ἑρμεια, Ἑρμη- <i>Hermes, plur. Hermes Pillars.</i>	
Sing. N.	ἡ Ἄθηνα	ἡ γῆ	ὁ Ἑρμῆς	οἱ Ἑρμαῖ
G.	Ἄθηνας	γῆς	Ἑρμοῦ	Ἑρμών
D.	Ἄθηνας	γῆ	Ἑρμῆ	Ἑρμαῖς
A.	Ἄθηναν	γῆν	Ἑρμῆν	Ἑρμάς
V.	Ἄθηνα	γῆ	Ἑρμῆ	Ἑρμαῖ

-ᾶ is contracted to -ᾱ, -έᾱ after ρ to -ᾱ, otherwise to -ῆ; before vowels or diphthongs *a* and *ε* are absorbed: Ἑρμαῖ, Ἑρμών.

Rule of Accent. — All the cases are perispomena.

O-DECLENSION.

31. 1. It comprises words with stems in -ο, besides some in -ω. Thus it corresponds in general to the second declension in Latin. It contains masculines and neuters, and a number of feminines.

Stems:	λογο- <i>word, speech</i>	δημο- <i>people</i>	ἄνθρωπο- <i>human being, man</i>	ὄδο- <i>way, road</i>	δώρο- <i>gift</i>
Sing. N.	ὁ λόγος	ὁ δῆμος	ὁ ἄνθρωπος	ἡ ὁδός	τὸ δῶρον
G.	τοῦ λόγου	δήμου	ἀνθρώπου	τῆς ὁδοῦ	τοῦ δώρου
D.	τῷ λόγῳ	δήμῳ	ἀνθρώπῳ	τῇ ὁδῷ	τῷ δώρῳ
A.	τὸν λόγον	δήμον	ἄνθρωπον	τὴν ὁδόν	τὸ δῶρον
V.	ὦ λάγε	δήμε	ἄνθρωπε	ὦ ὁδέ	ὦ δῶρον
Plur. N. V.	οἱ λόγοι	δῆμοι	ἄνθρωποι	αἱ ὁδοί	τὰ δῶρα
G.	τῶν λόγων	δήμων	ἀνθρώπων	τῶν ὁδῶν	τῶν δώρων
D.	τοῖς λόγοις	δήμοις	ἀνθρώποις	ταῖς ὁδοῖς	τοῖς δώροις
A.	τοὺς λόγους	δήμους	ἀνθρώπους	τὰς ὁδοὺς	τὰ δῶρα

2. The following are feminine nouns in -ος. See 25, 2 b.

ἡ παρθένος *maiden*, ἡ νῆσος *island*, ἡ Αἴγυπτος *Egypt*,
 ἡ ἄμπελος *vine*, ἡ Δῆλος *Delos*, ἡ Κόρινθος *Corinth*,
 ἡ ἠπειρος *mainland*, ἡ Ἡπειρος *Epirus*, ἡ Πελοπόννησος *Peloponnesus*.

ADJECTIVES OF THE A- AND O-DECLENSIONS.

32. 1. The feminine form has in the singular *-ā* after *ε, ι, ρ*, otherwise *η*. *E.g.* :

<i>νέος, νέα, νέον new, young,</i>	<i>φίλος, φίλη, φίλον dear,</i>
<i>δίκαιος, δικαία, δίκαιον just,</i>	<i>ὀλίγος, ὀλίγη, ὀλίγον little,</i>
<i>πατρῶος, πατρώα, πατρῶον paternal,</i>	<i>λίθινος, λιθίνη, λίθινον of stone,</i>
<i>αἰσχρὸς, αἰσχρά, αἰσχρόν shameful,</i>	<i>ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν good.</i>

Stems :	<i>ἀγαθο-, ἀγαθᾶ-, ἀγαθο-,</i> <i>good</i>	<i>δίκαιο-, δικαῖα-, δίκαιο-,</i> <i>just</i>
Sing. N.	<i>ἀγαθός ἀγαθή ἀγαθόν</i>	<i>δίκαιος δικαία δίκαιον</i>
G.	<i>ἀγαθοῦ ἀγαθῆς ἀγαθοῦ</i>	<i>δικαίου δικαίας δικαίου</i>
D.	<i>ἀγαθῶ ἀγαθῇ ἀγαθῶ</i>	<i>δικαίῳ δικαίᾳ δικαίῳ</i>
A.	<i>ἀγαθόν ἀγαθὴν ἀγαθόν</i>	<i>δίκαιον δικαίαν δίκαιον</i>
V.	<i>ἀγαθέ ἀγαθή ἀγαθόν</i>	<i>δίκαιε δικαία δίκαιον</i>
Plur. N. V.	<i>ἀγαθοί ἀγαθαί ἀγαθά</i>	<i>δίκαιοι δίκαιαι δίκαια</i>
G.	<i>ἀγαθῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀγαθῶν</i>	<i>δικαίων δικαίων δικαίων</i>
D.	<i>ἀγαθοῖς ἀγαθαῖς ἀγαθοῖς</i>	<i>δικαίοις δικαίαις δικαίοις</i>
A.	<i>ἀγαθούς ἀγαθὰς ἀγαθὰ</i>	<i>δικαίους δικαίας δίκαια</i>

2. The accent of the nom. and gen. plur. fem. of barytone adjectives and participles in *-ος, -η(-α), -ον* is the same as that of the masculine.

E.g. *δίκαιος, nom. pl. masc. δίκαιοι, gen. pl. masc. δικαίων,*
δικαῖα, nom. pl. fem. δίκαιαι, gen. pl. fem. δικαίων
(against 25, 5 not *δικαῖαι*; nor *δικαίων*, see 28, 3).

3. Many, and especially almost all compound, adjectives in *-ος* have but two endings.

<i>ἑ.g. βάρβαρος, -ον foreign,</i>	<i>πρᾶος, -ον mild, tame,</i>
<i>ἡμερος, -ον tame,</i>	<i>ἄβατος, -ον impassable,</i>
<i>ἡσυχος, -ον quiet,</i>	<i>ἐντίμος, -ον honored,</i>
<i>φρόνιμος, -ον prudent,</i>	<i>παράνομος, -ον unlawful.</i>

Note *ἐν-αντίος, -α, -ον* opposite, opposed.

4. Other adjectives have sometimes two, sometimes three endings.

<i>ἑ.g. βέβαιος, 2. and 3., firm,</i>	<i>χρήσιμος, 2. and 3., useful,</i>
<i>ἔρημος, 2. and 3., deserted,</i>	<i>ὠφέλιμος, 2. and 3., profitable.</i>

Also some compounds, as *ἀν-άξιος, unworthy,* and *ἀν-αίτιος, guiltless.*

33. CONTRACTS OF THE O-DECLENSION.

Stems :	νοο- = νου- mind	ὄστεο- = ὄστου- bone	εὔνοο- = εὔνου- well-minded
Sing. N.	ὁ νόος νοῦς	τὸ ὄστέον ὄστοῦν	masc. fem. εὔνοος εὔνου neut. εὔνον
G.	νόου νοῦ	ὄστέου ὄστοῦ	εὔνου
D.	νόῳ νοῦ	ὄστέῳ ὄστοῦ	εὔνου
A.	νόον νοῦν	ὄστέον ὄστοῦν	εὔνον εὔνον
Plur. N.	οἱ νόοι νοῖ	τὰ ὄστέα ὄστᾶ	εὔνοι εὔνοα
G.	νόων νοῶν	ὄστέων ὄστῶν	εὔνων
D.	νόοις νοῖς	ὄστέοις ὄστοῖς	εὔνοις
A.	νόους νοῦς	ὄστέα ὄστᾶ	εὔνοους εὔνοα

1. -εο and -οο are contracted to -ου, -εᾶ to -ᾷ; ε and ο before long vowels or diphthongs are absorbed.

2. The nom. and acc. pl. neut. of adjectives are never contracted: εὔνοα, ἄνοα, κακόνοα.

3. Rule of Accent. — Simple words are in all the cases perispomena; compound words retain the accent on the same syllable upon which it falls in the nom. sg.: ἔκπλοι, περίπλων, εὔνοι (circumfl. agt. 16, 1), εὔνων, εὔνοις, εὔνοους, εὔνοα.

CONTRACTED ADJECTIVES OF THE A- AND O-DECLENSIONS.

34. 1. The only adjectives which admit contraction are :

- a) adjectives in -εος, denoting material or color.
- b) multiplicatives in -πλόος (= -fold, -plex, 70, 4).

2. The contraction is the same as in the nouns; the feminine sg. has -α after ρ, otherwise -η (28, 1; 29, 1).

3. Rule of Accent. — All the cases are perispomena.

For the compounds of νοῦς and πλοῦς, see 33; 3.

Ἄργυροῦς, silver, and χρυσοῦς, golden, are thus declined :

ἀργύρεος, ἀργυρέα, ἀργύρεον silver					
S. N. V.	ἀργυροῦς ἀργυρᾶ ἀργυροῦν	P. N. V.	ἀργυροῖ ἀργυραῖ ἀργυρᾶ		
G.	ἀργυροῦ ἀργυρᾶς ἀργυροῦ	G.	ἀργυρῶν ἀργυρῶν ἀργυρῶν		
D.	ἀργυρῶ ἀργυρᾶ ἀργυρῶ	D.	ἀργυροῖς ἀργυραῖς ἀργυροῖς		
A.	ἀργυροῦν ἀργυρᾶν ἀργυροῦν	A.	ἀργυροῦς ἀργυρᾶς ἀργυρᾶ		

χρῦσεος, χρῦσέα, χρῦσειον <i>golden</i>							
S. N. V.	χρυσοῦς	χρυσῆ	χρυσούν	P. N. V.	χρυσοῖ	χρυσαι	χρυσᾶ
G.	χρυσοῦ	χρυσῆς	χρυσοῦ	G.	χρυσῶν	χρυσῶν	χρυσῶν
D.	χρυσῶ	χρυσῆ	χρυσῶ	D.	χρυσοῖς	χρυσαις	χρυσοῖς
A.	χρυσούν	χρυσῆν	χρυσούν	A.	χρυσοῦς	χρυσᾶς	χρυσᾶ

THE ATTIC DECLENSION.

35. 1. It includes substantive and adjective stems in $-\omega$.

Stems:	νεω- <i>temple</i>	ἰλεω- <i>propitious</i>
Sing. N. V.	ὁ νεός	ἰλεως ἰλεων
G.	νεώ	ἰλεω
D.	νεῶ	ἰλεω
A.	νεών	ἰλεων ἰλεων
Plur. N. V.	οἱ νεῶ	ἰλεω ἰλεα
G.	νεών	ἰλεων
D.	νεῶς	ἰλεως
A.	νεώς	ἰλεως ἰλεα

2. The ω is retained through all the cases and absorbs the case-endings as far as possible. The ι is always subscript.

3. 'H ἔως *the dawn* is thus declined: ἔως, ἔω, ἔφ, ἔω (without ν !).

4. Adjectives have $-\tilde{a}$ in the nom., voc. and acc. plur. neut.

5. **Rule of Accent.**—The accent of the nom. sing. is retained through all the cases; the ω is counted as short in determining the accent of the barytones, hence Μενέλεως, ἔκπλεως ἐστίν, ἰλεᾶ εἶσιν.

THE CONSONANTAL DECLENSION.

INTRODUCTORY NOTES.

36. 1. This declension includes all the stems that end in a consonant, or in $-ι$, $-υ$, and diphthongs, with a few in $-\omega$ and $-ο$. It corresponds, therefore, in general to the third and fourth declensions in Latin.

2. For the regular case-endings see the declension of ἄλς, 37.

Note.— a and as , ι and $\sigma\iota$ are short.

As not all successive consonants can remain unchanged (19), and no other consonant except ν , ρ and ς can end a Greek word (23), certain changes must take place in the nom. sing. and

in the dat. plur. before the endings *-σ* and *-σι*, as well as in the final consonants of the pure stem.

3. The **nom. sing.** masc. and fem. is formed either with or without *-ς*. In the latter case the vowel of the stem is lengthened (12).

Neuters show their pure stems in the nom., acc. and voc. sing. as far as the rule for final consonants will allow (23).

4. In the **acc. sing. and plur.** masc. and fem., consonant stems have, as a rule, *-ᾶ* and *-ᾷς* added to them, vowel stems *-υ* and *-υ(ς)*.

The acc. plur. masc. and fem. of the *-σ, -ι*, and the adjective *-υ* stems is the same as the nom. : *οἱ* and *τοὺς εὐγενεῖς, αἱ* and *τὰς πόλεις, οἱ* and *τοὺς ἡδεῖς*.

5. The **voc. sing.** masc. and fem. is either the same as the nom. :

ὦ φύλαξ, ὦ Ἀραψ, ὦ ποιμήν,

or the same as the pure stem, as far as the rule for consonantal termination allows ;

ὦ ῥήτορ, ὦ παῖ (for *παιδ*), *ὦ γέρον* (for *γέροντ*).

6. **Rule of Accent.** — Monosyllables have the accent on the ending in the gen. and dat. of all three numbers :

θηρός, θηρί — *θηρῶν, θηρσί(ν)*.

7. Contrary to this rule, the stem is accented :

a) in all the cases of participles : *ὄντος, ὄντι, θέντων, θεῖσι(ν)*.

b) in the gen. and dat. plur. of the word *πᾶς* (*omnis*),

hence *παντός, παντί*, but *πάντων, πᾶσι(ν)* (41, 3).

c) in the gen. plur. of the words

ὁ παῖς παιδός βοῦ, τὸ οὖς ὠτός ear ;

hence *παιδός, παιδί, παισί(ν)*, but *παίδων,*

ὠτός, ὠτί, and ὠσί(ν), but *ὠτων*.

37. STEMS IN LIQUIDS (-λ, -ρ). (See 2, 4, note.)

Stems :	ἄλ- <i>sal</i> <i>salt</i>	θηρ- <i>beast</i>	κρατήρ- <i>mixing bowl</i>	ῥήτορ- <i>orator</i>
Sing. N.	ὁ ἄλ-ς	ὁ θήρ	ὁ κρατήρ	ὁ ῥήτωρ
G.	ἄλ-ός	θηρ-ός	κρατήρ-ος	ῥήτορ-ος
D.	ἄλ-ί	θηρ-ί	κρατήρ-ι	ῥήτορ-ι
A.	ἄλ-α	θήρ-α	κρατήρ-α	ῥήτορ-α
V.	ἄλ-ς	θήρ	κρατήρ	ῥήτορ
Plur. N. V.	οἱ ἄλ-ες	οἱ θήρ-ες	οἱ κρατήρ-ες	οἱ ῥήτορ-ες
G.	ἄλ-ῶν	θηρ-ῶν	κρατήρ-ων	ῥητόρ-ων
D.	ἄλ-σί(ν)	θηρ-σί(ν)	κρατήρ-σι(ν)	ῥήτορ-σι(ν)
A.	ἄλ-ας	θήρ-ας	κρατήρ-ας	ῥήτορ-ας

38. STEMS IN GUTTURALS (-κ, -γ, -χ) AND LABIALS (-π, -β, -φ).

Stems:	φυλακ- watchman	αἶγ- goat	γῦπ- vulture
Sing. N. V.	ὁ, ᾧ φύλαξ	ἡ, ᾧ αἶξ	ὁ, ᾧ γύψ
G.	φύλακ-ος	αἶγ-ός	γῦπ-ός
D.	φύλακ-ι	αἶγ-ί	γῦπ-ί
A.	φύλακ-α	αἶγ-α	γῦπ-α
Plur. N. V.	οἱ φύλακ-ες	αἱ αἶγ-ες	οἱ γῦπ-ες
G.	φυλάκ-ων	αἶγ-ῶν	γῦπ-ῶν
D.	φύλαξι(ν)	αἰξι(ν)	γῦψί(ν)
A.	φύλακ-ας	αἶγ-ας	γῦπ-ας

With -σ, any guttural becomes ξ, any labial becomes ψ: st. φυλακ-, N. S. φύλαξ; comp. Lat. stem *duc-*, N. S. *dux*; st. ἄραβ-, D. P. ἄραψι; comp. Lat. *scripsi* of *scribo*.

39. STEMS IN DENTALS (-τ, -δ, -θ).

Stems	γυμνητ- light-armed soldier	ἐλπιδ- hope	σωματ- body
Sing. N.	ὁ γυμνής	ἡ ἐλπίς	τὸ σῶμα
G.	γυμνήτ-ος	ἐλπίδ-ος	σώματ-ος
D.	γυμνήτ-ι	ἐλπίδ-ι	σώματ-ι
A.	γυμνήτ-α	ἐλπίδ-α	σῶμα
V.	γυμνής	ἐλπίς	σῶμα
Plur. N. V.	γυμνήτ-ες	ἐλπίδ-ες	σώματ-α
G.	γυμνήτ-ων	ἐλπίδ-ων	σωματ-ων
D.	γυμνή-σι(ν)	ἐλπί-σι(ν)	σώμα-σι(ν)
A.	γυμνήτ-ας	ἐλπίδ-ας	σώματ-α

1. Before σ simple dentals are dropped:

ἔσθής, ἔσθῆσι(ν) (for ἔσθητς, ἔσθητςι(ν)); cf. Lat. *dos*, *dotis*.

Final dentals are also dropped: σῶμα (for σωματ) (23).

2. Barytones with dental stems in -ις and -υς form the acc. sing. (like the -ι and -υ stems, 46 seqq.) in -ιν and -υν.

E.g. ἡ ἐλπίς, *hope*, ἐλπίδος, ἐλπίδι, ἐλπίδα,
but ἡ χάρις, *grace*, χάριτος, χάριτι, χάριν,
ἡ ἔρις, *strife*, ἔριδος, ἔριδι, ἔριν.

3. The following words show an irregularity only in the nom. sing.:

ὁ πούς, ποδός <i>foot</i> , <i>pēs</i> ,	τὸ γόνυ, γονάτος <i>knee</i> ,
τὸ οὖς, ὠτός <i>ear</i> (36, 7. c),	τὸ δόρυ, δόρατος <i>spear</i> ,
τὸ φῶς, φωτός (only sing.) <i>light</i> ,	τὸ ὕδωρ, ὑδάτος <i>water</i> ,
τὸ κέρας, κέρατος <i>horn</i> , <i>wing of an army</i> .	

4. **Adjectives** have partly two endings, as ἄχαρις, -ι *unpleasant* (G. ἀχάριτος, D. ἀχάριτι, A. ἄχαριν, -ι); partly only one, as πένης, -ητος *poor*; φυγάς, -άδος *fugitive, exiled*.

40. STEMS IN -ν.

Stems:	Ἑλλην- Greek	ποιμεν- shepherd	δαμον- deity	εὐδαιμον- happy
S. N.	ὁ Ἕλλην	ὁ ποιμήν	ὁ δαίμων	m. fem. εὐδαίμων neut. εὐδαιμον
G.	Ἕλλην-ος	ποιμέν-ος	δαίμον-ος	εὐδαίμονος
D.	Ἕλλην-ι	ποιμέν-ι	δαίμον-ι	εὐδαίμονι
A.	Ἕλλην-α	ποιμέν-α	δαίμον-α	εὐδαίμονα εὐδαιμον
V.	Ἕλλην	ποιμήν	δαίμων	εὐδαιμον εὐδαιμον
Pl. N. V.	Ἕλλην-ες	ποιμέν-ες	δαίμον-ες	εὐδαίμονες εὐδαίμονα
G.	Ἑλλήν-ων	ποιμέν-ων	δαίμόν-ων	εὐδαιμόνων
D.	Ἕλλη-σι(ν)	ποιμέ-σι(ν)	δαίμο-σι(ν)	εὐδαίμο-σι(ν)
A.	Ἕλλην-ας	ποιμέν-ας	δαίμον-ας	εὐδαίμονας εὐδαίμονα

1. Before σ, ν is simply dropped: ποιμέσι, δαίμοσι, μέλασι.

2. **Adjectives** have recessive accent: εὐδαιμον, 6, 6.

3. Besides the forms in -ίονα and -ίονες, -ίονας, the **comparatives** in -ίων, -ιον have also respectively the shorter ones in -ίω and -ίους.

Stem: κακίων- <i>worse</i>					
Sing. N.	masc. fem. κακίων	neut. κάκιον	Plur. N.	{ κακίονες	κακίονα
G.	κακίονος		V.	{ κακίους	κακίω
D.	κακίονι		G.	κακίωνων	
A.	{ κακίονα	κάκιον	D.	κακίοσι(ν)	
V.	{ κακίω		A.	{ κακίονας	κακίονα
	κάκιον			κακίους	κακίω

41. STEMS IN -ντ.

Stems :	γγαντ- <i>giant</i>	ὀδοντ- <i>tooth</i>	γερωντ- <i>old man</i>
Sing. Nom.	ὁ γίγας	ὁ ὀδούς	ὁ γέρων
Gen.	γίγαντ-ος	ὀδόντ-ος	γέροντ-ος
Dat.	γίγαντ-ι	ὀδόντ-ι	γέροντ-ι
Acc.	γίγαντ-α	ὀδόντ-α	γέροντ-α
Voc.	γίγαν	ὀδούς	γέρον
Plur. N. V.	γίγαντ-ες	ὀδόντ-ες	γέροντ-ες
Gen.	γιγάντ-ων	ὀδόντ-ων	γερόντ-ων
Dat.	γίγᾱ-σι(ν)	ὀδοῦ-σι(ν)	γέρου-σι(ν)
Acc.	γίγαντ-ας	ὀδόντ-ας	γέροντ-ας

1. Before σ, ντ is dropped with compensative lengthening (13)

both in the nom. sing.: γίγᾱς for γιγᾱντς, ὀδούς for ὀδοντς, and in the dat. plur.: γίγᾱσι for γίγαντσι, γέρουσι for γέροντσι.

2. Nouns with stems in -ντ are all masculine.

3. PARADIGMS OF ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

Stems :	ἄκοντ- <i>unwilling</i>			λυθεντ- <i>loosed</i>			
S. N. V.	ἄκων	ἄκουσα	ἄκων	λυθείς	λυθείσα	λυθέν	
G.	ἄκοντ-ος	ἀκούσης	ἄκοντ-ος	λυθέντ-ος	λυθείσης	λυθέντ-ος	
D.	ἄκοντ-ι	ἀκούση	ἄκοντ-ι	λυθέντ-ι	λυθείση	λυθέντ-ι	
A.	ἄκοντ-α	ἄκουσαν	ἄκων	λυθέντ-α	λυθείσαν	λυθέν	
Pl. N. V.	ἄκοντ-ες	ἄκουσαι	ἄκοντ-α	λυθέντ-ες	λυθείσαι	λυθέντ-α	
G.	ἄκόντ-ων	ἀκουσῶν	ἄκόντ-ων	λυθέντ-ων	λυθεισῶν	λυθέντ-ων	
D.	ἄκου-σι(ν)	ἀκούσαις	ἄκου-σι	λυθεί-σι(ν)	λυθείσαις	λυθεί-σι(ν)	
A.	ἄκοντ-ας	ἀκούσας	ἄκοντ-α	λυθέντ-ας	λυθείσας	λυθέντ-α	
Stem :	παντ- <i>all, whole</i>						
S. N. V.	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν	Pl. N. V.	πάντ-ες	πᾶσαι	πάντ-α
G.	παντ-ός	πάσης	παντ-ός	G.	πάντ-ων	πασῶν	πάντ-ων
D.	παντ-ί	πάση	παντ-ί	D.	πᾶ-σι(ν)	πάσαις	πᾶ-σι(ν)
A.	πάντ-α	πᾶσαν	πᾶν	A.	πάντ-ας	πάσας	πάντ-α

4. Adjectives with stems in -εντ, as χαρίεις *graceful, agreeable*, have some of their forms from a shorter stem in -ερ, to wit:

the dat. plur. masc. and neut.: χαρίεσι(ν) for χαρίεσι(ν),

and the whole of the feminine: χαρίεσσα for χαριετ-ja, 77, 3.

42. SYNCOATED LIQUID STEMS.

Stems:	πατερ- father	μητερ- mother	θυγατερ- daughter	γαστερ- belly	ἀνερ- man
S. N.	ὁ πατήρ	ἡ μήτηρ	ἡ θυγάτηρ	ἡ γαστήρ	ὁ ἀνὴρ
G.	πατρός	μητρός	θυγατρός	γαστρός	ἀνδρός
D.	πατρί	μητρί	θυγατρί	γαστρί	ἀνδρί
A.	πατέρα	μητέρα	θυγατέρα	γαστέρα	ἄνδρα
V.	πάτερ	μήτερ	θύγατερ		ἄνερ
P. N. V.	πατέρες	μητέρες	θυγατέρες	γαστέρες	ἄνδρες
G.	πατέρων	μητέρων	θυγατέρων	γαστέρων	ἀνδρῶν
D.	πατρᾶσι	μητρᾶσι	θυγατρᾶσι	γαστρᾶσι	ἀνδρᾶσι
A.	πατέρας	μητέρας	θυγατέρας	γαστέρας	ἄνδρας

1. Πατήρ, μήτηρ, θυγάτηρ and γαστήρ drop the ε by syncope (14) in the gen. and dat. sing. and in the dat. plur., which ends in -τᾶσι(ν).

2. Ἀνὴρ drops the ε entirely, except in the voc. sing., and inserts δ between ν and ρ.

Σ- OR ELIDING STEMS.

43. The stem characteristic -σ remains only when final, but it is dropped by elision (17) between vowels, which are then always contracted.

NOUNS.

44. 1. Neuters in -ος, st. in -ος and -εσ-; e.g. τὸ γένος genus.

Stems: γένος and γένεσ- race					
Sing. N. V.	τὸ γένος		Plur. N. V.	τὰ γένεα	γένη
G.	γένεος	γένους	G.	γενέων	γενῶν
D.	γένεϊ	γένει	D.	γένεσι(ν)	
A.	γένος		A.	γένεα	γένη

γένεσ-ος [*gener-is*] becomes γένους, etc.; γένεσι stands for γένεσ-σι. Note. — The gen. plur. sometimes remains uncontracted: ὀρέων, κερδέων.

2. Neuters in -ας, stem in -ασ-. The most important are: τὸ κρέας meat: κρέως, κρέα; plur. κρέα, κρεῶν, κρεᾶσι(ν), τὸ γῆρας old age: γήρως, γήρα.

3. Ἡ αἰδώς shame, reverence, stem αἰδοσ-, is thus inflected: ἡ αἰδώς, αἰδοῦς, αἰδοί, αἰδώ (for αἰδοφος, etc.).

45. ADJECTIVES.—PROPER NAMES.

Stems	εὐγενεσ- of noble birth				Διογενεσ- Diogenēs	Περικλεεσ- Pericles
	Sing.		Plur.			
	m. fem.	neut.	m. fem.	neut.		
N.	εὐγενής	εὐγενές	εὐγενεῖς	εὐγενῆ	ὁ Διογένης	ὁ Περικλῆς
G.	εὐγενοῦς		εὐγενῶν		Διογένους	Περικλέους
D.	εὐγενεῖ		εὐγενέσι(ν)		Διογένει	Περικλεῖ
A.	εὐγενῆ	εὐγενές	εὐγενεῖς	εὐγενῆ	Διογένη	Περικλεᾶ
V.	εὐγενές	εὐγενές	εὐγενεῖς	εὐγενῆ	Διόγευες	Περικλείς

1. Adjectives with a vowel before the final -εσ contract -έα to -ᾶ instead of to -ῆ. Thus ἐνδεής *needy* has ἐνδεᾶ, εὐκλής *renowned* has εὐκλεᾶ, ὑγιής *healthy* has ὑγιᾶ.

2. Barytones have recessive accent :

εὐθες, σύνθητες, αὐταρκες — συνήθων, τῶν τριήρων.

Exceptions to this are the neuters of adjectives in -ώδης and -ήρης :

εὐώδες *fragrant*, ζημιώδες *ruinous*,
εἰήρες *well-fitted*, ποδῆρες *reaching to the feet*.

3. Proper names in -ης, gen. -ους, have, besides the regular acc. sing. in -η, a form in -ην (after the A-declension).

E.g. Διογένη and Διογένην, Σωκράτη and Σωκράτην,
Κλεομένη and Κλεομένην, Δημοσθένη and Δημοσθένην.

4. Proper names in -κλής (from τὸ κλέος *glory*, stem κλέεσ-) contract twice in the dat. sing., elsewhere but once :

(-κλής) Περικλῆς, (-κλεᾶ) Περικλεᾶ,
(κλέεος) Περικλέους, (-κλεες) Περικλείς.
(-κλέει to -κλεῖ) Περικλεῖ,

46. STEMS IN -ι.

Stems :	σταῖσι and σταῖσε- rising, sedition		αἰσθησι and αἰσθησε- perception	
N.	ἡ στάσι-ς	αἶ στάσεις	ἡ αἰσθησι-ς	αἶ αἰσθήσεις
G.	στάσε-ως	στάσε-ων	αἰσθήσε-ως	αἰσθήσε-ων
D.	στάσει	στάσε-σι(ν)	αἰσθήσει	αἰσθήσε-σι(ν)
A.	στάσι-ν	στάσεις	αἰσθησι-ν	αἰσθήσεις
V.	στάσι	στάσεις	αἰσθησι	αἰσθήσεις

1. In the endings -ως and -ων, ω is accounted short.

2. All words in -ις, -εως are barytone. Most of them are femi-

nines in -σις and denote action, as ἡ λύσις *the loosing, ransoming, release*; ἡ πράξις *the doing, deed*.

47. STEMS IN -υ.

Stems :	συ- swine	Ἐρινυ- avenging goddess	ἡδυ- } ἡδεια- { ἡδυ- ἡδε- } sweet { ἡδε-
Sing. N.	ὁ ἡ σῦ-ς	ἡ Ἐρινύ-ς	ἡδύ-ς ἡδεῖα ἡδύ
G.	σῦ-ός	Ἐρινύ-ος	ἡδέ-ος ἡδειας ἡδέ-ος
D.	σῦ-ί	Ἐρινύ-ι	ἡδεῖ ἡδεία ἡδεῖ
A.	σῦ-υ	Ἐρινύ-υ	ἡδύ-υ ἡδειαν ἡδύ
Plur. N. V.	σῦ-ες.	Ἐρινύ-ες	ἡδεῖς ἡδειαί ἡδέ-α
G.	σῦ-ῶν	Ἐρινύ-ων	ἡδέ-ων ἡδειῶν ἡδέ-ων
D.	σῦ-σί(υ)	Ἐρινύ-σι(υ)	ἡδέ-σι(υ) ἡδείαις ἡδέ-σι(υ)
A.	σῦ-ς	Ἐρινύ-ς	ἡδεῖς ἡδειας ἡδέ-α

1. In nouns in -υς, the stem characteristic -υ remains throughout (cf. 2); the acc. plur. ends in -ῦς (for -ῦνς).¹

2. Τὸ ἄστυ *the city* (esp. of Athens) is inflected like ι-stems :

τὸ ἄστυ, ἄστεως, ἄστει, ἄστυ,
τὰ ἄστη, ἄστεων, ἄστεσι(υ), ἄστη.

3. Adjectives have two stems in the masc. and neut. :

ἡδυ- in the nom., acc., voc. sing.; everywhere else ἡδε- (for ἡδεϝ-).

48. STEMS ENDING IN DIPHTHONGS.

Stems: βασιλευ- and βασιλε- king			
Sing. N.	ὁ βασιλεύ-ς	Plur. N.	οἱ βασιλεῖς
G.	βασιλέ-ως	G.	βασιλέ-ων
D.	βασιλεῖ	D.	βασιλεύ-σι(υ)
A.	βασιλέ-ᾱ	A.	βασιλέ-ᾱς
V.	βασιλεῦ	V.	βασιλεῖς

1. All words in -εις are masculine oxytones.

Note the quantity of the endings -ως, -ᾱ and -ᾱς.

2. In old Attic the nom. plur. ends in -ῆς: οἱ βασιλῆς. In poetry, and occasionally in prose, the acc. plur. ends in -εῖς: τοὺς γονεῖς.

3. Words in -εις with a preceding vowel are often contracted in the gen. and acc. sing. and plur., and thus

-έω becomes -ῶ: τοῦ Πειραιῶς, τῶν Εὐβοῶν,
-εᾱ becomes -ᾶ: τὸν Πειραιᾶ, τοὺς Ἐρετριᾶς.

4. Ὁ ἡ βοῦς (bōs, bōvis) *ox, cow* retains the stem βου- only when the ending is, or begins with, a consonant: βου-ς, βου-υ, βου-σι(υ);

but otherwise changes it to (βοϝ) βο-, without admitting contraction; hence ὁ ἡ βοῦς, βοός, βοί, βοῦν,
βόες, βοῶν, βοσσί(ν), βοῦς.

49. STEMS IN -ω AND -ο.

Stems :	ἥρω- hero		πειθο- persuasion		
Sing. N.	ὁ ἥρω-ς	Plur. N.	οἱ ἥρω-ες	Sing. N.	ἡ πειθῶ
G.	ἥρω-ος	G.	ἥρῶ-ων	G.	πειθοῦς
D.	ἥρω-ι	D.	ἥρω-σι(ν)	D.	πειθοῖ
A.	ἥρω-α	A.	ἥρω-ας	A.	πειθῶ
V.	ἥρω-ς	V.	ἥρω-ες	V.	πειθοῖ

1. The few stems in -ω do not admit of contraction.

2. Words with stems in -ο are feminine oxytones, and mostly proper names; they are found in the singular only.

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

50. Irregularities in the declension of nouns arise chiefly from the fact that the cases of a word are formed from two different stems. The following are the most common irregular nouns:

1. ἡ γυνή *woman* derives all its other forms from the stem γυναικ-. The accentuation is that of monosyllabic consonant stems (36, 6): ἡ γυνή, γυναικός, γυναικί, γυναικα, γύναι, γυναικες, γυναικῶν, γυναιξί(ν), γυναικας, γυναικες.

2. Ζεὺς *the god Zeus* (stems Ζευ- and Δι-): Ζεὺς, Διός, Διί, Δία, Ζεῦ.

3. ὁ ἡ κύων *dog* (stems κυον- and κύν-):

ὁ ἡ κύων, κυνός, κυνί, κύνα, κύον,
κύνες, κυνῶν, κυσσί(ν), κύνας, κύνες.

4. ὁ μάρτυς *witness* (stems μαρτυ- and μαρτυρ-):

ὁ μάρτυς, μάρτυρος, μάρτυρι, μάρτυρα,
μάρτυρες, μαρτύρων, μάρτυσι(ν), μάρτυρας.

5. ἡ ναῦς *ship* (stem ναυ-, νᾱϝ-, νᾱν-ις, νηϝ-):

ἡ ναῦς, νεώς, νηί, ναῦν,
νηες, νεῶν, ναυσί(ν), ναῦς.

6. τὸ ὄναρ *dream* (stems ὄναρ- and ὄνειρατ-):

τὸ ὄναρ, ὄνειρατος, ὄνειρατι, ὄναρ,
τὰ ὄνειρατα, ὄνειράτων, ὄνειρασι(ν), ὄνειρατα.

Also ὁ ὄνειρος and τὸ ὄνειρον are found.

7. ὁ πρεσβευτής *ambassador* borrows the plural from πρέσβυς *old, venerable*. Hence

ὁ πρεσβευτής, -τοῦ, -τῆ, -τήν, -τᾶ,
οἱ πρέσβεις, πρέσβεων, πρέσβεσι(ν), πρέσβεις.

8. τὸ πῦρ *fire* is inflected in the singular according to the consonantal, in the plural according to the O-, declension:

τὸ πῦρ, πῦρ-ός, πῦρ-ί,
τὰ πῦρ-ά, πῦρ-ῶν, πῦρ-οῖς, *watchfires*.

9. ὁ σῖτος *corn, food* is neuter in the plural:

τὰ σῖτα, σίτων, σίτοις.

10. τὸ στάδιον *stadium* (a measure of length) has in the plur. both οἱ στάδιοι and τὰ στάδια.

11. ὁ υἱός *son* (besides the regular forms according to the O-declension) forms some cases from the stem υἱέ- (compare ἡδύ-ς):

in the sing. υἱέ-ος, υἱέι,
in the plur. υἱείς, υἱέ-ων, υἱέ-σι(ν), υἱείς.

12. ἡ χεῖρ *hand* is regular, except in the dat. plur.: χερ-σί(ν)

LOCAL CASE ENDINGS.

51. These are mostly applied to the stem:

-θεν denoting: *whence*,
-ι and -θι in the sing., } denoting: *where*,
-σι(ν) in the plural, }
-δε, -σε, -ζε denoting: *whither*.

E.g. οἴκοθεν *from home*, οἶκοι *at home*, οἴκαδε *home(ward)*,
ἄλλοθεν *aliunde*, ἄλλοθι *alibi*, ἄλλοσε *alio*,
Ἀθήνηθεν *from Athens*, Ἀθήνησι(ν) *at Athens*, Ἀθήναζε *to Athens*,
πάντοθεν *from all sides*, Μαραθῶνι *at Marathon*, Μέγαράδε *to Megara* (9, 1. f.),
χαμᾶθεν *from the ground*, χαμαὶ *humi*, χαμᾶζε *to or on the ground*.

Note.— The forms in -ι are *relics of an original locative sing.*, those in -σι(ν), of a locative plur.

CLASSIFICATION OF ADJECTIVES.

a) ADJECTIVES OF THREE ENDINGS.

52. The masculine and the neuter of these adjectives are formed from the same stem. The feminine always follows the A-Declension.

1. Stems in -ο. Decl. 32.

ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν *good*,
δίκαιος, δικαία, δίκαιον *just*.

2. Contracted adjectives with stems in -o. Decl. 34.

ἀργυροῦς,	ἀργυρᾶ,	ἀργυροῦν	silver,
χρῦσοῦς,	χρῦσῆ,	χρῦσοῦν	golden,
ἀπλοῦς,	ἀπλῆ,	ἀπλοῦν	simple.

3. Stems in -ν. Decl. 40.

μέλας,	μέλαινα,	μέλαν	black,
τάλας,	τάλαινα,	τάλαν (poet.)	wretched.

4. Stems in -ντ. Decl. 41.

πᾶς,	πᾶσα,	πᾶν	whole, all,
ἄκων,	ἄκουσα,	ἄκον	unwilling,
έκών,	έκούσα,	έκόν	willing,
λυθείς,	λυθείσα,	λυθέν	loosed.

5. Stems in -υ (almost all oxytone). Decl. 47.

ἡδύς,	ἡδέια,	ἡδύ	sweet,
ἡμισυς,	ἡμίσεια,	ἡμισυ	half.

b) ADJECTIVES OF TWO ENDINGS.

53. The stem is the same for all genders; the masculine and feminine are alike in form.

1. Stems in -ο (especially compound adjectives). 32, 3. *seqq.*

βάρβαρος, -ον	foreign,	ἄτιμος, -ον	dishonored,
ἤσυχος, -ον	quiet,	ἔντιμος, -ον	honored,
φρόνιμος, -ον	prudent,	παράνομος, -ον	unlawful,
πρᾶος, -ον	mild, tame,	πανούργος, -ον	cunning.

Note. — Adjectives of two and three endings are mentioned in 32, 4.

βέβαιος, 2. and 3.,	firm, stable,	ώφέλιμος, 2. and 3.,	profitable.
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2. Contract adjectives with stems in -ο. Decl. 33.

εὔνους, εὔνου well-disposed, σύμπλους, σύμπλου sailing with.

3. Stems in -ω (according to the Attic decl.). Decl. 35.

ίλεως, ίλεων propitious. έκπλεως, έκπλεων full.

4. Stems in dental mutes (esp. compounds of nouns). 39.

ἄχαρις, -ι unpleasant (ἀχάριτος, ἀχάριτι, ἄχαρι, -ι).
 εὔελπις, -ι hopeful (εὐέλπιδος, εὐέλπιδι, εὔελπι, -ι).
 ἄπολις, -ι homeless (ἀπόλιδος, ἀπόλιδι, ἄπολι, -ι).

5. Stems in -ν. Decl. 40.

εὐδαίμων, εὐδαιμον happy, κακίων, κάκιον worse,
 σόφρων, σῶφρον prudent, ἄρρη, ἄρρευ male.

6. Stems in *-εσ*. Decl. 45.

εὐγενής, -ές of noble race, *συνήθης, σύνηθες* customary,
ἐνδεής, -ές needy, *ὑγιής, -ές* healthy.

c) ADJECTIVES OF ONE ENDING.

54. A few adjectives have but one termination for all three genders. On account of their meaning, however, they are rarely used in the neuter. They have nearly all a dental stem.

φυγᾶς, φυγάδος fugitive, exiled, *πένης, πένητος* needy, poor,
μάκαρ, μάκαρος blessed, happy.

Note.—Masculine only is the adjective *ἐθελοντής, -οῦ* voluntary, volunteer. Feminine only are the adjectives in *-ίς, -ίδος*, as *συμμαχίς, -ίδος* allied, Ἑλληνίς, -ίδος a Grecian woman, ἡ πατρίς (sc. γῆ) one's native country.

d) IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

55. The two adjectives *μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα* great, tall, and *πολύς, πολλή, πολύ* much, pl. many, derive all their forms, except the nom. and acc. sing. masc. and neut., from the stems *μεγαλο-* and *πολλο-* respectively.

Stems:	<i>μεγα-</i> and <i>μεγαλο-</i> great			<i>πολυ-</i> and <i>πολλο-</i> much		
Sing. N.	<i>μέγας</i>	<i>μεγάλη</i>	<i>μέγα</i>	<i>πολύς</i>	<i>πολλή</i>	<i>πολύ</i>
G.	<i>μεγάλου</i>	<i>μεγάλης</i>	<i>μεγάλου</i>	<i>πολλοῦ</i>	<i>πολλῆς</i>	<i>πολλοῦ</i>
D.	<i>μεγάλῳ</i>	<i>μεγάλῃ</i>	<i>μεγάλῳ</i>	<i>πολλῷ</i>	<i>πολλῇ</i>	<i>πολλῷ</i>
A.	<i>μέγαν</i>	<i>μεγάλην</i>	<i>μέγα</i>	<i>πολύν</i>	<i>πολλήν</i>	<i>πολύ</i>
Plur. N.	<i>μεγάλοι</i>	<i>μεγάλοι</i>	<i>μεγάλα</i>	<i>πολλοί</i>	<i>πολλοί</i>	<i>πολλά</i>
G.	<i>μεγάλων</i>	<i>μεγάλων</i>	<i>μεγάλων</i>	<i>πολλῶν</i>	<i>πολλῶν</i>	<i>πολλῶν</i>
D.	<i>μεγάλοις</i>	<i>μεγάλαις</i>	<i>μεγάλοις</i>	<i>πολλοῖς</i>	<i>πολλαῖς</i>	<i>πολλοῖς</i>
A.	<i>μεγάλους</i>	<i>μεγάλας</i>	<i>μεγάλα</i>	<i>πολλούς</i>	<i>πολλάς</i>	<i>πολλά</i>

II. COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

56. 1. Comparison is mostly expressed

by *-τερος, -τέρα, -τερον* in the comparative degree,
 by *-τατος, -τάτη, -τατον* in the superlative degree.

These endings are joined to the stem of the masculine.

E.g. *δίκαιος* just, st. *δικαιο-*, c. *δικαιο-τερος*, s. *δικαιο-τατος*,
μέλας black, *μελαν-*, *μελάν-τερος*, *μελάν-τατος*,
σαφής clear, *σαφεισ-*, *σαφέσ-τερος*, *σαφέσ-τατος*,
εὐκλεής renowned, *εὐκλεεσ-*, *εὐκλεέσ-τερος*, *εὐκλεέσ-τατος*,

βραχύς short, st. *βραχυ-*, c. *βραχύ-τερος*, s. *βραχύ-τατος*,
πρέσβυς old, *πρεσβυ-*, *πρεσβύ-τερος*, *πρεσβύ-τατος*.

2. The stems in *-o* lengthen this vowel to *-ω*, whenever the preceding syllable is short.

E.g. *δεινός* terrible, *δεινό-τερος*, *δεινό-τατος*,
ἐντίμος honored, *ἐντίμό-τερος*, *ἐντίμό-τατος*,
πικρός bitter, *πικρό-τερος*, *πικρό-τατος*,
ἐνδοξος renowned, *ἐνδοξό-τερος*, *ἐνδοξό-τατος*,
 but *σοφός* wise, *σοφώ-τερος*, *σοφώ-τατος*,
ἄξιος worthy, *ἄξιό-τερος*, *ἄξιό-τατος*,
πολεμικός warlike, *πολεμικό-τερος*, *πολεμικό-τατος*.

3. The following adjectives drop their stem characteristic *-o* :

γεραῖος old, *γεραί-τερος*, *γεραί-τατος*,
φίλος dear, *φίλ-τερος*, *φίλ-τατος*.

4. *-έσ-τερος* and *-έσ-τατος* are added to the stem

a) of the adjectives in *-ων*, *-ον*.

E.g. *εὐδαίμων* happy, *εὐδαιμον-έσ-τερος*, *εὐδαιμον-έσ-τατος*,
σώφρων wise, *σωφρον-έσ-τερος*, *σωφρον-έσ-τατος*.

b) of the contracted adjectives in (*-οος*), (*-ους*), after dropping the final stem vowel.

E.g. *ἀπλοῦς* simple, st. *ἀπλο-ο-*, *ἀπλούστερος*, *ἀπλούστατος*,
εὐνοῦς well-disposed, *εὐνο-ο-*, *εὐνούστερος*, *εὐνούστατος*,
 from *ἀπλο-έσ-τερος*, *εὐνο-έσ-τατος*, etc.

c) of *ἔρρωμένος* strong, which also drops final *-ο* : *ἔρρωμεν-έσ-τερος*, *-έσ-τατος*.

Note. — Adjectives often form their comparative by prefixing *μᾶλλον*, *magis*, *more*, to the positive, and their superlative by *μάλιστα*, *maxime*, *most*.

E.g. *μᾶλλον φίλος* = *φίλτερος*, *μάλιστα σοφός* = *σοφώτατος*, etc.

57. 1. Comparison is less frequently expressed by

-ίων, *-ίων*, *-ιον*, stem *-ιον-*, in the comparative,
-ιστος, *-ίστη*, *-ιστον*, stem *-ιστο-*, in the superlative.

2. Besides the irregular adjectives (58) there are especially six other adjectives in Greek prose that follow this manner of comparison. Three of them drop the final vowel of their stems before the endings, three form their degrees from a kindred stem :

κακός bad, *κακίων*, *κάκιον*, *κάκιστος*, 3.
ἡδύς sweet, *ἡδίων*, *ἡδιον*, *ἡδιστος*, 3.
ταχύς quick, *θάπτων*, *θάπτου*, *τάχιστος*, 3.
 (*θάπτων* from *ταχίων*.)

<i>καλός</i>	<i>beautiful</i> ,	<i>καλλίων, κάλλιον,</i>	<i>κάλλιστος, 3.</i> (τὸ κάλλος <i>beauty</i>).
<i>αἰσχρός</i>	<i>base,</i>	<i>αἰσχίων, αἰσχῖον,</i>	<i>αἰσχιστος, 3.</i> (τὸ αἰσχος <i>disgrace</i>).
<i>ἐχθρός</i>	<i>hostile,</i>	<i>ἐχθίων, ἐχθῖον,</i>	<i>ἐχθιστος, 3.</i> (τὸ ἐχθος <i>enmity</i>).

3. For the declension of the comp., see 40, 3; of the sup., 32.

IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

58. The comparative and superlative of the following adjectives are derived from one or more stems, which differ from that of the positive degree.

1. <i>ἀγαθός</i>	<i>good,</i>	<i>ἀμείνων, ἄμεινον,</i>	<i>ἄριστος, 3.</i> (<i>clever, brave, ἀρ-ετή</i>),
		<i>βελτίων, βέλτιον,</i>	<i>βέλτιστος, 3.</i> (<i>morally good, virtuous</i>),
		<i>κρείττων, κρεῖττον,</i>	<i>κράτιστος, 3.</i> (<i>strong, superior, τὸ κράτος</i>).
2. <i>κακός</i>	<i>bad,</i>	<i>κακίων, κάκιον,</i>	<i>κάκιστος, 3.</i> (<i>worse, peior</i>),
		<i>χείρων, χείρου,</i>	<i>χείριστος, 3.</i> (<i>less good, deterior</i>),
		<i>ἥττων, ἥττον,</i>	<i>ἥκιστα</i> (adv. <i>least!</i>) (<i>weaker, inferior</i>).
3. <i>μέγας</i>	<i>great,</i>	<i>μείζων, μείζον,</i>	<i>μέγιστος, 3.</i>
4. <i>μικρός</i>	<i>small,</i>	<i>μικρότερος, 3,</i>	<i>μικρότατος, 3.</i>
		<i>ἐλάττων, ἐλάττον,</i>	<i>ἐλάχιστος, 3.</i>
5. <i>ὀλίγος</i>	<i>little,</i>	<i>ἐλάττων, ἐλάττον,</i>	<i>ἐλάχιστος, 3.</i>
		<i>μείων, μείον,</i>	—
6. <i>πολύς</i>	<i>much,</i>	<i>πλείων, πλέον,</i>	<i>πλείστος, 3.</i> (<i>πλέ-ως, τὸ πλῆ-θος</i>).
		genit. etc. <i>πλείονος</i> and <i>πλέονος</i> .	
7. <i>ράδιος</i>	<i>easy,</i>	<i>ράων, ῥᾶον,</i>	<i>ῥᾶστος, 3.</i> (<i>facilis</i>).

Note. — Defective comparatives are :

(<i>πρό</i> <i>before</i>),	<i>πρότερος</i> <i>prior,</i>	<i>πρῶτος</i> <i>primus,</i>
(<i>ὑπέρ</i> <i>above</i>),	<i>ὑπέρτερος</i> <i>superior,</i>	<i>ὑπέρτατος</i> <i>supremus,</i>
—	<i>ὑστερος</i> <i>posterior,</i>	<i>ὑστατος</i> <i>postremus,</i>
(<i>ἐξ</i> <i>out</i>),	—	<i>ἔσχατος</i> <i>extremus.</i>

III. ADVERBS.

59. 1. **Formation.** — Adverbs derived from adjectives have the ending *-ως*. With the exception of the final consonant, *s*, they perfectly agree in form and accent with the genitive plur. masc. of the respective adjectives.

<i>E.g.</i>	σοφός	wise,	gen. plur. σοφῶν,	adv. σοφῶς,
	δικαίος	just,	δικαίων,	δικαίως,
	ἀπλοῦς	simple,	ἀπλῶν,	ἀπλῶς,
	πᾶς	all,	πάντων,	πάντως,
	εὐδαιμών	happy,	εὐδαιμόνων,	εὐδαιμόνως,
	σαφής	clear,	gen. plur. σαφῶν,	adv. σαφῶς,
	συνήθης	customary,	συνήθων,	συνήθως,
	ἡδύς	sweet,	ἡδέων,	ἡδέως.

2. Sometimes the neuter of an adjective serves as adverb, *e.g.* ταχύ *quickly*, πολύ *much*, μικρόν *a little*; ἀγαθός *good* has εὖ *well*, bene.

3. **Comparison.** — The degree of comparison in adverbs which are derived from adjectives is expressed

in the comparative by the acc. sg. neut.,

in the superlative by the acc. pl. neut. of the adjective.

<i>E.g.</i>	σοφῶς	wisely,	σοφώτερον,	σοφώτατα,
	ἀπλῶς	simply,	ἀπλούστερον,	ἀπλούστατα,
	εὐδαιμόνως	happily,	εὐδαιμονέστερον,	εὐδαιμονέστατα,
	σαφῶς	clearly,	σαφέστερον,	σαφέστατα.

So also

εὖ *well*, ἄμεινον, ἄριστα,
 μάλα *much, very*, μᾶλλον *more, rather*, μάλιστα (*the*) *most, especially*.

4. Rare are such forms of comparison as μειζόνως (besides μείζον) and πλουσιωτέρως (besides πλουσιώτερον), ἐχθροτέρως (besides the more common ἐχθιον).

5. Local adverbs too may be compared. Their degrees often end in -ω.

<i>E.g.</i>	ἐγγύς	near,	ἐγγύτερον,	ἐγγύτατα,
			and ἐγγυτέρω,	ἐγγυτάτω,
	πόρρω	far off,	πορρωτέρω,	πορρωτάτω.

60. Irregularities of the Inflection of Nouns and Adjectives occasionally met with in Attic Prose, alphabetically arranged for Reference.

ἀδελφός, ὁ *brother*; voc. ὦ ἀδελφε better than ὦ ἀδελφέ.

ἄθροός, 3. *crowded*, has in the fem. ἀθρόα agt. 32, 1.

ἀλγυνός, 3. *painful*: comp. reg., besides ἀλγίων, ἀλγιστος.

ἄπλους, 2. *not navigable*: comp. ἀπλώτερος *less fit for sea*.

Ἄπολλων, -ωνος, ὁ *Apollo*: reg.; also τὸν Ἄπόλλω (40, 3) and ὦ Ἄπολλον.

Ἄρης, ὁ *Ares*: Ἄρεως and -εος, Ἄρει, Ἄρη and -ην.

ἄστυ, -εως, τό: 47, 2; the gen. ἄστεος is Ionic.

ἄφθονος, 2. *ungrudging, plentiful*: ἀφθονέστερος, and -νώτερος.

βλάξ, -ᾱκός *sluggish, effeminate*: -κότερος, -κότατος or -κίστατος.

βορέας, -έου, ὁ *north wind*, reg.; also βορρᾶς, -ᾱ (29, 3), -ᾱ, -ᾱν.

γέρας, τό *gift of honor*: γέρως, γέρα; γέρα, γερῶν, γέρασι; 44, 2.

- γραῦς, ἡ *old woman*: γρᾶός, γρᾶί, γρᾶῖν etc.; see ναῦς 50, 5.
 δάκρυνον, τό *tear*, reg.; dat. pl. also δάκρυνιν of δάκρυν (poet.).
 δείνα, ὁ ἢ τό *such a one*: τοῦ δείνος, τῷ δεῖνι, τὸν δείνα, τῶν δείνων.
 δένδρον, τό *tree*, reg.; dat. pl. also δένδρουν of τό δένδρον (Ion.).
 δεσμός, ὁ *bond, fetter*, plur. besides δεσμοί also δεσμά, 50, 9. 10.
 δεσποτής, ὁ *lord, master*: has in the voc. ὦ δέσποτα.
 Δημήτηρ, ἡ *Demeter*: Δήμητρος, Δήμητρι, Δήμητρα, Δήμητερ; 42, 1.
 δόρυ, -ρατος, τό: 39, 3; collat. forms are δορός, δορί.
 ἐπίπεδος, 2. *on a level with, flat*; comp. ἐπιπεδέστερος; 56, 4. c.
 ἐσχάτωτος (as it were: *the latest*), *the very last*; sup. of ἔσχατος *the last*; 58. note.
 εὐδιδος, 2. *genial, cheerful*: comp. εὐδιαίτερος; 56, 3.
 Εὐθύφρων, -ονος, ὁ *Euthyphron*, voc. Εὐθύφρον, agt. 40, 2.
 ἦρ, τό *spring*: ἦρος, ἦρι (besides ἔαρος, ἔαρι), apparently agt. 36, 6.
 ἦρος, ὁ: 49; also τῷ ἦρω, τὸν ἦρω, ὦ ἦρος — τοὺς ἦρος.
 ἦσυχος, 2. *quiet*; comp. reg. or ἦσυχαιτερος (of ἦσυχαιός 56, 3).
 θρίξ, τριχός, ἡ *hair*: τριχί etc.; dat. pl. θριξίν 21, 2.
 κέρας, κέρατος, τό: 39, 3; also τοῦ κέρως, τῷ κέρα, τὰ κέρα, τῶν κερῶν; 44, 2.
 Κέως, ἡ *Ceos*, see 35; acc. also τὴν Κέω (like τὴν ἔω 35, 2).
 κλέπτης, -ου *thief, thievish*: sup. κλεπτίστατος.
 κνέφας, τό *darkness*: gen. κνέφους, dat. κνέφα, accdg. to 42, 2.
 Κῶς, ἡ *Cos*, see 35; acc. also τὴν Κῶ (like τὴν ἔω 35, 2).
 λαγῶς (or λαγώς), ὁ *hare*: 35; acc. sg. also λαγῶ (λαγῷ) accdg. to 35, 2.
 λῶων, λῶων *better*; and λῶστος, 3. *best*; a rare comparison of ἀγαθός.
 μακρός, 3. comp. reg.; also (chiefly in poetry) μάσσων and μήκιστος, cf. 57.
 Μίνως, ὁ *Minos*: now accdg. to 35 (acc. also Μίνω, 35, 2), now accdg. to 49.
 μόστυν, -ωνος, ὁ *wooden tower*; dat. pl. by metaplasm also μοσσύνους.
 οἶς, ὁ ἢ ὁ *ovis*: οἶός, οἶί, οἶν — οἶες, οἶων, οἶσίν, οἶς, 48, 4.
 ὄτων and ὄτοις, collat. with ὠντινων and οἰστισιν, as ὄτου and ὄτω, 67, 4. note 1.
 ὄψιος, 3. *late*; sup. ὄψιαίτατος accdg. to 56, 3.
 ὄσφαγος, 2. *eating meat, lickerish, dainty*; sup. -φαγίστατος.
 παλαιός, 3. *ancient*; comp. reg. or παλαιέτερος, -αίτατος, 56, 3.
 πέλεκυς, ὁ *axe*; is inflected (like ἄστυ 47, 2) after the ι-stems: πελέκεως, πελέκει, πέλεκυν; plur. πελέκεις, πελέκειων, πελέκεισιν.
 πένης, -ητος *poor*, 54: comp. πένεστερος, sup. πενέστατος, see 56, 4.
 πέρα or πέρα on the other side; comp. περαιτέρω *beyond, farther than*.
 πέρας, τό *end*: πέρατος etc. reg.; nom. sing. like κέρας, 39, 3.
 πῆχυς, ὁ *forearm, cubit*: inflected (like ἄστυ 47, 2) accdg. to the ι-stems: πήχεως, πήχει, πήχυν, plur. πήχεις, πήχεων, πήχεσι(ν).
 -πηχυσ: adj. in -πηχυσ have in the neut. plur. also -πήχη (agt. 47) besides -πήχεια:
 διπήχη, τριπήχη.
 πλεονέκτης *greedy*: sup. πλεονεκτίστατος.
 πλέως *full*: accdg. to 35; fem. also πλέα, and neut. pl. also τὰ ἐκπλεω.
 πλησίον *near*, adv., forms πλησιαίτερος, -αίτατος, cf. 56, 3.
 Πνύξ, ἡ *Pnyx*: Πυκνός, Πυκνί, Πύκνα.
 πονηρός, 3. *bad, wicked*; adv. πονηρῶς, but πονηρώς *laboriously*.
 Ποσειδῶν, -ῶνος, ὁ reg.; besides also τὸν Ποσειδῶ and ὦ Πόσειδον.
 -πους: adj. in -πους have in the acc. sing. now -ποδα, now -πουν.
 πραῦς, πραεῖα, πραῦ collat. with πρᾶος (32, 3); gen. pl. πραεῶν accdg. to 47, 3.
 προύργον *serviceable, profitable, useful*; comp. -γαίτερος.

πρωί and *πρώ*, adv. *early in the day*; degrees: *πρωιαίτερος*, *-αίτατος* and *πρῆφαίτερος* etc. (formed from the Ionic and poetic positive *πρωίος* or *πρῶος*, accdg. to 56, 3); also *πρώτερον* and *πρώτατα*.

σκότος, *-ους*, τό *darkness*, reg. accdg. to 44; besides also ὁ *σκότος*, *-ου*.

στενός, 3. *narrow*; *στενότερος*, *στενότατος* (*στεινός* in the Ionic dialect!).

σχολαίος, 3. *slow*: has *σχολαίτερος*, *σχολαίτατος*, 56, 3.

σῶς, σῶν *safe and sound, saluus*; collat. with (*σῶος*, *σῶα*, *σῶον*, or) *σῶος*, *σῶα*, *σῶων*, forms τὸν τὴν τὸ σῶν, οἱ αἱ σῶ, τοὺς τὰς σῶς, τὰ σα (35).

τάν or τᾶν, indecl.: ὦ τάν (τᾶν), *my good friend, my good sir*.

τέρας, τό *prodigy, sign, portent*: *τέρατος* etc. reg. (vide *κέρας* 39, 3); besides also τὰ *τέρα*, 44, 2.

Τισσαφέρνης, *-ους*, ὁ *Tissaphernes*: voc. ὦ Τισσαφέρνη.

Τρῶς, Τρῶός, ὁ *Trojan*, accdg. to 49; gen. pl. Τρῶων accdg. to 36, 7. c.

ὑβριστής *wanton, insolent* forms *ὑβριστότερος*, *-ιστότατος*.

υἱός: 50, 11; acc. pl. also *υἱέας*.

φρέαρ, τό *well, cistern*: gen. *φρέατος* etc.; cf. ὕδωρ 39, 3.

χαρίεις, *-εσσα*, *-εν* *pleasing, charming*: *χαριέστερος*, *χαριέστατος* from a shorter stem *χαριετ-*, 41, 4.

χρέος, τό and τὸ *χρέως* *debt*: τοῦ *χρέους*, τὰ *χρέα*, τῶν *χρεῶν*.

χρῶς, *χρωτός*, ὁ *skin*, reg.; also *χροός*, *χροί* and *χρωῖ* (ἐν *χρωῖ* properly: *close to the skin*, i.e. *close by, hard by*).

IV. PRONOUNS.

61. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

	I. PERSON	II. PERSON	III. PERSON supplied by <i>αὐτός</i>
S. N.	ἐγώ <i>ego</i>	σύ <i>tu</i>	— — —
G.	ἐμοῦ, μου <i>mei</i>	σοῦ, σου <i>tui</i>	αὐτοῦ αὐτῆς αὐτοῦ <i>eius</i>
D.	ἐμοί, μοι <i>mihī</i>	σοί, σοι <i>tibi</i>	αὐτῷ αὐτῇ αὐτῷ <i>ei</i>
A.	ἐμέ, με <i>me</i>	σέ, σε <i>te</i>	αὐτόν αὐτήν αὐτό <i>eum, eam, il</i>
Pl. N.	ἡμεῖς <i>nos</i>	ὑμεῖς <i>vos</i>	— — —
G.	ἡμῶν <i>nostri, -um</i>	ὑμῶν <i>vestri, -um</i>	αὐτῶν αὐτῶν αὐτῶν <i>eorum, earum</i>
D.	ἡμῖν <i>nobis</i>	ὑμῖν <i>vobis</i>	αὐτοῖς αὐταῖς αὐτοῖς <i>iis</i>
A.	ἡμᾶς <i>nos</i>	ὑμᾶς <i>vos</i>	αὐτούς αὐτάς αὐτά <i>eos, eas, ea</i>

1. The accented forms (ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, ἐμέ—σοῦ, σοί, σέ) are emphatic. Hence they are used

a) in contrasts: οὐκ ἐμοί, ἀλλὰ σοὶ ἀρέσκει.

b) with prepositions: ἐπ' ἐμοί ὑποχρῶμαι, πρὸς σέ before you.

Otherwise the enclitic forms are used. (See 9; 10.)

2. Very emphatic are ἐγωγε, ἐμοῦγε, ἔμοιγε, ἐμέγε, σύγε, etc.

3. For the meaning of the nom. of αὐτοῦ, see 63.

4. The true pers. pron. of the third person, οὗ, οἷ, etc., is in standard prose restricted to a reflexive sense. See 62 and 125.

62. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

	I. PERSON	II. PERSON	III. PERSON	
	Subj. : <i>I</i>	Subj. : <i>thou, you</i>	Subj. : <i>he, she, it</i>	
S. N.	—	—	—	—
G.	ἐμαυτοῦ, -ῆς	σεαυτοῦ, -ῆς	ἐαυτοῦ, -ῆς	[οῦ] <i>sui</i>
D.	ἐμαυτῶ, -ῆ	σεαυτῶ, -ῆ	ἐαυτῶ, -ῆ	οἱ <i>sibi</i>
A.	ἐμαυτόν, -ήν	σεαυτόν, -ήν	ἐαυτόν, -ήν, -ό	[ἐ] <i>se</i>
	Subj. : <i>we</i>	Subj. : <i>you</i>	Subj. : <i>they</i>	
Pl. N.	—	—	—	—
G.	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν	σφῶν αὐτῶν or ἐαυτῶν	σφεῖς <i>ipsi</i>
D.	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, -αῖς	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς, -αῖς	σφίσιν αὐτοῖς or ἐαυτοῖς, etc.	σφῶν <i>sui</i>
A.	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, -άς	ὑμᾶς αὐτούς, -άς	σφᾶς αὐτούς or ἐαυτούς, etc.	σφίσι(ν) <i>sibi</i>
				σφᾶς <i>se</i>

1. Instead of *σεαυτοῦ*, etc., *ἐαυτοῦ*, etc., *ἐαυτῶν*, etc. you may also use *σαντοῦ*, etc., *αὐτοῦ*, etc., *αὐτῶν*, etc.
2. For the use and meaning of the refl. pron. see 125.
3. οῦ, οἱ, ἐ are enclitic. 9, 1. a. See 61, 1.

"Ἄλλος. THE INTENSIVE AND RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS.

63. 1. *Αὐτός*, *αὐτή*, *αὐτό* has the regular inflection of the adjective, except in the nom. and acc. sing. neut., which drop the *-ν*. See 61. Its meanings (see 127) are:

- a) **self, ipse**; e.g. *ὁ υἱὸς αὐτὸς filius ipse*.
- b) in the oblique cases: **of him, eius** (never heading a sentence); e.g. *ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ filius eius*, *στέργω αὐτόν amo eum*.
- c) with the article: **the same, idem**; e.g. *ὁ αὐτὸς υἱὸς idem filius*.

Note. — By crasis with the article (18) arise the forms *αὐτός*, *αὐτή*, *ταυτό* and *ταυτόν* (68, 2), *ταυτοῦ*, *ταυτῆ*, *ταυτά*, etc.

2. Like *αὐτός* is declined: *ἄλλος*, *ἄλλη*, *ἄλλο*, *alius*, *alia*, *aliud*.

3. The reciprocal pronoun wants the singular and the nominative case; it is thus declined:

Pl. Gen.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	<i>of one another, each other,</i>
Dat.	ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλαις	ἀλλήλοις	<i>to each [one an]other,</i>
Acc.	ἀλλήλους	ἀλλήλας	ἄλληλα	<i>each [one an]other.</i>

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS. (See 126.)

64. 1. Ἐμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν *my, mine, meus, ἡμέτερος*, -ᾶ, -ον *our, ours, noster*.

σός, σή, σόν *your, yours, tuus, ὑμέτερος*, ᾶ, -ον *your, yours, vester*.

2. The possessive pronoun of the third person is supplied by

the gen. *ἐαυτοῦ*, etc., in attributive position (refl.). See 120.
the gen. *αὐτοῦ*, etc., in predicate position (not refl.). See 121.

3. The relation of property is most frequently expressed by means of the possessive pronouns and the possessive genitive of the personal pronouns as follows :

a) *In a sense not reflexive.*

1. Less emphatic.

ὁ φίλος μου,
ὁ φίλος σου,
ὁ φίλος αὐτοῦ (αὐτῆς),
ὁ φίλος ἡμῶν,
ὁ φίλος ὑμῶν,
ὁ φίλος αὐτῶν.

2. More emphatic.

ὁ ἐμὸς φίλος,
ὁ σὸς φίλος,
ὁ τούτου (ἐκείνου) φίλος,
ὁ ἡμέτερος φίλος,
ὁ ὑμέτερος φίλος,
ὁ τούτων (ἐκείνων) φίλος.

b) *In a reflexive sense.*

1. Less emphatic.

στέργω τὸν ἐμὸν φίλον,
στέργεις τὸν σὸν φίλον,
στέργει τὸν ἐαυτοῦ (-τῆς) φίλον,
στέργομεν τὸν ἡμέτερον φίλον,
στέργετε τὸν ὑμέτερον φίλον,
στέργουσι τὸν ἐαυτῶν φίλον.

2. More emphatic.

στέργω τὸν ἐμαυτοῦ (-ῆς) φίλον,
στέργεις τὸν σεαυτοῦ (-ῆς) φίλον,
στέργει τὸν ἐαυτοῦ (-ῆς) φίλον,
στέργομεν τὸν ἡμέτερον αὐτῶν φ.,
στέργετε τὸν ὑμέτερον αὐτῶν φ.,
στέργουσι τὸν ἐαυτῶν φίλον.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

65. 1. ὄδε, ἧδε, τόδε *this, this one here* — points ahead (see 128),
οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο *this, that, he (who)* — points back,
ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο *that, yonder, that* — over there —
points to things absent or remote.

2. ὄδε is composed of the article and the enclitic -δε (9; 1. f) which has a demonstrative force (*here, there*); it is therefore declined like the article.

3. οὗτος too grows out of the article, with which it shares both the initial sound (spir. asper or τ: οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, ταῦτα) and the middle sound (ου corresp. to the ο-, αυ to the α-sound in the article).

Sing. N.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	Plur. N.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
G.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	G.	τούτων	ταύτων	τούτων
D.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	D.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
A.	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο	A.	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

4. Ἐκεῖνος is declined regularly like αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό, 61.

5. Note the predicate position in :

ὄδε ὁ ἀνὴρ or ὁ ἀνὴρ ὄδε *this man here,*
 οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ or ὁ ἀνὴρ οὗτος *this (that, the said) man,*
 ἐκείνη ἡ γυνή or ἡ γυνὴ ἐκείνη *yonder woman.* (See 128.)

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

66. 1. Ὅς, ἣ, ὃ *who, which, that* is thus declined :

Sing. N.	ὅς	ἣ	ὃ	Plur. N.	οἳ	αἵ	ἅ
G.	οὗ	ἣς	οὗ	G.	ἃν	ἃν	ἃν
D.	ᾧ	ἣ̄	ᾧ	D.	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς
A.	ὃν	ἣν	ὃ	A.	οὖς	ἄς	ἅ

2. More emphatic is ὅσπερ, ἣπερ, ὅπερ, οὐπερ, etc. *even (precisely, just) he who, the very person who.*

3. Ὅστις, ἣτις, ὅτι *quisquis, quicumque, any one who, whoever, whatever, whoso.* (See 67, 3.)

4. Notice the article in : ὁ φίλος, οὗ τὸν υἱὸν παιδεύω *the friend whose son I educate.*

INTERROGATIVE AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

67. 1. Τίς, τί is an interrogative pronoun = *quis? quid?*
Who? what? which?

It always accents the stem-syllable and takes no accent but the acute.

2. Τίς, τί is an indefinite pronoun = *aliquis, quidam:*
Any (one), some (one), (a person), a certain (a kind of).

It is enclitic throughout and never takes an accent but upon the ultima (9, 2. b).

3. Ὅστις is: a) an indirect interrog. pronoun = *quis;*
 b) an indefinite relative = *quicumque;* 66, 3.

4. They are declined as follows :

Sing. N.	τίς; τί;	τίς τί	ὅστις	ἣτις	ὅ,τι
G.	τίνος;	τινός	οὐτινος	ἣστινος	οὐτινος
D.	τίνι;	τινί	ᾧτινι	ἣ̄τινι	ᾧτινι
A.	τίνα; τί;	τινά τί	ὄντινα	ἣ̄ντινα	ὄ,τι
Plur. N.	τίνες; τίνα;	τινές τινά	οἵτινες	αἵτινες	ἅτινα
G.	τίνων;	τινῶν	ὄντινων	ἣ̄ντινων	ὄντινων
D.	τίσι(ν);	τισί(ν)	οἷσισι(ν)	αἷσισι(ν)	οἷσισι(ν)
A.	τίνας; τίνα;	τινάς τινά	οὖστινας	ἄστινας	ἄτινα

Note 1. — The following collateral forms are of frequent occurrence :

for τίνος : τοῦ; for τινός : του encl., for οὔτινος mostly : ὄτου,
for τίνι : τῷ; for τινί : τῷ encl., for ὅτιμι mostly : ὄτῳ,
for the neuter τινά : ἄττα (not encl.), for ἄτινα : ἄττα.

Note 2. — To distinguish the conjunction ὅτι *that, because* from the neut. of the relat. and interrog. pronoun ὅτι, the latter is sometimes written ὄτι.

CORRELATIVE PRONOUNS.

68. 1. ποῖος, ποία, ποῖον; *qualis?* of what description? what sort of?

πόσος, πόση, πόσον; *quantus?* how large? how much? pl. quot? how many?

πότερος, ποτέρα, πότερον; *uter?* which of the two?

INTERROGATIVE		INDEF.	DEMONSTRATIVE	RELATIVE	
direct and indirect	only indirect	encl.		limited (129, 1.)	unlimited (129, 1.)
πο-	ὄπο-	πο-	(το-)	ὄ-	ὄπο-
τίς;	ὅστις	τίς	ὅδε, οὗτος, ἐκείνος	ὅς	ὅστις
ποῖος;	ὄποῖος	(ποιός)	(τοῖος) τοιόσδε τοιούτος	οἶος	ὄποῖος
πόσος;	ὄπόσος	(ποσός)	(τόσος) τοςσόδδε τοςούτος	ὄσος	ὄπόσος
πότερος;	ὄπότερος		ἕτερος		ὄπότερος

2. τοιόσδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε and τοςσόδδε, τοςήδε, τοςόνδε are declined regularly, τοιούτος and τοςούτος like οὗτος, hence :

τοιούτος, τοιαύτη, τοιούτο

τοιούτου, τοιαύτης, τοιούτου, etc.

τοιούτοι, τοιαῦται, τοιαῦτα,

τοιούτων, τοιούτων, τοιούτων, etc.

Besides τοιούτο, τοςούτο and ταυτό (63, 1, note), also τοιούτον, τοςούτον and ταυτόν are used as neuter forms.

Note. — By crasis, ὁ ἕτερος is changed to ἄτερος, τὸ ἕτερον to θάτερον. See 18.

69. CORRELATIVE ADVERBS.

INTERROGATIVE		INDEFIN. (all enclit.)	DEMONSTRATIVE	RELATIVE	
direct and indirect	indirect only			limited (129, 1.)	unlimited (129, 1.)
ποῦ; ubi? where?	ὅπου	πού <i>alicubi</i> somewhere	ἐνθάδε <i>hic</i> αὐτοῦ <i>ibidem</i> ἐνταῦθα <i>ibi</i> ἐκεῖ <i>illic</i>	οὗ <i>ubi</i> ἐνθα	ὅπου <i>ubi</i>

CORRELATIVE ADVERBS. — *Concluded.*

INTERROGATIVE		INDEFIN. (all enclit.)	DEMONSTRATIVE	RELATIVE	
direct and indirect	indirect only			limited (129, 1.)	unlimited (129, 1.)
ποῖ; <i>quo?</i> <i>whither?</i>	ἅποι	ποί aliquo	ἐνθάδε <i>huc</i> αὐτόσε <i>eo</i> ἐνταῦθα <i>eo</i> ἐκεῖσε <i>illuc</i>	οἷ <i>quo</i> ἐνθα	ἅποι <i>quo</i>
πόθεν; <i>unde?</i> <i>whence?</i>	ὁπόθεν	ποθέν <i>aliquunde</i>	ἐνθένδε <i>hinc</i> αὐτόθεν <i>inde</i> ἐντεῦθεν <i>inde</i> ἐκεῖθεν <i>illinc</i>	ἄθεν <i>unde</i> ἐνθεν	ὁπόθεν <i>unde</i>
πότε; <i>quando?</i> <i>when?</i>	ὁπότε	ποτέ <i>aliquando</i>	τότε <i>tum</i>	ὄτε <i>cum</i>	ὁπότε <i>cum</i>
πῶς; <i>quo modo?</i> <i>how?</i>	ὅπως	πῶς	(ὡς) ὦδε οὕτω(ς)	ὡς, ὡσπερ	ὅπως
πῆ; <i>quā?</i> <i>how?</i> <i>which way?</i>	ὅπη	πή	τῆδε ταύτη	ῆ, ῆπερ	ὅπη

Note 1. — ἐνθα and ἐνθεν are mostly relative (*where, whither and whence*), but have démonstrative force in such expressions as ἐνθα δὴ *on that (very) occasion, just then, then indeed*, and others.

Note 2. — καὶ ὡς (ὡς) *even so*; οὐδ' ὡς *not even so, ne sic quidem*.

70. V. NUMERALS.

		Cardinal	Ordinal	Adverbs
α'	1	εἷς, μία, ἓν	πρῶτος, -η, -ον	ἅπαξ <i>once</i>
β'	2	δύο	δεύτερος, -α, -ον	δίς <i>twice</i>
γ'	3	τρεις, τρία	τρίτος, -η, -ον	τρίς <i>three times</i>
δ'	4	τέτταρες, -ρα	τέταρτος	τετράκις
ε'	5	πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις
ς'	6	ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἕξάκις
ζ'	7	ἐπτὰ	ἑβδομος	ἐπτάκις
η'	8	ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος	ὀκτάκις
θ'	9	ἐννέα	ἕνατος	ἐνάκις
ι'	10	δέκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις

NUMERALS. — *Concluded.*

		Cardinal	Ordinal	Adverbs
ια'	11	ένδεκα	ένδέκατος	ένδεκάκις
ιβ'	12	δώδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις
ιγ'	13	τρεις (τρία) και δέκα	τρίτος και δέκατος	τρισκαιδεκάκις
ιδ'	14	τέτταρες (-ρα) και δέκα	τέταρτος και δέκατος	τετρακαιδεκάκις
ιε'	15	πεντεκαίδεκα	πεντεκαιδέκατος	etc.
ισ'	16	έκκαίδεκα	έκκαιδέκατος	
ιζ'	17	έπτακαίδεκα	έπτακαιδέκατος	
ιη'	18	όκτωκαίδεκα	όκτωκαιδέκατος	
ιθ'	19	έννεακαίδεκα	έννεακαιδέκατος	
κ'	20	είκοσι (ν)	είκοστός	είκοσάκις
λ'	30	τριακόνητα	τριακοστός	τριακοντάκις
μ'	40	τετταράκονητα	τετταρακοστός	etc.
ν'	50	πεντήκονητα	πεντηκοστός	
ξ'	60	έξήκονητα	έξηκοστός	
ο'	70	έβδομήκονητα	έβδομηκοστός	
π'	80	όγδοήκονητα	όγδοηκοστός	
ρ'	90	ένενήκονητα	ένενηκοστός	
ρ'	100	έκάτον	έκατοστός	έκατοντάκις
σ'	200	διᾱκόσιοι, -αι, -α	διακοσιοστός	διακοσιάκις
τ'	300	τριακόσιοι, -αι, -α	τριακοσιοστός	etc.
υ'	400	τετρακόσιοι	τετρακοσιοστός	
φ'	500	πεντακόσιοι	πεντακοσιοστός	
χ'	600	έξακόσιοι	έξακοσιοστός	
ψ'	700	έπτακόσιοι	έπτακοσιοστός	
ω'	800	όκτακόσιοι	όκτακοσιοστός	
θ'	900	ένάκόσιοι	ένακοσιοστός	
α	1,000	χίλιοι, -αι, -α	χιλιοστός	χιλιάκις etc.
β	2,000	δισχίλιοι, -αι, -α	δισχιλιοστός	
ι	10,000	μύριοι, -αι, -α	μυριοστός	μυριάκις
ια	11,000	μύριοι και χίλιοι		

1. All **ordinals** and the **cardinals** from 200 upwards are adjectives of three terminations; of the others, only the first four are declined:

N.	1.	εἷς	μία	ἓν	2.	δύο	3.	τρεις	τρία	4.	τέτταρες	τέτταρα
G.		ένός	μιᾶς	ένός		δυοῖν		τριῶν			τεττάρων	
D.		ένί	μιᾷ	ένί		δυοῖν		τρισί(ν)			τέτταρσι(ν)	
A.		ἓνα	μίαν	ἓν.		δύο.		τρεις	τρία.		τέτταρας	τέτταρα.

Οὐδεῖς (μηδεῖς) *no one* is inflected like εἷς, ἄμφω like δύο.

S.	οὐδεῖς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν	<i>none,</i>	Pl. Masc.	οὐδένες	ἄμφω	<i>both.</i>
	οὐδενός	οὐδεμιᾶς	οὐδενός			οὐδένων	ἄμφοῖν	
	οὐδενί	οὐδεμιᾷ	οὐδενί			οὐδέσι(ν)	ἄμφοῖν	
	οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν.			οὐδένας.	ἄμφω.	

2. Rule for the combination of units, tens, etc.:

If the smaller number precedes, *καί* must be inserted between; if the larger number precedes, *καί* may be used or omitted.

Thus 235 may be expressed

by πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ διακόσιοι,
or διακόσιοι καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ πέντε,
or διακόσιοι τριάκοντα πέντε.

The same holds for ordinals: τριακοστός πέμπτος or τριακοστός καὶ πέμπτος, but only πέμπτος καὶ τριακοστός.

3. Instead of τρεῖς (τρία) καὶ δέκα, τέτταρες (τέτταρα) καὶ δέκα, τρίτος καὶ δέκατος, τέταρτος καὶ δέκατος, the other forms: τρισκαίδεκα, τετταρακαίδεκα, τρισκαιδέκατος, τετταρακαιδέκατος are also met with; so also ἑβδομος καὶ δέκατος besides ἑπτακαιδέκατος, etc.

Note. — Δύο is sometimes used indeclinably. Μῦριοι, μῦριαί, μῦρία *very many, countless, numberless* (compare *mille* and *sescenti*) is different both in meaning and accent from μύριοι, μύριαι, μύρια.

4. Besides the cardinal and ordinal numbers and the numeral adverbs, the Greek has

numeral adj. in -πλοῦς = *-fold, -plex* (34, 1. b);

e.g. ἀπλοῦς *simple*, διπλοῦς *twofold, double*, etc.

and in -πλάσιος; *e.g.* διπλάσιος *twice the size of*; and

numeral subst. in -άς, -άδος: ἡ μονάς *unit*, ἡ δεκάς, *decad*;

ἡ μυριάς *the number 10,000, a myriad*.

THE DUAL IN DECLENSION.

71. It has but two forms,

one for the nom., acc., and voc. cases,

the other for the genit. and dative cases.

Its terminations are in N. A. V.	G. D.
in the I. decl.	-ᾱ, -αιν,
“ II. “	-ω, -οιν,
“ III. “	-ε, -οιν.

E.g. τὸ χῶρα, τοῖν χῶραιν — τὸ τιμά, τοῖν τιμαῖν,
 τὸ θεῶ, τοῖν θεοῖν — τὸ ἀνθρώπω, τοῖν ἀνθρώποιν,
 τὸ θῆρε, τοῖν θηροῖν — τὸ φύλακε, τοῖν φυλάκοιν,
 τὸ ἄνδρε, τοῖν ἀνδροῖν — τὸ γυναιῖκε, τοῖν γυναικοῖν,
 τὸ χεῖρε, τοῖν χεροῖν — τὸ ὄτε, τοῖν ὄτοιιν (50, 12; 36, 7. c).
 τὸ πόλει, τοῖν πολέοιν — τὸ σκέλει, τοῖν τειχοῖν.
 of ἐγώ: νῶ, νῶν — of σύ: σφῶ, σφῶν.

Note. — The masculine dual forms τῶ and τοῖν are generally used for τὰ and ταῖν.

VI. INFLECTION OF THE VERB (CONJUGATION).

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

72. 1. The Greek verb appears to some advantage when contrasted with the Latin verb, because it has

an additional number: the **dual**, see 96;
 an additional voice: the **middle**,
 an additional tense: the **aorist**,
 an additional mood: the **optative**,

and two **verbal adjectives**.

2. The **middle voice** has indeed an active meaning, but involves a reference of the action to the agent; παιδεύω, for instance, means *I educate*, παιδεύομαι *I educate for my own sake or benefit* (*mihi*, dative), or, *I educate myself* (*me ipsum*, accusative). See 165.

3. The middle and the passive voices are the same in form, except in the future and aorist.

Note. — Deponents with the aorist in the middle form are called **middle deponents** (D.M.); deponents with the aorist in the passive form are called **passive deponents** (D.P.).

4. The indicative of the **aorist** has its proper place in narrative. It corresponds to the historical perfect in Latin.

5. The **optative** is used in wishes: παιδεύοιμι *may I educate*, *I wish I were educating*. However, this is not the only purpose it serves; see 174, 2; 176, 4.

6. There are six **tenses** in Greek, which are divided into principal } tenses { present, future, perfect,
 and historical } { imperfect, aorist (ind.), pluperfect.

The historical tenses are also called preterit or augmented tenses.

7. The **Verb Stem** and the **Present Stem**. All forms of the verb grow out of the verb stem, which almost always appears enlarged or strengthened in the present tense.

For the manner of enlarging the verb stem, see 77 and 107-111.

8. There are two forms of **conjugation** in Greek, that of verbs in **-ω**, with a thematic vowel; e.g. τιμά-ο-μεν, τιμά-ε-τε. in **-μι**, without a thematic vowel; e.g. ἵστα-μεν, ἵστα-τε.

9. The **mood suffixes** are not the same for all the moods:

a) the subjunctive lengthens the thematic vowels **-ο-** and **-ε-**;

for example: indic. παιδεύ-ο-μεν, παιδεύ-ε-τε,
subj. παιδεύ-ω-μεν, παιδεύ-η-τε.

b) the optative adds a suffix of its own: **-ι-** or **-ιη-** (**-ιε-**);
for example: indic. παιδεύ-ο-μεν, ἵστα-τε,

opt. παιδεύ-οι-μεν, ἵστα-ίη-τε.

10. The **personal endings** are of two kinds: principal and historical;

principal for the indicative of the princ. tenses, and
the subjunctive,

historical for the indicative of the historical tenses, and
the optative; in other words:

for all augmented forms and optatives.

11. **Rule of Accent** for the inflection of verbs:

In all forms of the verb, the accent is thrown back as far as possible (the verb has *recessive* accent). Still it can never recede beyond the augment. **-αι** and **-οι** are counted as short, except in the optative.

12. Special points to be noticed:

a) Contracted forms retain the accent on the contracted syllable, if either of the contracted vowels was accented: ἐποιούμεθα (from ἐποιε-όμεθα), βαλοῦ (from βαλέ-ο), παιδευθῶ (from παιδευθέ-ω), διδῶ (from διδό-ω).

b) Optatives of passive aorists and of verbs in **-μι** have the accent, if possible, on that syllable which contains the mood suffix **-ι-**: παιδευθεῖμεν, παιδευθεῖεν—τιθεῖμεν, ἰεῖτε, διδοῖεν, ἵσταιντο.

c) Infinitives, participles and verbal adjectives, which are in reality verbal nouns or adjectives, do not fall under the above rule; participles retain the accent, if possible, upon the syllable which is accented in the nom. sing. masc. (25, 5).

d) Exceptions to the above rule for the verbal accent are consequently only such forms of second aorists act. and mid. as have the thematic vowel accented (see 86, 1 with note); hence

the 2 ps. sg. of the aor. imp. mid.: βαλοῦ (from βαλέ-ο, see a),
and a few active imperatives, as: εἰπέ (but ἄπειπε, ἔξειπε).

AUGMENT.

73. 1. The augment (*augmentum, increase*) is the sign of the past (historical, 72, 6) tenses. It is only used in the **indicative** of these tenses (imperfect, aorist, pluperfect), and never in any other moods or forms of the verb.

There is a syllabic and a temporal augment.

2. Verbs beginning with a consonant take the syllabic augment. It consists of the prefix ε̅; thus

παιδεύω: ε̅-παιδευον, ε̅παιδευσάμην.

Initial ρ is doubled after ε: ἔρριπτον *I threw* (22).

3. Verbs beginning with a vowel take the temporal augment. It consists in the lengthening of the initial vowel. The breathing, however, is not changed. Thus

a	is lengthened to η	: ἄγω	lead,	impf. ἤγον,	
ε	"	" η	: ἐλπίζω	hope,	" ἤλπιζον,
ο	"	" ω	: ὀπλίζω	arm,	" ὀπλιζον,
ι	"	" ι	: ἰδρύω	erect,	" ἰδρουν,
υ	"	" υ	: ὑβρίζω	am insolent,	" ὑβριζον,
αι	"	" η	: αἰσχύνω	put to shame,	" ἤσχυνον,
α	"	" η	: ᾄδω	sing,	" ᾄδον,
αυ	"	" ηυ	: αὐξάνω	increase,	" ηὔξανον,
οι	"	" ω	: οἰκτίρω	pity,	" οἰκτιρον.

4. Verbs beginning with a long vowel or ου, and sometimes those beginning with ει or ευ, are not augmented;

e.g.	οὐτάζω	wound,	impf. οὔταζον,
	εἰκάζω	conjecture,	" ἤκαζον (εἴκαζον),
	εὔχομαι	pray, vow.	" ηὔχόμην (εὐχομην).

REDUPLICATION.

74. The **reduplication** enters into the **perfect** stem, and consequently appears in the perfect, pluperfect and future perfect. Reduplication takes place as follows:

1. Verbs beginning with one simple consonant (except ρ) repeat the same with ε, a rough mute being replaced by its corresponding smooth;

<i>e.g.</i>	παιδεύω	educate,	perf.	πε-παιδευκα,
	χορεύω	dance,	"	κε-χόρευκα,
	φυτεύω	plant,	"	πε-φύτευκα,
	θηρεύω	hunt,	"	τε-θήρευκα.

2. Verbs beginning with a mute followed by a liquid (λ, μ, ν, ρ) repeat only the mute with ε;

<i>e.g.</i>	κλείω	shut,	perf.	κέ-κλεικα,
	δράω	do,	"	δέ-δρακα.

3. In all other cases the reduplication is the same as the augment;

<i>e.g.</i>	ἄγω	lead,	impf.	ἦγον,	perf.	ἦχα,
	ὀπλίζω	arm,	"	ὠπλιζον,	"	ὠπλικα,
	κτίζω	found,	"	ἔκτιζον,	"	ἔκτικα,
	στρατεύω	take the field,	"	ἐστράτεον,	"	ἐστράτευκα,
	ζητέω	look for,	aor.	ἐζήτησα,	"	ἐζήτηκα,
	ψάύω	touch,	"	ἔψαυσα,	"	ἔψαυκα,
	ρίπτω	throw,	"	ἔρριψα,	"	ἔρριφα,
only	κτάομαι	acquire,	has usually	"	κέ-κτημαι.	

AUGMENT AND REDUPLICATION IN COMPOUNDS.

75. 1. In prepositional compounds, the simple form is augmented and reduplicated;

<i>e.g.</i>	εἰς-άγω,	εἰς-ἦγον,	εἰς-ἦχα.
	ἐκ-στρατεύω,	ἐξ-εστράτεον,	ἐξ-εστράτευκα.

2. Before the augment (or augment-like reduplication):
prepositions ending in a consonant resume their original form, if it has been changed in the present tense;

prepositions ending in a vowel (except *περί* and *πρό*) drop it;

<i>e.g.</i>	ἐμβάλλω	throw into,	impf.	ἐν-έβαλλον,
	συλλέγω	gather,	"	συν-έλεγον,
	συστέλλω	draw together,	"	συν-έστελλον,
	ἀποβάλλω	throw away,	"	ἀπ-έβαλλον,
	ἐπιβάλλω	throw upon,	"	ἐπ-έβαλλον,
	παραβάλλω	throw beside,	"	παρ-έβαλλον,
but	περι-βάλλω	throw around,	"	περι-έβαλλον,
	περιρρέω	flow around,	"	περι-έρρεον,
	προβάλλω	throw before,	"	προϋβαλλον,

(or *προ-έβαλλον*, 18, 2).

3. Such denominative verbs as are derived from nounal compounds have the augment and the reduplication at the beginning;

e.g. ἀδικέω *do wrong*, ἡδίκησα, ἡδίκηκα (from ἀδικος),
 ἀθυμέω *lack courage*, ἠθύμησα, ἠθύμηκα (from ἀθυμος),
 δυστυχέω *am unhappy*, ἐδυστύχησα, δεδυστύχηκα (fr. δυστυχής),
 εὐτυχέω *am happy*, ἠτύχησα, ἠτύχηκα (fr. εὐτυχής).

A. FIRST CONJUGATION: VERBS IN -ω.

CLASSIFICATION OF VERBS.

76. ACCORDING TO THE FINAL CONSONANT OF THE VERB STEM.

1. **Pure Verbs.** — The stem ends in a vowel (or diphthong);

e.g. παιδεύ-ω *educate*, λύ-ω *loose*, τί-ω *value*,
 τιμά-ω *honor*, ποιέ-ω *make*, δουλό-ω *enslave*.

2. **Mute Verbs.** — The stem ends in a mute:

e.g. διώκ-ω *pursue*, λέγ-ω *say*, τρέχ-ω *run*,
 τρέπ-ω *turn*, τρίβ-ω *rub*, τρέφ-ω *feed*,
 ψεύδ-ω *cheat*, σπένδ-ω *pour out*, πείθ-ω *persuade*.

3. **Liquid Verbs.** — The stem ends in a liquid;

e.g. στέλ-λ-ω *send*, δέρ-ω *flay*, σπείρ-ω *sow*,
 νέμ-ω *allot*, μέν-ω *stay*, κρίν-ω *judge*.

77. ACCORDING TO THE MANNER IN WHICH THE PRESENT STEM IS FORMED FROM THE VERB STEM. See 72, 7.

1. **First or ω-Class:** Present in -ω.

The verb stem is enlarged by the thematic vowel -ο, -ε. Almost all pure verbs (see 76, 1), very many mute verbs, and a few liquid verbs belong to this class:

παιδεύ-ω <i>educate</i> ,	διώκ-ω <i>pursue</i> ,	τρέφ-ω <i>feed</i> ,
παύ-ω <i>stop</i> ,	λέγ-ω <i>say</i> ,	ψεύδ-ω <i>deceive</i> ,
μηνί-ω <i>am angry</i> ,	ἄρχ-ω <i>rule</i> ,	πέρθ-ω <i>sack</i> ,
μηνύ-ω <i>inform</i> ,	τρέπ-ω <i>turn</i> ,	δέρ-ω <i>flay</i> .

2. **Second or τ-Class:** Present in -τω.

The verb stem is enlarged by the suffix -το, -τε. This class consists almost exclusively of labial verbs:

τύπτω <i>strike</i> ,	stem τυπ-	(ὁ τύπ-ος <i>blow</i>),
βλάπτω <i>damage</i> ,	“ βλαβ-	(ἡ βλάβη <i>damage</i>),
κρύπτω <i>hide</i> ,	“ κρυφ-	(κρύφ-α <i>secretly</i>),
θάπτω <i>bury</i> ,	“ ταφ-	(ὁ τάφ-ος <i>grave</i> , cf. 21, 2).

Note. — Exceptional formations are

τίκτω <i>beget</i> ,	stem τεκ-	(τὸ τέκ-νον <i>child</i>),
ἀνύτω <i>accomplish</i> ,	“ ἀνυ-	(collat. ἀνύω, ἀνύω).

3. Third or Iod-Class : Present in -jω (1, 2, note 2).

The verb stem is enlarged by the formative syllable -jō, -jē. The concurrence of j with the final consonant of the stem makes a variety of euphonic changes necessary.

a) A guttural (κ, γ, χ) with j becomes ττ (σσ):

e.g. φυλάττω	watch,	stem φυλαῖκ-	(ἡ φυλακ-ῆ watch),
τάττω	arrange,	“ ταῖγ-	(ὁ ταῖγ-ός commander),
ταράττω	disturb,	“ ταρᾶχ-	(ἡ παραχ-ῆ tumult).

Note. — A dental with j becomes ττ (σσ) in

ἀρμόττω	regulate,	stem ἀρμοτ-	(ὁ ἀρμοστής he who regulates),
πλάττω	form, mold,	“ πλαῖτ-	(τὸ πλάσμα anything molded).

b) δ with j becomes ζ:

e.g. ἐλπίζω	hope,	stem ἐλπιδ-	(ἡ ἐλπίς hope),
καθ-έζομαι	take a seat,	“ ἐδ-	(τὸ ἔδ-ος seat),
ὄζω	smell of,	“ ὄδ-	(ἡ ὄδ-μή od-or).

Note. — In some verbs, such especially as denote a sound, a guttural underlies the ζ.

e.g. στενάζω	moan,	st. στεναῖγ-	(ὁ στεναγ-μός moaning),
οἰμῶζω	lament,	“ οἰμωγ-	(ἡ οἰμωγ-ῆ wailing).

c) λ with j becomes λλ (compare μάλα, μάλλον);

e.g. ἄλλομαι	leap,	st. ἄλ-	(τὸ ἄλ-μα leap, sal-io),
ἀγγελλω	announce,	“ ἀγγελ-	(ὁ ἀγγελ-ος messenger).

Note. — Only the stem ὀφελ- forms ὀφείλω (see d).

d) -αῖjω, -εῖjω, -ῖjω, -ῦjω and -αῖjω, -εῖjω, -ῖjω, -ῦjω become -αίνω, -εῖνω, -ῖνω, -ῦνω and -αίρω, -εῖρω, -ῖρω, -ῦρω;

e.g. φαίνω	show,	stem φᾶν-	(φαν-ε-ρός visible),
καθαίρω	cleanse,	“ καθᾶρ-	(καθαρ-ός pure),
τείνω	stretch,	“ τευ-	(ἄ-τευ-ῆς stretched),
σπείρω	sow,	“ σπερ-	(τὸ σπέρ-μα seed),
κρίνω	judge,	“ κρίν-	(fut. κρίν-ῶ),
ἀμύνω	ward off,	“ ἀμῦν-	(fut. ἀμῦν-ῶ),

likewise ὀφείλω am indebted, “ ὀφελ- (aor. II. ὤφελ-ον, 86).

Note. — In καίω (besides κάω) burn, st. καν- (τὸ καῖ-μα heat),
and κλαίω (besides κλάω) weep, st. κλαν- (ὁ κλαν-θμός weeping),

the stem remains unchanged before consonants; their presents are formed from καῖj-ω and κλαῖj-ω. 92, 2; 97, 44. 45.

For the remaining five classes, see the irregular conjugation, 107-112.

1. PURE

78. PARADIGM:

Active Voice

		Indicative		Subjunctive
		Principal Tenses	Historical Tenses	
Pres. and Impf.	S. 1.	<i>I educate</i> * παιδύ-ω	<i>I educated</i> ἐ-παιδεν-ο-ν	(that) ⁷ <i>I may educate</i> παιδύ-ω
	2.	παιδύ-εις	ἐ-παιδεν-ε-ς	παιδύ-ης
	3.	παιδύ-ει	ἐ-παιδεν-ε(ν)	παιδύ-η
	P. 1.	παιδύ-ο-μεν	ἐ-παιδύ-ο-μεν	παιδύ-ω-μεν
	2.	παιδύ-ε-τε	ἐ-παιδύ-ε-τε	παιδύ-η-τε
	3.	παιδύ-ουσι(ν) ¹	ἐ-παιδεν-ον	παιδύ-ωσι(ν) ²
Future	S. 1.	<i>I shall educate</i> παιδύ-σω		
	2.	παιδύ-σεις		
	3.	παιδύ-σει etc. same as in present		
I Aorist	S. 1.		<i>I educated</i> (168, 2. a) ἐ-παιδεν-σα	(that) ⁶ <i>I may educate</i> παιδύ-σω
	2.		ἐ-παιδεν-σα-ς	παιδύ-σης
	3.		ἐ-παιδεν-σε(ν)	παιδύ-ση
	P. 1.		ἐ-παιδύ-σα-μεν	παιδύ-σω-μεν
	2.		ἐ-παιδύ-σα-τε	παιδύ-ση-τε
	3.		ἐ-παιδεν-σα-ν	παιδύ-σωσι(ν)
Perfect, Pluperfect	S. 1.	<i>I have educated</i> πε-παιδεν-κα	<i>I had educated</i> ἐ-πε-παιδύ-κει-ν ⁴	(that) ⁶ <i>I may have educated</i> πε-παιδύ-κω
	2.	πε-παιδεν-κα-ς	ἐ-πε-παιδύ-κει-ς ⁴	πε-παιδύ-κῆς etc.
	3.	πε-παιδεν-κε(ν)	ἐ-πε-παιδύ-κει ⁴	same as in present, or:
	P. 1.	πε-παιδύ-κα-μεν	ἐ-πε-παιδύ-κε-μεν ⁵	
	2.	πε-παιδύ-κα-τε	ἐ-πε-παιδύ-κε-τε ⁵	πεπαιδευκῶς ᾶ, ᾗς, ᾗ etc.
	3.	πε-παιδύ-κάσι(ν) ³	ἐ-πε-παιδύ-κε-σαν ⁶	

Note. — For the forms of the II Aorist

* In the paradigms only one meaning out of a variety

Remarks. — Note in the subj. the iota

¹ from παιδύ-ο-ντι, παιδύ-ο-νσι.

² from παιδύ-ω-ντι, παιδύ-ω-νσι.

³ from πεπαιδύ-κα-ντι, πεπαιδύ-κα-νσι.

⁴ early collat. form ἐπεπαιδύκη, -κῆς, -κει(ν) [from -εα, -εας, -εε(ν)].

VERBS.

παιδεύω *I educate*

Active Voice

Optative	Imperative	Infinitive and Participle
<p><i>may I educate</i></p> <p>παιδεῡ-οι-μι παιδεῡ-οι-ς παιδεῡ-οι-μεν παιδεῡ-οι-τε παιδεῡ-οι-ε-ν</p>	<p>παιδεῡ-ε educate παιδεῡ-έ-τω let him [= he should] educate παιδεῡ-έ-τε παιδεῡ-ό-ντων⁷</p>	<p>παιδεῡ-ειν <i>to educate</i></p> <hr/> <p>παιδεῡ-ων, -οντος παιδεῡ-ουσα, -ούσης παιδεῡ-ον, -οντος <i>one that educates</i></p>
<p>(saying that) <i>I would educate</i> 169, 4. note</p> <p>παιδεῡ-σοι-μι παιδεῡ-σοι-ς παιδεῡ-σοι etc. same as in present</p>		<p>παιδεῡ-σειν <i>(to educate in future)</i> παιδεῡ-σων, -οντος etc. <i>one that will [is about to] educate</i></p>
<p><i>may I educate</i></p> <p>παιδεῡ-σαι-μι παιδεῡ-σαι-ς, -σειας παιδεῡ-σαι, -σειε (ν) παιδεῡ-σαι-μεν παιδεῡ-σαι-τε παιδεῡ-σαι-ε-ν, -σειαν</p>	<p>παιδεῡ-σον educate παιδεῡ-σά-τω let him edu- cate παιδεῡ-σα-τε παιδεῡ-σά-ντων⁸</p>	<p>παιδεῡ-σαι <i>to educate or: to have educated, 169, 4.</i></p> <hr/> <p>παιδεῡ-σᾶς, -σαντος παιδεῡ-σᾶσα, -σᾶσης παιδεῡ-σαν, -σαντος <i>one that educated</i></p>
<p><i>may I have educated</i></p> <p>πε-παιδεῡ-κοι-μι πε-παιδεῡ-κοι-ς etc. same as in present, or: πεπαιδευκώς εἶην, εἶης, εἶη etc.</p>		<p>πε-παιδεῡ-κέ-ναι <i>to have educated</i></p> <hr/> <p>πε-παιδευ-κως, -κότος πε-παιδευ-κυία, -κυίας πε-παιδευ-κός, -κότος <i>one that has educated</i></p>

and the II Perfect Active see 86; 88.

is given. For a full explanation see Syntax, 167 *seqq.*

subscript: παιδεῡης, παιδεῡή.

⁵ late collat. form ἐπεπαιδεῡ-κειμεν, -κειτε, -κεισαν.

⁶ that = *in order that* (implying intention, as in final clauses).

⁷ late collat. form παιδεῡ-έ-τωσαν.

⁸ “ “ “ παιδεῡ-σά-τωσαν.

PURE VERBS

Middle Voice

		Indicative		Subjunctive	
		Principal Tenses	Historical Tenses		
Pres. and Impf.	S. 1. 2. 3.	<i>I educate (for my own sake), 165, 1. b.</i>	<i>I educated (for my own sake)</i>	(that) <i>I may educate (for my own sake)</i>	
		παιδύομαι	ἐ-παιδεν-ό-μην		παιδύωμαι
		παιδύη ¹ (-ει) ²	ἐ-παιδύ-ον ⁴		παιδύη ²
	P. 1. 2. 3.	παιδύε-ται	ἐ-παιδύ-ε-το		παιδύη-ται
		παιδεν-ό-μεθα	ἐ-παιδεν-ό-μεθα		παιδεν-ώ-μεθα
		παιδύε-σθε	ἐ-παιδύ-ε-σθε		παιδύη-σθε
Future	S. 1. 2. 3.	<i>I shall educate (for my own sake)</i>			
		παιδύσομαι			
		παιδύση			
	P. 1. 2. 3.	παιδύσε-ται			
		παιδεν-σό-μεθα			
		παιδύσε-σθε			
I Aorist	S. 1. 2. 3.		<i>I educated (for my own sake)</i>	(that) <i>I may educate (for my own sake)</i>	
			ἐ-παιδεν-σά-μην		παιδύσωμαι
			ἐ-παιδύ-σω ⁵		παιδύση
	P. 1. 2. 3.		ἐ-παιδύ-σα-το		παιδύση-ται
			ἐ-παιδεν-σά-μεθα		παιδεν-σώ-μεθα
			ἐ-παιδύ-σα-σθε		παιδύση-σθε
Perf. and Pluperf.	S. 1. 2. 3.	<i>I have educated (for my own sake)</i>	<i>I had educated (for my own sake)</i>	(that) <i>I may have educated (for my own sake)</i>	
		πε-παιδευ-μαι	ἐ-πε-παιδευ-μην		πε-παιδευ-μένος ὦ
		πε-παιδευ-σαι	ἐ-πε-παιδευ-σο		— ἦς
	P. 1. 2. 3.	πε-παιδευ-ται	ἐ-πε-παιδευ-το		— ἦ
		πε-παιδύ-μεθα	ἐ-πε-παιδύ-μεθα		πε-παιδευ-μένοι ὦμεν
		πε-παιδεν-σθε	ἐ-πε-παιδεν-σθε		— ἦτε
	πε-παιδεν-νται	ἐ-πε-παιδεν-ντο	— ὦσι(ν)		

Note. — For the forms of

¹ from παιδύε-σαι, παιδύε-αι } hence iota subscript.

² from παιδύη-σαι, παιδύη-αι }

³ the later form παιδύει is often used in the indic. for the earlier form παιδύη.

⁴ from ἐπαιδύε-σο, ἐπαιδύε-ο.

⁵ from ἐπαιδύε-σα-σο, ἐπαιδύε-σα-ο.

— Continued.

Middle Voice

Optative	Imperative	Infinitive and Participle
<p>may I educate (for my own sake)</p> <p>παιδευοίμην παιδύοι-ο¹ παιδύοι-το παιδευοίμεθα παιδύοι-σθε παιδύοι-ντο</p>	<p>educate (for your own sake)</p> <p>παιδύου² παιδευέ-σθω</p> <p>παιδύε-σθε παιδευέ-σθων³</p>	<p>παιδύε-σθαι to educate (for one's own sake)</p> <p>παιδευόμενος παιδευομένη παιδευόμενον one that educates (for his own sake)</p>
<p>(saying that) I would educate (for my own sake) 169, 4. note</p> <p>παιδευσοίμην παιδύσοι-ο¹ παιδύσοι-το παιδευσοίμεθα παιδύσοι-σθε παιδύσοι-ντο</p>		<p>παιδύσε-σθαι to educate (for one's own sake) in future</p> <p>παιδευσόμενος παιδευσομένη παιδευσόμενον one that will educate (for his own sake)</p>
<p>may I educate (for my own sake)</p> <p>παιδευσαίμην παιδύσαι-ο¹ παιδύσαι-το παιδευσαίμεθα παιδύσαι-σθε παιδύσαι-ντο</p>	<p>educate (for your own sake)</p> <p>παιδευσαι παιδευσά-σθω</p> <p>παιδύσαι-σθε παιδευσά-σθων⁴</p>	<p>παιδύσαι-σθαι to educate (have educated, 169, 4) (for one's own sake)</p> <p>παιδευσά-μενος παιδευσαμένη παιδευσά-μενον one that educated (for his own sake)</p>
<p>may I have educated (for my own sake)</p> <p>πεπαιδευμένος εἶην — εἶης — εἶη πεπαιδευμένοι εἶημεν — εἶητε — εἶησαν</p>	<p>have educated (for your own sake)</p> <p>πεπαιδευσο πεπαιδύ-σθω</p> <p>πεπαιδευ-σθε πεπαιδύ-σθων⁵</p>	<p>πεπαιδύ-σθαι to have educated (for one's own sake)</p> <p>πεπαιδευ-μένος πεπαιδευ-μένη πεπαιδευ-μένον one that has educated (for his own sake)</p>

the II Aor. Middle, see 86.

¹ from παιδύοι-σο (fut. παιδύσοι-σο, aor. παιδύσαι-σο).² from παιδύε-σο, παιδύε-ο.³ later collat. form παιδευέ-σθωσαν.⁴ “ “ “ παιδευσά-σθωσαν.⁵ “ “ “ πεπαιδύ-σθωσαν.

Passive Voice

PURE VERBS

		Indicative		Subjunctive
		Principal Tenses	Historical Tenses	
Pres. and Impf.		<i>I am educated</i>	<i>I was educated</i>	(that) <i>I may be educated</i>
	S. 1.	παιδεύομαι	ἔ-παιδευό-μην	παιδεύωμαι
	2.	παιδεύῃ (-ει)	ἔ-παιδευού	παιδεύῃ
	3.	παιδεύε-ται	ἔ-παιδευε-το	παιδεύηται
	P. 1.	etc.	etc.	etc.
	2. 3.	same as in the middle		
Future		<i>I shall be educated</i>		
	S. 1.	παιδευθήσομαι		
	2.	παιδευθήσῃ		
	3.	παιδευθήσε-ται		
	P. 1.	παιδευθήσο-μεθα		
	2. 3.	παιδευθήσε-σθε παιδευθήσο-νται		
I Aorist			<i>I was educated</i>	(that) <i>I may be educated</i>
	S. 1.		ἔ-παιδευέ-θην	παιδευθῶ
	2.		ἔ-παιδευέ-θης	παιδευθῆς
	3.		ἔ-παιδευέ-θη	παιδευθῆ
	P. 1.		ἔ-παιδευέ-θη-μεν	παιδευθῶ-μεν
	2. 3.		ἔ-παιδευέ-θη-τε ἔ-παιδευέ-θη-σαν	παιδευθῆ-τε παιδευθῶσι(ν)
Perf. and Pluperf.		<i>I have been educated</i>	<i>I had been educated</i>	(that) <i>I may have been educated</i>
	S. 1.	πε-παιδευ-μαι	ἔ-πε-παιδευέ-μην	πεπαιδευμένος ὦ
	2.	πε-παιδευ-σαι	ἔ-πε-παιδευέ-σο	— ῆς
	3.	πε-παιδευ-ται	ἔ-πε-παιδευέ-το	— ῆ
	P. 1.	etc.	etc.	etc.
	2. 3.	same as in the middle		

Note. — For παιδεύῃ, παιδευέει, ἐπαιδευέον, παιδευέοιο and παιδευέον, see the notes, pp. 50 and 51.

— *Concluded.*

Passive Voice

Optative	Imperative	Infinitive and Participle
<p><i>may I be educated</i></p> <p>παιδευ-οί-μην παιδευ-οι-ο παιδευ-οι-το etc.</p>	<p><i>let yourself be educated</i></p> <p>παιδευ-ου παιδευ-έ-σθω etc.</p>	<p>παιδευ-ε-σθαι <i>to be educated</i></p> <p>παιδευ-ό-μενος <i>one that is educated</i></p>
same as in the middle		
<p>(saying that) <i>I would be educated</i> (some time in the future), 169, 4. n.</p> <p>παιδευ-θη-σοί-μην παιδευ-θή-σοι-ο παιδευ-θή-σοι-το παιδευ-θη-σοί-μεθα παιδευ-θή-σοι-σθε παιδευ-θή-σοι-ντο</p>		<p>παιδευ-θή-σε-σθαι <i>to be educated (at some future time)</i></p> <p>παιδευ-θη-σό-μενος παιδευ-θη-σο-μένη παιδευ-θη-σό-μενον <i>one that will be educated</i></p>
<p><i>may I be educated</i></p> <p>παιδευ-θείη-ν παιδευ-θείης παιδευ-θείη παιδευ-θείη-μεν, -θείμεν παιδευ-θείη-τε, -θείτε παιδευ-θείη-σαν, -θείεν</p>	<p><i>let yourself be educated</i></p> <p>παιδευ-θή-τι παιδευ-θή-τω</p> <p>παιδευ-θή-τε παιδευ-θέ-ντων¹</p>	<p>παιδευ-θή-ναι <i>to be educated (to have been educated), 169, 4.</i></p> <p>παιδευ-θείς, -θέντος παιδευ-θείσα, -θείσης παιδευ-θέν, -θέντος <i>educated, one that was (is) educated</i></p>
<p><i>may I have been educated</i></p> <p>πεπαιδευ-μένος εἶην — εἶης — εἶη etc.</p>	<p><i>be educated</i></p> <p>πε-παιδευ-σο πε-παιδευ-σθω</p>	<p>πε-παιδευ-σθαι <i>to have been educated</i></p> <p>πε-παιδευ-μένος <i>(one who has been) educated</i></p>
same as in the middle		

¹ Later collateral form παιδευ-θή-τῶσαν; compare the notes on pp. 49 and 51.

79. FORMATION OF THE TENSE

1. **Pres. and Impf. Act., Mid., and Pass.** Formative syllables are the thematic vowels **-ο, -ε,**
-ο before **μ, ν** and in the optative,
-ε before **σ, τ** and before vowels ;
-ειν in the infinitive arises from **-ε-εν.**
2. **Fut. Act. and Mid.** Formative syllables: **-σο, -σε.**
 Same inflection as in the present.
 Subjunctive and imperative are wanting.
3. **I Aor. Act. and Mid.** Formative syllable: **-σα.**
 The subjunctive has the same endings as the present.
 To be distinguished: *παιδευσον* and *παιδεύσον*;
παιδευσαι, παιδεύσαι, παιδεύσαι.
 [or *λύσαι, 2.* and *λύσαι — γράψαι, 3.*]
4. **I Perf. Active** Formative syllable is **-κα,** added to the **redupl.** stem.
 Subj. and opt. have the same endings as in the present.
5. **I Pluperf. Active** Formative syllable: **-κει, -κε,** added to the **redupl.** stem.
 Perfects with **ε-** as reduplication take no extra augment.

SYNOPSIS OF THE FORMATION

80. The stems of pure verbs, from the future the verbs in **-ᾶω** have after **ε, ι, ρ**: **ᾶ** (28, 1; 29, 1; 34, 2).
 otherwise: **η.**

1.	Present	Active Mid., Pass.	θηρᾶ-ω <i>hunt</i> θηρᾶ-ο-μαι	τιμᾶ-ω <i>honor</i> τιμᾶ-ο-μαι
2.	Future	Active Middle	θηρᾶ-σω θηρᾶ-σο-μαι	τιμῆ-σω τιμῆ-σο-μαι
3.	Aorist	Active Middle	ἔ-θηρᾶ-σα ἔ-θηρᾶ-σά-μην	ἔ-τιμῆ-σα ἔ-τιμῆ-σά-μην
4.	Perfect	Active Mid., Pass.	τε-θήρᾶ-κα τε-θήρᾶ-μαι	τε-τιμῆ-κα τε-τιμῆ-μαι
5.	Aorist } Future }	Pass.	ἔ-θηρᾶ-θη-ν θηρᾶ-θή-σομαι	ἔ-τιμῆ-θη-ν τιμῆ-θή-σομαι
6.	Verb. Adjectives		θηρᾶ-τός, 3. θηρᾶ-τέος, 3.	τιμῆ-τός, 3. τιμῆ-τέος, 3.

For peculiarities of

STEMS FROM THE VERB STEMS.

6. **Perf. and Plup. Mid. and Pass.** Without formative syllable. The endings are applied directly to the **reduplicated** stem. The infin. and part. have the accent throughout on the penult.
7. **Future Perfect** The act. is expressed by the pf. part. and ἔσομαι (104, 3); thus πεπαιδευκῶς ἔσομαι *I shall have educated*.
The pass. adds to the **redupl.** stem the middle endings -σομαι, etc.; thus πεπαιδευόσομαι *I shall have been educated*.
8. **I Aor. and I Fut. Pass.** Formative syllable: -θη, before vowels or -ντ: -θε, to be contracted with the thematic vowel of the subjunctive.
The aorist passive has active, the future pass. has middle endings.
Mark as imper. παιδεύθητι
for παιδεύθηθι (21, 1).
9. **Verbal Adjectives** Formative syllables are -τός, -τή, -τόν and -τέος, -τέα, -τέον.
παιδευτός, 3. (*capable of being*) educated,
παιδευτέος, 3. *that must be educated, educandus*.

OF TENSES OF PURE VERBS.

onward, end in a long vowel as follows:

the verbs in -έω: η, the verbs in -όω: ω,

the verbs in -ῖω: ῖ, the verbs in -ῦω: ῦ.

ποιέ-ω <i>make</i> ποιέ-ομαι	δουλό-ω <i>enslave</i> δουλό-ομαι	μηνύ-ω <i>make known</i> μηνύ-ομαι
ποιή-σω ποιή-σομαι	δουλώ-σω δουλώ-σομαι	μηνύ-σω μηνύ-σομαι
ἐ-ποίη-σα ἐ-ποίη-σά-μην	ἐ-δούλω-σα ἐ-δουλω-σά-μην	ἐ-μήνυ-σα ἐ-μηνυ-σά-μην
πε-ποίη-κα πε-ποίη-μαι	δε-δούλω-κα δε-δούλω-μαι	με-μήνυ-κα με-μήνυ-μαι
ἐ-ποίη-θη-ν ποιη-θή-σομαι	ἐ-δουλώ-θη-ν δουλω-θή-σομαι	ἐ-μηνύ-θη-ν μηνυ-θή-σομαι
ποιη-τός, 3. ποιη-τέος, 3.	δουλω-τός, 3. δουλω-τέος, 3.	μηνυ-τός, 3. μηνυ-τέος, 3.

pure verbs see 91.

81. PRESENT AND IMPERFECT

1. Paradigm τιμάω: *I honor.*

a + E-sound (ε, η, ει, η) gives \bar{a} (\bar{a}),

a + O-sound (ο, ω, οι, ου) gives ω (ω),

original *i* becomes iota subscript.

		Active			Middle and Passive	
Indicative	S. 1.	τιμάω	τιμῶ		τιμάομαι	τιμῶμαι
	2.	τιμάεις	τιμᾶς		τιμάη (-ει)	τιμᾶ
	3.	τιμάει	τιμᾶ		τιμάεται	τιμᾶται
	P. 1.	τιμάομεν	τιμῶμεν		τιμάμεθα	τιμῶμεθα
	2.	τιμάετε	τιμᾶτε		τιμάεσθε	τιμᾶσθε
	3.	τιμάουσι(ν)	τιμῶσι(ν)		τιμᾶνται	τιμῶνται
Imperfect	S. 1.	ἐτίμαον	ἐτίμων		ἐτιμάομην	ἐτιμῶμην
	2.	ἐτίμαες	ἐτίμᾶς		ἐτιμάον	ἐτιμῶ
	3.	ἐτίμαε(ν)	ἐτίμᾶ		ἐτιμάετο	ἐτιμᾶτο
	P. 1.	ἐτιμάομεν	ἐτιμῶμεν		ἐτιμάμεθα	ἐτιμῶμεθα
	2.	ἐτιμάετε	ἐτιμᾶτε		ἐτιμάεσθε	ἐτιμᾶσθε
	3.	ἐτίμαον	ἐτίμων		ἐτιμάοντο	ἐτιμῶντο
Subjunctive	S. 1.	τιμάω	τιμῶ		τιμάωμαι	τιμῶμαι
	2.	τιμάῃς	τιμᾶς		τιμάῃ	τιμᾶ
	3.	τιμάῃη	τιμᾶ		τιμάῃται	τιμᾶται
	P. 1.	τιμάωμεν	τιμῶμεν		τιμάωμεθα	τιμῶμεθα
	2.	τιμάῃητε	τιμᾶτε		τιμάῃσθε	τιμᾶσθε
	3.	τιμάουσι(ν)	τιμῶσι(ν)		τιμάωνται	τιμῶνται
Optative	S. 1.	τιμάοιμι	τιμῶμι	-ὄην	τιμαίμην	τιμῶμην
	2.	τιμάοις	τιμῶς	-ὄης	τιμάοιο	τιμῶο
	3.	τιμάοι	τιμῶ	-ὄη	τιμάοιτο	τιμῶτο
	P. 1.	τιμάοιμεν	τιμῶμεν	-ήμεν	τιμαίμεθα	τιμῶμεθα
	2.	τιμάοιτε	τιμῶτε	-ήτε	τιμάοισθε	τιμῶσθε
	3.	τιμάοιεν	τιμῶεν		τιμάοιντο	τιμῶντο
Imper.	S. 2.	τίμαε	τίμᾶ		τιμάου	τιμῶ
	3.	τιμάετω	τιμάτω		τιμάεσθω	τιμάσθω
	P. 2.	τιμάετε	τιμᾶτε		τιμάεσθε	τιμᾶσθε
	3.	τιμᾶντων	τιμῶντων		τιμάεσθων	τιμάσθων
Infinitive		τιμάειν	τιμᾶν		τιμάεσθαι	τιμᾶσθαι
Participle		τιμῶν	τιμῶν,	-ῶντος	τιμαόμενος	τιμῶμενος
		τιμάουσα	τιμῶσα,	-ώσης	τιμαομένη	τιμωμένη
		τιμάον	τιμῶν,	-ῶντος	τιμαόμενον	τιμῶμενον

Note 1.—As the ending of the inf. act. *ειν* arises from a contraction of *εεν*, and consequently does not contain an original *ι*, the contracted inf. is *τιμᾶν* (not *τιμᾶν*) and *δουλοῦν* (not *δουλοῖν*).

OF CONTRACT VERBS.

2. Paradigm ποιέω: *I make.*

ε + ε gives ει,

ε + ο gives ου,

ε before a long vowel or diphthong is absorbed.

		Active			Middle and Passive	
Indicative	S. 1.	ποιέω	ποιῶ		ποιέομαι	ποιούμαι
	2.	ποιεῖς	ποιεῖς		ποιέῃ(-ει)	ποιῆ(-εἶ)
	3.	ποιεῖ	ποιεῖ		ποιέται	ποιεῖται
	P. 1.	ποιέομεν	ποιούμεν		ποιέμεθα	ποιούμεθα
	2.	ποιέετε	ποιεῖτε		ποιέσθε	ποιεῖσθε
	3.	ποιέουσι(ν)	ποιούσι(ν)		ποιούνται	ποιούνται
Imperfect	S. 1.	ἐποίουν	ἐποίουν		ἐποιέμην	ἐποιούμην
	2.	ἐποίεις	ἐποίεις		ἐποίου	ἐποιού
	3.	ἐποίει(ν)	ἐποίει		ἐποιέτο	ἐποιεῖτο
	P. 1.	ἐποιόμην	ἐποιούμην		ἐποιέμεθα	ἐποιούμεθα
	2.	ἐποιέετε	ἐποιεῖτε		ἐποιέσθε	ἐποιεῖσθε
	3.	ἐποίουν	ἐποίουν		ἐποιόντο	ἐποιούντο
Subjunctive	S. 1.	ποιέω	ποιῶ		ποιέωμαι	ποιῶμαι
	2.	ποιέῃς	ποιῆς		ποιέῃ	ποιῆ
	3.	ποιέῃ	ποιῆ		ποιέῃται	ποιῆται
	P. 1.	ποιέωμεν	ποιῶμεν		ποιέωμεθα	ποιῶμεθα
	2.	ποιέῃτε	ποιῆτε		ποιέῃσθε	ποιῆσθε
	3.	ποιέωσι(ν)	ποιῶσι(ν)		ποιέωνται	ποιῶνται
Optative	S. 1.	ποιέοιμι	ποιοῖμι	-οίην	ποιεοίμην	ποιοίμην
	2.	ποιέοις	ποιοῖς	-οίης	ποιέοιο	ποιοῖο
	3.	ποιέοι	ποιοῖ	-οίη	ποιέοιτο	ποιοῖτο
	P. 1.	ποιέοιμεν	ποιοῖμεν	-οίημεν	ποιεοίμεθα	ποιοίμεθα
	2.	ποιέοιτε	ποιοῖτε	-οίητε	ποιέοισθε	ποιοῖσθε
	3.	ποιέοιεν	ποιοῖεν		ποιέοιντο	ποιοῖντο
Imper.	S. 2.	ποιεε	ποιεῖ		ποιέου	ποιοῦ
	3.	ποιεέτω	ποιεῖτω		ποιεέσθω	ποιεῖσθω
	P. 2.	ποιέετε	ποιεῖτε		ποιέεσθε	ποιεῖσθε
	3.	ποιεέντων	ποιούντων		ποιεέσθων	ποιεῖσθων
Infinitive		ποιεῖν	ποιεῖν		ποιέεσθαι	ποιεῖσθαι
Participle		ποιέων	ποιῶν,	-οῦντος	ποιεόμενος	ποιοῦμενος
		ποιέουσα	ποιοῦσα,	-ούσης	ποιομένη	ποιομένη
		ποιέον	ποιούν,	-οῦντος	ποιεόμενον	ποιοῦμενον

Note 2. — In the optative sing. the forms with η, in the plural those without η prevail.

PRESENT AND IMPERFECT OF CONTRACT VERBS.— *Concluded.*3. Paradigm δουλώ : *I enslave.*

ο + ε or ο or ου gives ου,

ο + η or ω gives ω,

ο + ι-diphthong (ει, οι, η) gives οι.

		Active			Middle and Passive	
Indicative	S. 1.	δουλώ	δουλώ		δουλόμαι	δουλούμαι
	2.	δουλείς	δουλοῖς		δουλή(-ει)	δουλοῖ
	3.	δουλεί	δουλοῖ		δουλάται	δουλούται
	P. 1.	δουλόμεν	δουλούμεν		δουλόμεθα	δουλούμεθα
	2.	δουλάτε	δουλούτε		δουλάσθε	δουλούσθε
	3.	δουλόουσι(ν)	δουλούσι(ν)		δουλόονται	δουλόονται
Imperfect	S. 1.	ἔδούλων	ἔδούλων		ἔδουλόμην	ἔδουλούμην
	2.	ἔδούλας	ἔδούλους		ἔδουλόου	ἔδουλού
	3.	ἔδούλαε(ν)	ἔδούλου		ἔδουλόετο	ἔδουλούτο
	P. 1.	ἔδουλόμεν	ἔδουλούμεν		ἔδουλόμεθα	ἔδουλούμεθα
	2.	ἔδουλάτε	ἔδουλούτε		ἔδουλάσθε	ἔδουλούσθε
	3.	ἔδούλων	ἔδούλων		ἔδουλόοντο	ἔδουλούοντο
Subjunctive	S. 1.	δουλώ	δουλώ		δουλώμαι	δουλώμαι
	2.	δουλήης	δουλοῖς		δουλήη	δουλοῖ
	3.	δουλήη	δουλοῖ		δουλήηται	δουλώται
	P. 1.	δουλώμεν	δουλώμεν		δουλώμεθα	δουλώμεθα
	2.	δουλήητε	δουλώτε		δουλήησθε	δουλώσθε
	3.	δουλώουσι(ν)	δουλώουσι(ν)		δουλώονται	δουλώονται
Optative	S. 1.	δουλόιμι	δουλοῖμι	-οίην	δουλοίμην	δουλοίμην
	2.	δουλόις	δουλοῖς	-οίης	δουλόιο	δουλοῖο
	3.	δουλόι	δουλοῖ	-οίη	δουλόιτο	δουλοῖτο
	P. 1.	δουλόιμεν	δουλοῖμεν	-οίμεν	δουλοίμεθα	δουλοῖμεθα
	2.	δουλόιτε	δουλοῖτε	-οίητε	δουλόισθε	δουλοῖσθε
	3.	δουλόιεν	δουλοῖεν		δουλόιοντο	δουλοῖοντο
Imper.	S. 2.	δούλοε	δούλου		δουλόου	δουλού
	3.	δουλοέτω	δουλούτω		δουλοέσθω	δουλούσθω
	P. 2.	δουλάτε	δουλούτε		δουλάσθε	δουλούσθε
	3.	δουλόοντων	δουλούοντων		δουλοέσθων	δουλούσθων
Infinitive		δουλόειν	δουλούν		δουλόεσθαι	δουλούσθαι
Participle		δουλώων	δουλώων,	-οῦντος	δουλόομενος	δουλούομενος
		δουλόουσα	δουλούσα,	-ούσης	δουλοομένη	δουλούομένη
		δουλόων	δουλούν,	-οῦντος	δουλόομενον	δουλούομενον

Note 3.— For the inf. act. δουλόων see note 1, page 56.

Note 4.— Contracted forms of the 3. p. sg. have no ν *ἐφελκυστικόν*: ἐτίμα, ἐποίει, ἐδούλου.

2. MUTE VERBS.

82. Their tenses are formed by means of the same formative syllables and endings as those of pure verbs. Special attention is due only to the euphonic changes to which those suffixes are subject when brought into contact with the final consonants of the stem.

1. Dental stems

drop their final consonants (δ , τ , θ) before σ and κ (see *ἐλπῖσων* 39, 1), but change them to σ before μ or other dentals.

Note.—*σπένδω* takes compensative lengthening (13) throughout:

σπένδω, σπείσω, ἔσπεισα, (ἔσπεικα), ἔσπεισμαι, ἔσπέισθην.

2. Guttural and labial stems. Here

with σ : any guttural becomes ξ , any labial ψ (38),
 before μ : “ “ “ γ , “ “ μ ,
 before τ : “ “ “ κ , “ “ π ,
 before θ : “ “ “ χ , “ “ ϕ .

These stems have no first perf. act. (in *-κα*); if they have any perf. act. at all, it is the second (88).

3. Synopsis of the Formation of Tenses.

	γυμνᾶδ- <i>train</i>	ἄρμωτ- <i>join</i>	πρᾶγ- <i>do</i>	κρύφ- <i>hide</i>
Pres. Act.	γυμνᾶζω	ἄρμώττω	πράττω	κρύπτω
Fut.	γυμνᾶ-σω	ἄρμό-σω	πράξω	κρύψω
Aor.	ἐγύμνᾶ-σα	ἤρμω-σα	ἔπράξα	ἔκρυψα
Perf.	γεγύμνᾶ-κα	ἤρμω-κα	(88, 3. b.)	(88, 3. a.)
Perf. Mid. Pass.	γεγύμνασ-μαι	ἤρμωσ-μαι	πέπρᾶγ-μαι	κέκρυμ-μαι
Aor. Pass.	ἐγυμνάσ-θην	ἤρμώσ-θην	ἐπράχ-θην	ἐκρύφ-θην
III. Fut.	—	—	πεπράξομαι	κεκρύψομαι
Verbal Adj.	γυμνασ-τός γυμνασ-τέος	ἄρμωσ-τός ἄρμωσ-τέος	πρᾶκ-τός πρᾶκ-τέος	κρυπ-τός κρυπ-τέος

INFLECTION OF THE PERF. AND PLUP. MID. AND PASS.

83. 1. As the final consonant of the stem must be assimilated to the initial sound of the endings and σ be dropped between two consonants, the following are the only combinations possible:

in dent. stems	in gutt. stems	in lab. stems
σμ	γμ	μμ
σ	ξ	ψ
στ	κτ	πτ
σθ	χθ	φθ.

2. The endings *-νται* and *-ντο* cannot be added to consonant stems; the third person plural, therefore, is always formed by the perfect participle passive, with

εἰσί(ν), neuter *ἐστί(ν)*, in the perfect,
ἦσαν, neuter *ἦν*, in the pluperfect.

3. Paradigms.

	PERF. INDIC.	PLUPERFECT	PERF. IMPER.	INF. AND PART.
<i>ψεύδο deceive</i> st. <i>ψευδ-</i>	<i>ἔψευσ-μαι</i> <i>ἔψευ-σαι</i> <i>ἔψευσ-ται</i> <i>ἔψεύσ-μεθα</i> <i>ἔψευ-σθε</i> <i>ἔψευσ-μένοι εἰσί(ν)</i>	<i>ἔψεύσ-μην</i> <i>ἔψευ-σο</i> <i>ἔψευσ-το</i> <i>ἔψεύσ-μεθα</i> <i>ἔψευ-σθε</i> <i>ἔψευσ-μένοι ἦσαν</i>	<i>ἔψευ-σο</i> <i>ἔψεύ-σθω</i> <i>ἔψευ-σθε</i> <i>ἔψεύ-σθων</i>	<i>ἔψευ-σθαι</i> <i>ἔψευσ-μένος</i> <i>ἔψευσ-μένη</i> <i>ἔψευσ-μένον</i>
<i>πράττω do</i> st. <i>πράγ-</i>	<i>πέπρᾶγ-μαι</i> <i>πέπρᾶξι</i> <i>πέπρᾶκ-ται</i> <i>πεπράγ-μεθα</i> <i>πέπρᾶχ-θε</i> <i>πεπράγ-μένοι εἰσί(ν)</i>	<i>ἐπεπράγ-μην</i> <i>ἐπέπρᾶξο</i> <i>ἐπέπρακ-το</i> <i>ἐπεπράγ-μεθα</i> <i>ἐπέπραχ-θε</i> <i>πεπραγ-μένοι ἦσαν</i>	<i>πέπρᾶξο</i> <i>πεπράχ-θω</i> <i>πέπραχ-θε</i> <i>πεπράχ-θων</i>	<i>πεπρᾶχ-θαι</i> <i>πεπράγ-μένος</i> <i>πεπράγ-μένη</i> <i>πεπράγ-μένον</i>
<i>γράφω write</i> st. <i>γράφ-</i>	<i>γέγραῖμ-μαι</i> <i>γέγραψαι</i> <i>γέγραπ-ται</i> <i>γεγράμ-μεθα</i> <i>γέγραφ-θε</i> <i>γεγραμ-μένοι εἰσί(ν)</i>	<i>ἐγεγράμ-μην</i> <i>ἐγέγραψο</i> <i>ἐγέγραπ-το</i> <i>ἐγεγράμ-μεθα</i> <i>ἐγέγραφ-θε</i> <i>γεγραμ-μένοι ἦσαν</i>	<i>γέγραψο</i> <i>γεγράφ-θω</i> <i>γέγραφ-θε</i> <i>γεγράφ-θων</i>	<i>γεγράφ-θαι</i> <i>γεγράμ-μένος</i> <i>γεγράμ-μένη</i> <i>γεγράμ-μένον</i>

4. The three verbs *στρέφω* *turn*, *τρέπω* *turn*, *τρέφω* *nourish*, change their stem vowel *ε* to *ᾶ* :

ἔστραμαι, *τέτραμαι*, *τέθραμμαί* (21, 2).

5. An accumulation of consonants is avoided; e.g. in *πέπεμ-μαι*, *πεπεμμένος* (instead of *πέπεμμ-μαι*, *πεπεμμ-μένος*) from *πέμπω*. Nor is this the only instance.

3. LIQUID VERBS.

Future and First Aorist Act. and Mid.

84. 1. The future adds to the verb stem the endings

(-έσω, -έω) : -ῶ, -εἰς, etc.

It is inflected like contract verbs in -έω (*Futurum contractum*); see 3.

2. In the **first aorist** the σ drops out with compensative lengthening (13) of the last syllable of the stem. Thus

ἀ after ι, ρ becomes ā: *μιαίνω stain*, st. *μιᾶν*- f. *μιᾶνῶ*, a. *ἐμίᾶνα*,
περαίνω finish, *περᾶν*- *περᾶνῶ*, *ἐπέρᾶνα*,
 elsewhere η: *φαίνω show*, *φᾶν*- *φᾶνῶ*, *ἔφηνᾶ*,
 ε becomes ει: *δέρω flay*, *δερ*- *δερῶ*, *ἔδειρα*,
 ι becomes ī: *κρίνω judge*, *κρίν*- *κρίνῶ*, *ἔκρινα*,
 υ becomes ū: *ἀμύνω ward off*, *ἀμύν*- *ἀμύνῶ*, *ἤμῦνα*.

3. Paradigm: *στέλλω I send*.

		Indicative	Subjunctive	Optative	Imperative	Infin., Participle
Future	Active	στελῶ στελείς στελεῖ στελοῦμεν στελεῖτε στελοῦσι(ν)		στελοῖμι -οίην στελοῖς -οίης στελοῖ -οίη στελοῖμεν στελοῖτε στελοῖεν		στελεῖν στελῶν -οῦντος στελοῦσα -ούσης στελοῦν -οῦντος
	Middle	στελοῦμαι στελή (-εῖ) στελείται στελούμεθα στελείσθε στελοῦνται		στελοίμην στελοῖο στελοῖτο στελοίμεθα στελοῖσθε στελοῖντο		στελείσθαι στελούμενος στελουμένη στελούμενον
I Aorist	Active	ἔστειλα ἔστειλας ἔστειλε(ν) ἔστείλαμεν ἔστείλατε ἔστειλαν	στείλω στείλης στείλη στείλωμεν στείλητε στείλωσι(ν)	στείλαιμι στείλαις -ειας στείλαι -ειε(ν) στείλαιμεν στείλαιτε στείλαιεν -ειαν	στείλον στείλάτω στείλατε στείλάντων	στείλαι στείλας -αντος στείλασα -άσης στείλαν -αντος
	Middle	ἔστείλαμην ἔστείλω ἔστείλατο ἔστείλάμεθα ἔστείλασθε ἔστείλαντο	στείλωμαι στείλη στείληται στείλώμεθα στείλησθε στείλωνται	στείλαίμην στείλαιο στείλαιτο στείλαίμεθα στείλαισθε στείλαιντο	στείλαι στείλάσθω στείλασθε στείλάσθων	στείλασθαι στείλάμενος στείλαμένη στείλάμενον

The Remaining Tenses.

85. 1. They are formed in the usual manner with the necessary changes:

- final ν before κ becomes γ ;
- final ν before μ becomes σ ;
- σ between two consonants is dropped;
- the ϵ of **monosyllabic** stems becomes α (cf. 11, 3. extr.).

2. Synopsis of the Formation of Tenses.

Stems:	φᾶν- <i>show</i>	ἄγγελ- <i>announce</i>	στέλ- <i>send</i>	σπερ- <i>sow</i>
Pres. Act.	φαίνω	ἀγγέλλω	στέλλω	σπείρω
Fut.	φᾶν-ῶ, -εῖς	ἀγγελ-ῶ, -εῖς	στέλ-ῶ, -εῖς	σπερ-ῶ, -εῖς
Aor.	ἔ-φην	ἤγγειλα	ἔ-στειλα	ἔ-σπειρα
Perf.	πέ-φαγ-κα	ἤγγελ-κα	ἔ-σταλ-κα	ἔ-σπαρ-κα
Perf. M. & P.	πέ-φασ-μαι	ἤγγελ-μαι	ἔ-σταλ-μαι	ἔ-σπαρ-μαι
Aor. Pass.	ἐ-φάν-θην	ἠγγέλ-θην	ἐ-στάλ-ην	ἐ-σπάρ-ην (87, 3)
Verb. Adj.	φαν-τός φαν-τέος	ἀγγελ-τός ἀγγελ-τέος	σταλ-τός σταλ-τέος	σπαρ-τός σπαρ-τέος

3. Inflection of the Perfect and Pluperfect Mid. and Pass.

	PERF. INDIC.	PLUPERFECT	PERF. IMPER.	- INF. AND PART.
φαίνω <i>show</i> st. φᾶν-	πέφασ-μαι	ἐπεφάσ-μην	πέφασ-σο πέφάν-θω πέφασ-θε πέφάν-θων	πεφάν-θαι
	πέφασ-σαι	ἐπέφασ-σο		πεφασ-μένος
	πέφασ-ται	ἐπέφασ-το		πεφασ-μένη
	πεφάσ-μεθα	ἐπεφάσ-μεθα		πεφασ-μένον
	πέφασ-θε	ἐπέφασ-θε		
	πεφασ-μένοι εἰσί(ν)	πεφασ-μένοι ἦσαν		
ἀγγέλλω <i>announce</i> st. ἀγγελ-	ἤγγελ-μαι	ἠγγέλ-μην	ἠγγέλ-σο ἠγγέλ-θω ἠγγέλ-θε ἠγγέλ-θων	ἠγγέλ-θαι
	ἠγγέλ-σαι	ἠγγέλ-σο		ἠγγέλ-μένος
	ἠγγέλ-ται	ἠγγέλ-το		ἠγγέλ-μένη
	ἠγγέλ-μεθα	ἠγγέλ-μεθα		ἠγγέλ-μένον
	ἠγγέλ-θε	ἠγγέλ-θε		
	ἠγγελμένοι εἰσί(ν)	ἠγγελμένοι ἦσαν		

4. Liquid verbs lack the future perfect.

5. For βάλλω, κλίνω, κρίνω, τείνω see 92, 4. 6. 7 with note.

4. SECOND TENSES.

I. SECOND AORIST ACTIVE AND MIDDLE.

86. 1. Formative syllables are -ο-, and -ε-, to be added to the verb stem. Thus the endings of the indicative are the same as those of the imperfect, those of the other moods the same as those of the respective forms of the present. However, four forms have a different accent:

in the active: the inf. and the part.: **βαλεῖν, βαλόν.**

in the middle: the 2. p. imper. and the inf.: **βαλοῦ, βαλέσθαι.**

Note. — The compounds too have the accent on the thematic vowel in these forms:

ἀποβαλεῖν, ἀποβαλόν, ἀποβαλοῦ, ἀποβαλέσθαι.

2. Paradigm.

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE	IMPERATIVE	INF. AND PART.
Active	ἔ-βαλ-ο-ν	βάλ-ω	βάλ-οι-μι		βαλ-εῖν
	ἔ-βαλ-ε-ς	βάλ-ῃς	βάλ-οι-ς	βάλ-ε	
	ἔ-βαλ-ε(ν)	βάλ-ῃ	βάλ-οι	βαλ-έ-τω	βαλ-ών, -όντος βαλ-ούσα, -ούσης βαλ-ό-ν, -όντος
	ἔ-βάλ-ο-μεν	βάλ-ω-μεν	βάλ-οι-μεν		
	ἔ-βάλ-ε-τε	βάλ-ῃ-τε	βάλ-οι-τε	βάλ-ε-τε	
	ἔ-βαλ-ο-ν	βάλ-ωσι(ν)	βάλ-οι-ε-ν	βαλ-ό-ντων	
Middle	ἔ-βαλ-ό-μην	βάλ-ω-μαι	βαλ-οί-μην		βαλ-έ-σθαι
	ἔ-βάλ-ου	βάλ-ῃ	βάλ-οι-ο	βαλ-οῦ	
	ἔ-βάλ-ε-το	βάλ-ῃ-ται	βάλ-οι-το	βαλ-έ-σθω	βαλ-ό-μενος βαλ-ο-μένη βαλ-ό-μενον
	ἔ-βαλ-ό-μεθα	βαλ-ώ-μεθα	βαλ-οί-μεθα		
	ἔ-βάλ-ε-σθε	βάλ-ῃ-σθε	βάλ-οι-σθε	βάλ-ε-σθε	
	ἔ-βάλ-ο-ντο	βάλ-ω-νται	βάλ-οι-ντο	βαλ-έ-σθων	

3. The following second aorists of regular verbs are the most important in Attic prose:

τίκτω	<i>bring forth,</i>	st. τεκ-	ἔτεκον,
ἀνα-κράζω	<i>cry out,</i>	“ κρᾶγ-	ἀν-έκρᾶγον,
βάλλω	<i>throw,</i>	“ βᾶλ-	ἔβᾶλον,
κατα-καίνω	<i>kill,</i>	“ κᾶν-	κατ-έκᾶνον,
ὀφείλω	<i>owe,</i>	“ ὀφελ-	ὄφελον <i>utinam ego, would</i> <i>that I, with inf., 172, 2. note.</i>

Some have a peculiar formation; as

ἄγω	<i>lead,</i>	st. ἄγ-	ἤγαγον (redupl.),
τρέπομαι	<i>turn, intr.,</i>	“ τρεπ-	ἐτρέπόμεν (ablaut, 11, 2).

Among the irregular verbs II aorists are very numerous.

II. SECOND AORIST AND SECOND FUTURE PASSIVE.

87. 1. The formative syllable is **-η**, before vowels or **ντ** **-ε**, to be added to the verb stem. These tenses are inflected like the I aor. and fut. pass. (79, 8), except that in the 2d person sing. of the imper. the ending **-θι** remains uncharged: **στάλη-θι.**

2. Several II aor. have an intransitive meaning.

3. In Attic prose, the following II aorists are almost exclusively used:

γράφω	<i>write,</i>	st. γράψ-	II aor. ἐγράφην,
βλάπτω	<i>damage,</i>	βλάβ-	ἐβλάβην,
θάπτω	<i>bury,</i>	τάφ-	ἐτάφην,
κόπτω	<i>cut,</i>	κοπ-	ἐκόπην,
σκάπτω	<i>dig,</i>	σκάφ-	ἐσκάφην,
ἀλλάττω	<i>change,</i>	ἀλλάγ-	ἠλλάγην,
σφάττω	<i>slay,</i>	σφᾶγ-	ἐσφάγην,
σφάλλω	<i>deceive,</i>	σφᾶλ-	ἐσφάλην, pass. & intr.
μαίνομαι	<i>rage,</i>	μᾶν-	ἐμάνην,
φαίνομαι	<i>appear,</i>	φᾶν-	ἐφάνην.

The stem-vowel ε is changed to ᾶ:

τρέπω	<i>turn,</i>	st. τρεπ-	II aor. ἐτρέπην, pass. & intr.
στρέφω	<i>twist,</i>	στρεφ-	ἐστράφην, pass. & intr.
τρέφω	<i>nourish,</i>	τρεφ-	ἐτρέφην,
δέρω	<i>skin, flay,</i>	δερ-	ἐδάρην,
στέλλω	<i>send,</i>	στελ-	ἐστάλην,
σπείρω	<i>sow,</i>	σπερ-	ἐσπάρην,
δια-φθείρω	<i>spoil,</i>	φθερ-	δι-εφθάρην, pass. & intr.
only συλ-λέγω	<i>collect,</i>	λεγ-	has συν-ελέγην.

Note 1. — To be distinguished:

ἐφάνην *appeared*, of φαίνομαι *appear*,
ἐφάνθην *was shown*, of φαίνω ἔϋθῳ.

Note 2. — A II aor. pass. occurs in such verbs only as lack a II aor. act.; the verb τρέπω, however, has all the aorists possible:

in the act. ἔτρεψα and ἔτραπον *turned*,
in the mid. ἐτρεψάμην *put to flight*,
and ἐτραπόμην *took to flight*,
in the pass. ἐτρέφθην *was turned*,
and ἐτρέπην *was turned and turned myself*.

III. SECOND PERFECT AND SECOND PLUPERFECT ACTIVE.

88. 1. Formative syllables are -α and -ει, to be added directly to the reduplicated verb stem.

E.g. γράφω *write*, st. γράψ-, II pf. γέγραψ-α,
II plupf. ἐγεγράψ-ειν.

Such II perfects and II plupf. active (without κ¹) are found only in mute verbs and in some few liquid verbs.

¹ In the present work, only such perfects as end in -κα are called I perfects, all others, including aspirated forms, are designated as II perfects.

These tenses are inflected throughout like the I tenses:

pf. ind. γέγραφα, -ας, -ε(ν), etc.	plupf. ἐγεγράφη, -εις, -ει, etc.
subj. γεγράφω, -ης, -η, etc.	opt. γεγράφουμι, -οις, -οι, etc.
inf. γεγραφέναι.	part. γεγραφώς, -ύια, -ός, -ότος, -ύιας, -ότος.

2. It may happen that the verb stem remains unchanged in the second perfect (3, a). But more frequently it is changed as follows: final gutturals and labials are altered to the corresponding rough mutes (3, b.);

short vowels of the stem undergo certain changes (3, c.);
or both aspiration and change of vowel take place (3, d.).

Several II perfects have an intransitive meaning.

3. Of regular verbs the following II pf. are the most common:

a) No change in the verb stem is made in:

κύπτω stoop,	st. κύφ-	perf. κέ-κύφ-α,
γράφω write,	st. γραφ-	perf. γέ-γραφ-α.

b) The final consonant becomes rough in:

ἄγω lead,	ἄγ-	ἤχ-α,
τάττω arrange,	τᾶγ-	τέ-τᾶχ-α,
πράττω do,	πρᾶγ-	πέ-πρᾶχ-α,
κόπτω cut,	κοπ-	κέ-κοφ-α.

c) In the following the stem vowel is changed (see 11):

a becomes η in:	μαίνομαι rage,	μᾶν-	μέ-μην-α am mad,
	φαίνομαι appear,	φᾶν-	πέ-φήν-α have app.,
ε becomes ο in:	στρέφω turn,	στρεφ-	ἔ-στροφ-α,
	τρέφω nourish,	τρεφ-	τέ-τροφ-α,
	ἀποκτείνω kill,	κτεν-	ἀπ-έ-κτον-α.

d) both aspiration and ablaut (11, 2) take place in:

πέμπω send,	πεμπ-	πέ-πομφ-α,
τρέπω turn,	τρεπ-	τέ-τροφ-α.

Note the difference between (see 87, 3. note 1):

πέφηνα have appeared, of φαίνομαι appear,
and πέφαγκα have shown, of φαίνω show.

5. PECULIARITIES IN THE INFLECTION OF REGULAR VERBS IN -ω.

A. Augment and Reduplication.

89. 1. Six verbs originally beginning with a consonant have not η but ει (from ε-ε) for their augment and reduplication:

ἔχω *have*, ἔλκω *pull, draw*, ἔπομαι *sequor*,
 ἔάω *allow*, ἐθίζω *accustom*, ἐργάζομαι *work*.
E.g. εἶχον, εἶλκον, εἰπόμην — εἶων, εἶθισα, εἶθικα, etc.

Note. — For the same reason, ὠθέω (originally φωθέω) and ὠνόμαί (orig. φωνόμαί) take the syllabic augment 111, 3; 112, 18; 209, 7.

2. Both the syllabic and the temporal augment are found in
 impf. ἐ-ώρων, aor. — perf. ἐ-ώρακα (112, 6), of ὁράω *see*,
 ἀν-έ-φρον, ἀν-έ-φρα, ἀνέφρα (88, 3. b), of ἀν-οίγω *open*,
 (subj. ἀν-οίξω)
 pass. ἀν-ε-φρογόμεν, ἀν-ε-φρόθην, ἀν-έ-φρομαι.
 (inf. ἀν-οιχθήναι).

3. Ἔοικα *resemble, am (look) like, seem*, which is a defective II perfect of εἶκω, has in a similar manner in the plup. ἐόκειν.

The participle εἰκόως similar, must not be confounded with εἰκός *meet, fitting, right*, adv. εἰκότως.

4. The following verbs have εἰ- instead of the reduplication :

δια-λέγομαι *speak with*, perf. δι-εἶλεγ-μαι (aor. δι-ελέχ-θην),
 συλ-λέγω *gather*, pf. act. συν-εἶλοχα, pf. pass. συν-εἶλεγ-μαι,

similarly the defective II pf. εἴωθα, plup. εἴωθειν *am, was wont*.

5. There is the so-called Attic reduplication in :

ἀκῆκοα and ἠκηκόειν of ἀκούω *hear*,
 ὀρώρυχα and ὀρωρύγημην of ὀρύττω *dig*.

In this reduplication, the first two letters of the stem are repeated before the temporal augment.

6. Some verbs that are compounded with prepositions came to be treated like simple verbs and, in consequence, take their augment before the preposition :

ἐν-αντιόμαι *withstand, oppose*, impf. ἠναντιούμην,
 καθ-έξομαι *take a seat*, “ ἐκαθεξόμην,
 καθ-ίζω *seat and take a seat*, “ ἐκάθιζον, aor. ἐκάθισα,
 καθ-εύδω *sleep*, “ ἐκάθειδον.

7. Both the verb and the preposition are augmented in
 ἀν-έχομαι *bear up against* : ἠνειχόμεν, ἠνεσχόμεν. See 112, 5.

B. Peculiarities in the Formation of Tenses.

FUTURE AND AORIST.

90. 1. Some verbs drop σ in the future act. and mid. and are then treated like contract verbs (the Attic Future). Thus

βιβάζω *cause to go*, fut. (*βιβάσω*): *βιβῶ*, *-ᾶς*, etc.;
καλέω *call, name*, “ (*καλέσω*): *καλῶ*, *-εῖς*, etc.;
τελέω *finish*, “ (*τελέσω*): *τελῶ*, *-εῖς*, etc.

2. Verbs in *-ίζω* of more than two syllables regularly take the Attic future, which in the active ends in *-ιῶ*, *-εῖς*, etc., in the middle in *-ιούμαι*, *-ιῆ* (*-ιεῖ*), etc.

E.g. *νομιῶ*, *-εῖς*, *νομοίην*, *νομιεῖν*, *νομιῶν*, *-οῦσα*, *-οῦν*,
νομιούμαι, *-ιῆ*, *νομοίμην*, *νομειίσθαι*, *νομιούμενος*, 3.

3. The aorist of *αἴρω* *lift up*, [st. *ἄρ-* (from *ἄερ-*)] has *ā* instead of *η*: fut. *ἄρῶ*, *-εῖς*; aor. *ἦρα* (augment!), *ἄρω*, *ἄραιμι*, *ἄρον*, *ἄραι*, *ἄρας*, 84.

PURE VERBS.

91. 1. *χράομαι* *use*, changes *ǎ* to *η* in spite of the *ρ* (agt. 80):

χρήσομαι, *ἐχρησάμην*, *κέχρημαι*.

2. *ζάω* *live*, and *χράομαι* *use*, have *η* wherever *ā* would result from contraction:

ζῶ, *ζῆς*, *ζῆ*, *ζῆτε*, *ἔζης*, *ἔζη*, *ἐζήτε*, *ζῆν*,
χρῶμαι, *χρῆ*, *χρήται*, *χρήσθε*, *ἐχρήτο*, *ἐχρήσθε*, *χρήσθαι*:

3. **Monosyllabic** stems in *-ε* contract only to *-ει*:

πλέω, *πλείς*, *πλεί*, *πλέομεν*, *πλείτε*, *πλέουσιν*, *πλής*,
ἔπλεον, *ἔπλεις*, *ἔπλει*, *ἐπλέομεν*, *ἐπλείτε*, *πλείομι*, *πλείν*.

4. The following verbs retain the short final vowel of the stem through all the tenses. Moreover, in the perf., plupf. and aor. pass. and in the verb. adj., they insert *σ* before the endings beginning with *-μ*, *-τ* and *-θ*.

<i>γελάω</i>	<i>laugh</i> pass.	<i>γελάσομαι</i> <i>γελασθήσομαι</i>	<i>ἐγέλασα</i> <i>ἐγελάσθην</i>	<i>γεγέλακα</i> <i>γεγέλασμαι</i>	<i>γελαστός</i> <i>laughable</i>
<i>σπάω</i>	<i>draw</i>	<i>σπάσω</i> <i>σπασθήσομαι</i>	<i>ἔσπᾶσα</i> <i>ἐσπᾶσθην</i>	<i>ἔσπᾶκα</i> <i>ἔσπασμαι</i>	<i>σπαστός</i> <i>drawn</i>
<i>τελέω</i>	<i>finish</i>	<i>τελῶ</i> , <i>-εῖς</i> <i>τελεσθήσομαι</i>	<i>ἔτέλεσα</i> <i>ἔτελέσθην</i>	<i>τετέλεκα</i> <i>τετέλεσμαι</i>	<i>ἀτέλεστος</i> <i>unfinished</i>
<i>αἰδέομαι</i> D.P.	<i>stand in</i> <i>awe of</i>	<i>αἰδέσομαι</i>	<i>ἠδέσθην</i>	<i>ἠδεσμαι</i>	
<i>ἄρκέω</i>	<i>suffice</i>	<i>ἄρκέσω</i>	<i>ἤρκεσα</i>	—	

5. The compounds of *αἰνέω*, *speak in favorable terms of*, *approve*, retain the short vowel through all the tenses that are most in use, but have no *σ* inserted. Thus especially

ἐπ-αινέω *praise*, ἐπ-αινέσομαι, ἐπ-ήνεσα, ἐπ-ήνεκα, ἐπ-ηνήθην,
παρ-αινέω *encourage*, παρ-αινέσω, παρ-ήνεσα, παρ-ήνεκα, παρ-ηνήθην.

6. There is a short vowel in some tenses, but without σ , in :

δέω	<i>bind</i> pass.	δήσω δεθήσομαι	ἔδησα ἐδέθην	δέδεκα δέδεμαι	δετός
θύω	<i>sacrifice</i>	θύσω τυθήσομαι	ἔθυσα ἐτύθην 21, 1	τέθυκα τέθυμαι	
λύω	<i>loose</i>	λύσω λυθήσομαι	ἔλυσα ἐλύθην	λέλυκα λέλυμαι	λυτός
δύω trans.	<i>cause to sink</i>	δύσω δύθήσομαι	ἔδυσα ἐδύθην	— δέδύμαι	
δύομαι intr.	<i>sink</i>	δύσομαι	ἔδυν 102	δέδυκα	

7. Some verbs have σ after the lengthened vowel or diphthong (either in all, or at least in some forms of the passive):

κελεύω *bid*, κεκέλευσμαι, ἐκελεύσθην, κειλευστός,
κλείω (κλήω) *shut*, κέκλειμαι, ἐκλείσθην, κλειστός,
χρίω *anoint*, κέχρημαι, ἐχρίσθην, χριστός,
χράομαι *use*, κέχρημαι, ἐχρήσθην, pass., χρηστός.

92. Verbs with several of the above Peculiarities.

They are formed from stems that are not altogether different.

1. ἔλκω	<i>pull, drag</i>	ἔλκ ἔλκυ(σ)	ἔλξω ἐλκυσθήσομαι	εἴλκυσσα εἴλκυσθην	εἴλκυκα εἴλκυσμαι
2. καίω κάω	<i>burn, trans.</i> , (often κατα-) never contracted	καί κᾶ καυ	καύσω καυθήσομαι	ἔκαυσα ἐκαύθην	κέκαυκα κέκαυμαι ἄκαυ(σ)τος
3. σώζω mid. pass.	<i>save</i> <i>save for myself</i> <i>am saved,</i> <i>save myself</i>	σῶδ σω	σώσω σώσομαι σωθήσομαι	ἔσωσα ἔσωσάμην ἔσώθην	σέσωκα σέσω[σ]μαι
4. βάλλω	<i>throw</i> mid. pass.	βάλλ βλη	βαλῶ, -εἰς βαλοῦμαι, -ῆ βληθήσομαι	ἔβαλον ἐβαλόμην ἐβλήθην	βέβληκα βέβλημαι
5. καλέω	<i>call, name</i> mid. pass.	κᾶλ κλη	καλῶ, -εἰς καλοῦμαι, -ῆ κληθήσομαι	ἐκάλεσα ἐκαλεσάμην ἐκλήθην	κέκληκα κέκλημαι κέκλημαι <i>my name is</i>

6. κρίνω	<i>judge</i> pass.	κρίν κρί	κρίνω, -εἶς κρίθησομαι	ἔκρινα ἔκριθην	κέκρικα κέκριμαι
7. τείνω	<i>stretch</i> pass.	τεν τᾶ	τενώ, -εἶς τᾶθησομαι	ἔτεινα ἐτάθην	τέτακα τέταμαι

Note. — κλαίω is inflected like καίω, κλίνω like κρίνω: 97, 45. 49.

C. Peculiarities in the Use of the Voices.

TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE MEANING.

93. Whenever there is a fluctuation between transitive and intransitive meaning in the forms of a verb,

the I. aor. and the I. perf. have the trans. meaning of the act.,

the II. aor. and the II. perf. have the intr. meaning of the mid-pass. (95, 3.);

whenever only one perfect occurs, it is intransitive. Examples:

φαίνω	<i>show,</i>	fut. φανῶ, -εἶς	aor. ἔφην	pf. πέφαγκα
φαίνομαι	<i>appear,</i>	φανούμαι, -ῆ	ἔφάνην	πέφην
δύω	<i>cause to sink,</i>	δύσω	ἔδῶσα	—
δύομαι	<i>sink, intr.</i>	δύσομαι	ἔδῶν (102)	δέδῶκα
ἐνδύω	<i>put on (another),</i>	ἐνδύσω	ἐνέδῶσα	—
ἐνδύομαι	<i>put on (myself),</i>	ἐνδύσομαι	ἐνέδῶν	ἐνδέδῶκα
καταδύω	<i>cause to sink,</i>	καταδύσω	κατέδῶσα	—
καταδύομαι	<i>sink, intr.</i>	καταδύσομαι	κατέδῶν	καταδέδῶκα
φύω	<i>produce,</i>	φύσω	ἔφῶσα	—
φύομαι	<i>am born,</i>	φύσομαι	ἔφῶν (102)	πέφῶκα

am by nature.

Compare ἴστημι 100, 2 and 106, 9-11; 108, 1.

MIDDLE FUTURES IN ACTIVE AND PASSIVE SENSE.

94. 1. Many active verbs have a middle future with **active** meaning:

e.g.	ἀκούω	<i>hear,</i>	ἀκούσομαι,	γελᾶω	<i>laugh,</i>	γελάσομαι,
	βοᾶω	<i>shout,</i>	βοήσομαι,	διώκω	<i>pursue,</i>	διώξομαι, etc.

2. Some active verbs employ the middle future in a **passive** sense; thus

ἀξιῶσομαι	<i>shall be deemed worthy,</i>	βλάβομαι	<i>shall be injured,</i>
πολιορκήσομαι	<i>shall be blockaded,</i>	ὠφελήσομαι	<i>shall be aided, etc.</i>

3. A few verbs employ both the middle and the passive forms in a **passive** sense:

e.g.	ἀπο-στερήσομαι	and ἀποστερηθήσομαι	<i>shall be deprived,</i>
	τιμήσομαι	and τιμηθήσομαι	<i>shall be honored, etc.</i>

DEPONENTS AND MIDDLE-PASSIVES.

95. 1. **Middle deponents** (72, 3 note) have in the passive form of the aorist a passive meaning, in the perfect both an active and a passive meaning;

e.g. αἰτιόμαι *accuse*: ἤτιασάμην *accused*, ἠτιάθην *was accused*,
ἠτιάμαι *have and have been accused*.

Thus βιάζομαι <i>force</i> ,	ιάομαι <i>heal</i> ,	μιμέομαι <i>imitate</i> ,
δέχομαι <i>receive</i> ,	λογίζομαι <i>reason</i> ,	χειρόομαι <i>overpower</i> ,
ἐργάζομαι <i>work</i> ,	μέμφομαι <i>blame</i> ,	ἐν-τέλλομαι <i>enjoin</i> ,
ἀπο-κρίνομαι <i>reply</i> ,	μετα-πέμπομαι <i>send for</i> ,	κατα-στρέφομαι <i>subdue</i> .

2. **Passive deponents** (72, 3 note) are especially verbs denoting motion, feeling or mental action. They have generally a middle future.

<i>E.g.</i> ἐναντιόομαι <i>oppose</i> ,	ἐναντιώσομαι,	ἠναντιώθην.
ἐράω, ἔραμαι <i>love</i> ,	ἐρασθήσομαι,	ἠράσθην.
ἠδομαι <i>rejoice</i> ,	ἠσθήσομαι,	ἠσθην.
ἠττάομαι <i>am defeated</i> ,	ἠττήσομαι,	ἠττήθην.
ἐν-θυμέομαι <i>consider</i> ,	ἐν-θυμήσομαι,	ἐν-εθυμήθην.
προ-θυμέομαι <i>am anxious</i> ,	προ-θυμήσομαι,	προ-εθυμήθην.
δια-νοέομαι <i>intend</i> ,	δια-νοήσομαι,	δι-ενοήθην.

For passive deponents of irregular verbs, see 111.

3. **Middle-Passives.** — Some (chiefly direct) middles (165, 1) have passed from a reflexive into the intransitive and passive meaning, and consequently some of their tenses are passive. They are called middle-passives. *E.g.*

αἰσχύνω <i>make ashamed</i> , m.-p. <i>am ashamed</i> ,	αἰσχυνοῦμαι, -ῆ	ἠσχύνθην.
κοιμάω <i>lay to rest</i> , m.-p. <i>go to sleep</i> ,	κοιμήσομαι	ἠκοιμήθην.
ὀργίζω <i>make angry</i> , m.-p. <i>grow angry</i> ,	ὀργισοῦμαι, -ῆ	ὠργίσθην.
ὀρμάω <i>urge on</i> , m.-p. <i>set out</i> ,	ὀρμήσομαι	ὠρμήθην.
πείθω <i>persuade</i> , m.-p. <i>obey</i> ,	πείσομαι	ἠπέισθην.
πειράω <i>try (trans.)</i> , m.-p. <i>try (my own skill)</i> ,	πειράσομαι	ἠπειράθην.
πλανάω <i>lead astray</i> , m.-p. <i>go astray</i> ,	πλανήσομαι	ἠπλανήθην.
πορεύω <i>convey</i> , m.-p. <i>march, travel</i> ,	πορεύσομαι	ἠπορεύθην.
φοβέω <i>scare</i> , m.-p. <i>am scared, fear</i> ,	φοβήσομαι	ἠφοβήθην.
φαίνω <i>show</i> , m.-p. <i>appear</i> ,	φανοῦμαι, -ῆ } and φανήσομαι }	ἠφάνην.

THE DUAL IN CONJUGATION.

96. It has but two forms, one for the 2., the other for the 3. person; the 1. person dual is always the same as the 1. person plural.

The endings are

			Act. and Aor. Pass.	Mid. and Pass.
1. in the principal tenses and the subj.:			2. p. -τον	-σθον
			3. p. -τον	-σθον
2. in the historical tenses and optatives, or in the augmented forms:			2. p. -τον	-σθον
			3. p. -την	-σθην
3. in the imperatives			2. p. -τον	-σθον
			3. p. -των	σθων;
hence:				
Active:	pres. ind.	παιδεύω	παιδεύε-τον	παιδεύε-τον
	impf.	ἐπαίδευον	ἐπαίδευέ-τον	ἐπαίδευέ-την
	subj.	παιδεύω	παιδεύη-τον	παιδεύη-τον
	opt.	παιδεύοιμι	παιδεύοι-τον	παιδεύοι-την
	imp.	παιδευε	παιδεύε-τον	παιδεύε-των
	aor. ind.	ἐπαίδευσα	ἐπαίδεύσα-τον	ἐπαίδευσά-την
	subj.	παιδεύσω	παιδεύση-τον	παιδεύση-τον
	opt.	παιδεύσαιμι	παιδεύσαι-τον	παιδεύσαι-την
	imp.	παιδευσον	παιδεύσα-τον	παιδεύσα-των
Aor. Pass.	ind.	ἐπαιδεύθην	ἐπαιδεύθη-τον	ἐπαιδεύθή-την
	subj.	παιδευθῶ	παιδευθῆ-τον	παιδευθῆ-τον
	opt.	παιδευθείην	παιδευθεί-τον	παιδευθεί-την
	imp.	παιδευθητι	παιδευθη-τον	παιδευθή-των
Mid. and Pass.	pres. ind.	παιδεύομαι	παιδεύε-σθον	παιδεύε-σθον
	impf.	ἐπαιδεύομην	ἐπαιδεύε-σθον	ἐπαιδεύε-σθην
	subj.	παιδεύωμαι	παιδεύη-σθον	παιδεύη-σθον
	opt.	παιδεύοίμην	παιδεύοι-σθον	παιδεύοι-σθην
	imp.	παιδεύου	παιδεύε-σθον	παιδεύε-σθων
	perf. ind.	πεπαίδευμαι	πεπαίδεν-σθον	πεπαίδεν-σθον
	plupf.	ἔπεπαίδευσμαι	ἔπεπαίδεν-σθον	ἔπεπαίδεν-σθην
	imp.	πεπαίδευσσο	πεπαίδεν-σθον	πεπαίδεν-σθων
Aor. Mid.	ind.	ἐπαιδευσάμην	ἐπαιδεύσα-σθον	ἐπαιδευσά-σθην
	subj.	παιδεύσωμαι	παιδεύση-σθον	παιδεύση-σθον
	opt.	παιδεύσαιμην	παιδεύσαι-σθον	παιδεύσαι-σθην
	imp.	παιδευσαι	παιδεύσα-σθον	παιδεύσα-σθων.

The same holds for the verbs in -μι.

97. TABLE SHOWING THE FORMATION

PRESENT		VERB STEM	FUTURE	AORIST ACT.
a. Pure Verbs				
1. παιδεύω	<i>educate</i>	παιδευ-	παιδεύσω	ἐπαίδευσα
2. θηράω	<i>hunt</i>	θηρᾶ-	θηράσω	ἐθήρᾶσα
3. τιμάω	<i>honor</i>	τιμη-	τιμήσω	ἐτίμησα
4. ποιέω	<i>make</i>	ποιη-	ποιήσω	ἐποίησα
5. δουλόω	<i>enslave</i>	δουλω-	δουλώσω	ἐδούλωσα
b. Mute Verbs				
6. γυμνάζω	<i>train</i>	γυμναδ-	γυμνάσω	ἐγύμνασα
7. ἀρμόττω	<i>set in order</i>	ἀρμοτ-	ἀρμόσω	ἤρμοσα
8. πείθω	<i>persuade</i>	πειθ-	πείσω	ἔπεισα
9. πείθομαι	<i>obey</i>	πειθ-	πείσομαι	
10. ψεύδω	<i>deceive</i>	ψευδ-	ψεύσω	ἔψευσα
11. ψεύδομαι	<i>lie</i>	ψευδ-	ψεύσομαι	ἐψευσάμην <i>lied</i>
12. σπένδω	<i>pour (a libation)</i>	σπενδ-	σπείσω [13. 82, 1. note;	ἔσπεισα
13. πράττω	<i>do</i>	πρᾶγ-	πράξω	ἔπραξα
14. τάττω	<i>arrange</i>	τᾶγ-	τάξω	ἔταξα
15. ἄρχω	<i>rule, begin</i>	ἀρχ-	ἄρξω	ἤρξα
16. ἄγω	<i>lead</i>	ἀγ-	ἄξω	ἤγαγον 86, 3.
17. πέμπω	<i>send</i>	πεμπ-	πέμψω	ἔπεμψα
18. γράφω	<i>write</i>	γράφ-	γράψω	ἔγραψα
19. κόπτω	<i>cut</i>	κοπ-	κόψω	ἔκοψα
20. βλάπτω	<i>damage</i>	βλαβ-	βλάψω	ἔβλαψα
21. θάπτω	<i>bury</i>	τάφ-	θάψω 21, 2.	ἔθαψα
22. ρίπτω	<i>throw</i>	ρίπ-	ρίψω	ἔρριψα
23. τρέπω	<i>turn</i>	τρεπ-	τρέψω	ἔτρεψα } 87, 3. ἔτραπον } note 2
24. τρέφω	<i>feed</i>	τρεφ-	θρέψω 21, 2.	ἔθρεψα
25. στρέφω	<i>turn, twist</i>	στρεφ-	στρέψω	ἔστρεψα

OF TENSES OF THE REGULAR VERB.

PERFECT ACTIVE	PERFECT MID. AND PASS.	AORIST PASSIVE	VERBAL ADJECTIVE
πεπαίδευκα τεθήρᾱκα τετίμηκα πεποίηκα δεδούλωκα	πεπαίδευμαι τεθήρᾱμαι τετίμημαι πεποίημαι δεδούλωμαι	ἐπαιδεύθην ἐθηράθην ἐτιμήθην ἐποιήθην ἐδουλώθην	παιδευτός, -τέος θηρατός τιμητός ποιητός δουλωτός
γεγύμνακα ἤρμοκα πέπεικα ἔψευκα ἔσπεικα	γεγύμνασμαι ἤρμοσμαι πέπεισμαι πέπεισμαι ἔψευσμαι ἔψευσμαι ἔσπεισμαι	ἐγυμνάσθην ἤρμόσθην ἐπίεσθην <i>was persuaded</i> ἐπίεσθην <i>obeyed</i> ἐψεύσθην <i>was deceived</i> ἐψεύσθην <i>was mistaken</i> ἔσπείσθην	γυμναστός ἄρμοστός πειστός πειστέον ψευστός σπειστέον
πέπρᾱχα 88, 3. τέτᾱχα ἤρχα ἤχα	πέπρᾱγμαι τέτᾱγμαι ἤργμαι ἤγμαι	ἐπράχθην ἐτάχθην ἤρχθην ἤχθην	πρᾱκτός τάκτός ἄρκτός ἄκτός
πέπομφα γέγραφα κέκοφα βέβλαφα τέταφα ἔρριφα τέτροφα τέτροφα ἔστροφα	πέπεμμαι γέγραμμαι κέκομμαι βέβλαμμαι τέθαμμαι ἔρριμμαι τέτραμμαι 83, 4. τέθραμμαι ἔστραμμαι	ἐπέμφθην ἐγράφην 87, 3. ἐκόπην ἐβλάβην ἐτάφην ἐρρίφθην ἐτράπην ἐτρέφθην ἐτράφην ἔστράφην	πεμπτός γραπτός κοπτός βλαπτός ἄ-θαπτος ῥιπτός τρεπτός θρεπτός στρεπτός

TABLE SHOWING THE FORMATION OF

PRESENT		VERB STEM	FUTURE	AORIST ACT.
c. Liquid Verbs				
26. <i>μιαίνω</i>	<i>stain</i>	μᾶν-	μᾶνῶ, -εῖς	ἐμίᾱνα
27. <i>καθαίρω</i>	<i>purify</i>	καθάρ-	καθαρῶ, -εῖς	ἐκάθηρα
28. <i>φαίνω</i>	<i>show</i>	φᾶν-	φανῶ, εῖς	ἔφηνα
29. <i>φαίνομαι</i>	<i>appear</i>	φᾶν-	φανοῦμαι, -ῆ φανήσομαι	
30. <i>ἀγγέλλω</i>	<i>announce</i>	ἀγγελ-	ἀγγελῶ, -εῖς	
31. <i>δέρω</i>	<i>flay, skin</i>	δερ-	δερῶ, -εῖς	ἔδειρα
32. <i>στέλλω</i>	<i>send</i>	στελ-	στελῶ, -εῖς	ἔστειλα
33. <i>σπείρω</i>	<i>sow</i>	σπερ-	σπερῶ, -εῖς	ἔσπειρα
34. <i>ἀπο-κτείνω</i>	<i>kill</i>	κτεν-	ἀποκτενῶ, -εῖς	ἀπέκτεινα
d. Verbs with certain peculiarities :				
35. <i>νομίζω</i>	<i>believe</i>	νομιδ-	νομιῶ, -εῖς	ἐνόμισα
36. <i>σπάω</i>	<i>draw</i>	σπα(σ)-	σπάσω	ἔσπᾶσα
37. <i>τελέω</i>	<i>finish</i>	τελεσ-	τελῶ, -εῖς	ἔτέλεσα
38. <i>δέω</i>	<i>bind</i>	δη-, δε-	δήσω	ἔδησα
39. <i>χράομαι</i>	<i>use</i>	χρη(σ)-	χρήσομαι	ἐχρησάμην
40. <i>κελεύω</i>	<i>command</i>	κελευ(σ)-	κελεύσω	ἔκέλευσα
41. <i>ἀκούω</i>	<i>hear</i>	ἀκου(σ)-	ἀκούσομαι	ἤκουσα
42. <i>κλείω</i>	<i>shut</i>	κλει(σ)-	κλείσω	ἔκλεισα
43. <i>χρίω</i>	<i>anoint</i>	χρῖ(σ)-	χρίσω	ἔχρισα
44. <i>καίω, κᾶώ</i>	<i>burn, trans.</i>	καυ(σ)-, κᾶ-	καύσω	ἔκαυσα
45. <i>κλαίω, κλάω</i>	<i>weep</i>	κλαυ(σ)-, κλᾶ-	κλαυσομαι	ἔκλαυσα
46. <i>σώζω</i>	<i>save</i>	σφδ-, σω-	σώσω	ἔσωσα
47. <i>αἶρω</i>	<i>lift up</i>	ἄρ-, (ἀερ-)	ἄρῶ, -εῖς	ἤρα (ἄραι)
48. <i>κρίνω</i>	<i>judge</i>	κρῖν-, κρῖ-	κρίνῶ, -εῖς	ἔκρινα
49. <i>κλίνω</i>	<i>lean, incline</i>	κλῖν-, κλῖ-	κλῖνῶ, -εῖς	ἔκλῖνα
50. <i>τείνω</i>	<i>stretch</i>	τεν-, τᾶ-	τενῶ, -εῖς	ἔτεινα
51. <i>βάλλω</i>	<i>throw</i>	βαλ-, βλη-	βαλῶ, -εῖς	ἔβαλον
52. <i>καλέω</i>	<i>call, name</i>	καλ-ε-, κλη	καλῶ, -εῖς	ἐκάλεσα

TENSES OF THE REGULAR VERB. — *Concluded.*

PERFECT ACTIVE	PERFECT MID. AND PASS.	AORIST PASSIVE	VERBAL ADJECTIVE
<p>μεμιάγκα κεκάθαγκα [<i>shown</i> πέφαγκα <i>have</i> πέφηνα <i>have ap-</i> [<i>peared</i></p> <p>ἤγγεγκα δέδαγκα ἔσταγκα ἔσπαγκα ἀπέκτονα</p>	<p>μεμιάσμαι κεκάθαρμαι πέφασμαι</p> <p>ἤγγεγμαι δέδαρμαι ἔσταλμαι ἔσπαρμαι</p>	<p>ἐμίανθην ἐκαθάρθην ἐφάνθην <i>was shown</i> ἐφάνην <i>appeared</i></p> <p>ἤγγέλθην ἐδάρην ἐστάλην ἐσπάρην</p>	<p>ἀ-μίαντος καθαρός ἄ-φαντος</p> <p>ἀγγελτός δαρός σταλτέον σπαρός</p>
<p>νενόμικα ἔσπάικα τετέλεκα δέδεκα</p> <p>κεκέλευκα ἀκήκοα κέκλεικα κέχρικα κέκαυκα κέκλαυκα</p>	<p>νενόμισμαι ἔσπασμαι τετέλεσμαι δέδεμαι κέχρημαι κεκέλευσμαι ἤκουσμαι κέκλειμαι κέχρισμαι κέκαυμαι κέκλαυμαι</p>	<p>ἐνομίσθην ἐσπάσθην ἐτελέσθην ἐδέθην ἐχρήσθην ἐκελεύσθην ἤκούσθην ἐκλείσθην ἐχρίσθην ἐκαύσθην ἐκλαύ(σ)θην</p>	<p>νομιστέος σπαστός τελεστός δετός χρηστός κελευστός ἀκουστός κλειστός χριστός ἄ-καυ(σ)τος ἄ-κλαυ(σ)τος</p>
<p>σέσωκα ἦρκα κέκρικα κέκλικα τέτακα βέβληκα κέκληκα</p>	<p>σέσφμαι ἦρμαι κέκρικμαι κέκλιμαι τέταμαι βέβλημαι κέκλημαι</p>	<p>ἐσώθην ἦρθην ἐκρίθην ἐκλίθην ἐτάθην ἐβλήθην ἐκλήθην</p>	<p>ἄ-σωτος ἀρτέον κρίτός κλιτός τάτος βλητός κλητός</p>

B. SECOND CONJUGATION :

1. Verbs in -μ with

98. THE PARADIGMS

τίθημι put, pres. stem τιθη-, τιθε-, verb stem θη-, θε-,
 ἵημι send, “ ἴη-, ἰε-, “ ἦ-, ἔ-,

1. PRESENT AND IMPERFECT ACTIVE.

St.	τιθη and τιθε-	ἴη and ἰε-	διδω- and διδο-	ἵστη and ἵστα-
Indicative	τι-θη-μι τι-θη-ς τι-θη-σι(ν) τι-θε-μεν τι-θε-τε τι-θέ-ασι(ν)	ἴ-η-μι ἴ-η-ς ἴ-η-σι(ν) ἴ-ε-μεν ἴ-ε-τε ἴ-ᾶσι(ν)	δί-δω-μι δί-δω-ς δί-δω-σι(ν) δί-δο-μεν δί-δο-τε δι-δό-ασι(ν)	ἵ-στη-μι ἵ-στη-ς ἵ-στη-σι(ν) ἵ-σταῖ-μεν ἵ-σταῖ-τε ἵ-σταῖ-σι(ν)
Imperfect	ἐ-τί-θη-ν ἐ-τί-θει-ς ἐ-τί-θει ἐ-τί-θε-μεν ἐ-τί-θε-τε ἐ-τί-θε-σαν	ἴ-ει-ν (ἴ!) ἴ-ει-ς ἴ-ει ἴ-ε-μεν ἴ-ε-τε ἴ-ε-σαν	ἐ-δί-δου-ν ἐ-δί-δου-ς ἐ-δί-δου ἐ-δί-δο-μεν ἐ-δί-δο-τε ἐ-δί-δο-σαν	ἵ-στη-ν (ἴ!) ἵ-στη-ς ἵ-στη ἵ-σταῖ-μεν ἵ-σταῖ-τε ἵ-σταῖ-σαν
Subjunctive	τι-θῶ (τι-θέω) τι-θῆς τι-θῆ τι-θῶ-μεν τι-θῆ-τε τι-θῶσι(ν)	ἴ-ῶ (ἰ-έω) ἴ-ῆς ἴ-ῆ ἴ-ῶ-μεν ἴ-ῆ-τε ἴ-ῶσι(ν)	δι-δῶ (δι-δώω) δι-δῶς δι-δῶ δι-δῶ-μεν δι-δῶ-τε δι-δῶσι(ν)	ἵ-στῶ (ἰ-στάω) ἵ-στῆς ἵ-στῆ ἵ-στῶ-μεν ἵ-στῆ-τε ἵ-στῶσι(ν)
Optative	τι-θείη-ν τι-θείη-ς τι-θείη τι-θείημεν, -θείμεν τι-θείητε, -θείτε τι-θείησαν, -θείεν	ἰ-είη-ν ἰ-είη-ς ἰ-είη ἰ-είημεν, -εἶμεν ἰ-είητε, -εἶτε ἰ-είησαν, -εἶεν	δι-δοίη-ν δι-δοίη-ς δι-δοίη διδοίημεν, -δοῖμεν διδοίητε, -δοῖτε διδοίησαν, -δοῖεν	ἵ-σταίη-ν ἵ-σταίη-ς ἵ-σταίη ἵσταίημεν, -σταίμεν ἵσταίητε, -σταίτε ἵσταίησαν, -σταίεν
Imperative	τί-θει τι-θέ-τω τι-θε-τε τι-θέ-ντων	ἴ-ει ἰ-έ-τω ἴ-ε-τε ἰ-έ-ντων	δί-δου δι-δό-τω δί-δο-τε δι-δό-ντων	ἵ-στη ἰ-σταῖ-τω ἵ-σταῖ-τε ἰ-σταῖ-ντων
Inf.	τι-θέ-ναι	ἰ-έ-ναι	δι-δό-ναι	ἰ-σταῖ-ναι
Partic.	τι-θείς, -θέντος τι-θείσα, -θείσης τι-θέν, -θέντος	ἰ-εῖς, -έντος ἰ-εῖσα, -είσης ἰ-έν, -έντος	δι-δούς, -δόντος δι-δούσα, -δούσης δι-δόν, -δόντος	ἵ-στάς, -στάντος ἵ-σταῖσα, -στάσης ἵ-στάν, -στάντος

Note 1. — Occasional secondary forms are the indic. forms τιθείς, τιθεῖ —

VERBS IN -μι.

Reduplication in the Present Stem.

OF THE FOUR VERBS:

δίδωμι *give*, pres. stem *διδω-, διδο-*, verb st. *δω-, δο-*,
ἵσθημι *place, set* “ “ *ἵσθη-, ἵσθᾶ-*, “ “ *στη-, στᾶ-*.

2. SECOND AORIST ACTIVE.

St.	θη and θε-	ῆ and ἔ-	δω- and δο-	στη and στᾶ-
Indicative	——— ἔ-θη-κα ——— ἔ-θη-κα-ς ——— ἔ-θη-κε(ν) ἔ-θε-μεν ἔ-θε-τε ἔ-θε-σαν	——— ῆ-κα ——— ῆ-κα-ς ——— ῆ-κε(ν) εἶ-μεν εἶ-τε εἶ-σαν	——— ἔ-δω-κα ——— ἔ-δω-κα-ς ——— ἔ-δω-κε(ν) ἔ-δο-μεν ἔ-δο-τε ἔ-δο-σαν	ἔ-στη-ν, <i>stood</i> , ἔ-στη-ς [<i>stepped</i>] ἔ-στη ἔ-στη-μεν ἔ-στη-τε ἔ-στη-σαν
Subjunctive	θῶ (θέ-ω) θῆς θῆ θῶ-μεν θῆ-τε θῶσι(ν)	ῶ (ἔ-ω) ῆς ῆ ῶ-μεν ῆ-τε ῶσι(ν)	δῶ (δό-ω) δῆς δῆ δῶ-μεν δῆ-τε δῶσι(ν)	στῶ (στά-ω) στής στή στῶ-μεν στή-τε στῶσι(ν)
Optative	θεῖη-ν* θεῖη-ς θεῖη θεῖημεν, θεῖ-μεν θεῖητε, θεῖ-τε θεῖησαν, θεῖε-ν	εἶη-ν εἶη-ς εἶη εἶημεν, εἶ-μεν εἶητε, εἶ-τε εἶησαν, εἶε-ν	δοίη-ν δοίη-ς δοίη δοίημεν, δοῖ-μεν δοίητε, δοῖ-τε δοίησαν, δοῖε-ν	σταίη-ν σταίη-ς σταίη σταίημεν, σταῖ-μεν σταίητε, σταῖ-τε σταίησαν, σταῖε-ν
Imper.	θέ-ς θέ-τω θέ-τε θέ-ντων	ἔ-ς ἔ-τω ἔ-τε ἔ-ντων	δό-ς δό-τω δό-τε δό-ντων	στή-θι στή-τω στή-τε στά-ντων
Inf.	θεῖ-ναι	εἶ-ναι	δοῦ-ναι	στή-ναι
Partic.	θεῖς, θέντος θεῖσα, θείσσης θέν, θέντος	εἶς, ἔντος εἶσα, εἶσσης ἔν, ἔντος	δούς, δόντος δοῦσα, δούσσης δόν, δόντος	στάς, στάντος στάσα, στάσσης στᾶν, στάντος

ἰείς, ἰεῖ — and the plural forms with -κα: ἔθηκαν, ἐδώκαμεν, 99, 3.

SECOND CONJUGATION :

3. PRESENT AND IMPERFECT MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.

Stems :		τι-θε-	ι-ε-	δι-δο-	ι-στα̃-
Indicative	S. 1.	τί-θε-μαι	ἴ-ε-μαι	δί-δο-μαι	ἴ-στα̃-μαι
	2.	τί-θε-σαι	ἴ-ε-σαι	δί-δο-σαι	ἴ-στα̃-σαι
	3.	τί-θε-ται	ἴ-ε-ται	δί-δο-ται	ἴ-στα̃-ται
	P. 1.	τι-θέ-μεθα	ι-έ-μεθα	δι-δό-μεθα	ι-στα̃-μεθα
	2.	τί-θε-σθε	ἴ-ε-σθε	δί-δο-σθε	ἴ-στα-σθε
	3.	τί-θε-νται	ἴ-ε-νται	δί-δο-νται	ἴ-στα-νται
Imperfect	S. 1.	ἐ-τι-θέ-μην	ι-έ-μην (ί!)	ἐ-δι-δό-μην	ἴ-στα̃-μην
	2.	ἐ-τί-θε-σο	ἴ-ε-σο	ἐ-δί-δο-σο	ἴ-στα̃-σο
	3.	ἐ-τί-θε-το	ἴ-ε-το	ἐ-δί-δο-το	ἴ-στα̃-το
	P. 1.	ἐ-τι-θέ-μεθα	ι-έ-μεθα	ἐ-δι-δό-μεθα	ι-στα̃-μεθα
	2.	ἐ-τί-θε-σθε	ἴ-ε-σθε	ἐ-δί-δο-σθε	ἴ-στα-σθε
	3.	ἐ-τί-θε-ντο	ἴ-ε-ντο	ἐ-δί-δο-ντο	ἴ-στα-ντο
Subjunctive	S. 1.	τι-θῶ-μαι	ι-ῶ-μαι	δι-δῶ-μαι	ι-στῶ-μαι
	2.	τι-θῆ̃	ι-ῆ̃	δι-δῶ̃	ι-στῆ̃
	3.	τι-θῆ̃-ται	ι-ῆ̃-ται	δι-δῶ̃-ται	ι-στῆ̃-ται
	P. 1.	τι-θῶ-μεθα	ι-ῶ-μεθα	δι-δῶ-μεθα	ι-στῶ-μεθα
	2.	τι-θῆ̃-σθε	ι-ῆ̃-σθε	δι-δῶ̃-σθε	ι-στῆ̃-σθε
	3.	τι-θῶ-νται	ι-ῶ-νται	δι-δῶ̃-νται	ι-στῶ-νται
Optative	S. 1.	τι-θεί-μην	ι-εῖ-μην	δι-δοί-μην	ι-σταῖ-μην
	2.	τι-θεί-ο	ι-εῖ-ο	δι-δοί-ο	ι-σταῖ-ο
	3.	τι-θεί-το	ι-εῖ-το	δι-δοί-το	ι-σταῖ-το
	P. 1.	τι-θεί-μεθα	ι-εῖ-μεθα	δι-δοί-μεθα	ι-σταῖ-μεθα
	2.	τι-θεί-σθε	ι-εῖ-σθε	δι-δοί-σθε	ι-σταῖ-σθε
	3.	τι-θεί-ντο	ι-εῖ-ντο	δι-δοί-ντο	ι-σταῖ-ντο
Imper.	S. 2.	τί-θε-σο	ἴ-ε-σο	δί-δο-σο	ἴ-στα̃-σο
	3.	τι-θέ-σθω	ι-έ-σθω	δι-δό-σθω	ι-στα̃-σθω
	P. 2.	τί-θε-σθε	ἴ-ε-σθε	δί-δο-σθε	ἴ-στα-σθε
	3.	τι-θέ-σθων	ι-έ-σθων	δι-δό-σθων	ι-στα̃-σθων
Infinitive		τί-θε-σθαι	ἴ-ε-σθαι	δί-δο-σθαι	ἴ-στα-σθαι
Participle		τι-θέ-μενος, -η, -ον	ι-έ-μενος, -η, -ον	δι-δό-μενος, -η, -ον	ι-στα̃-μενος, -η, -ον

Note 2. — σ in -σαι and -σο remains in the present and impf. (except subj. and hence τίθεσαι, ἐτίθεσο, τίθεσο — δίδουσαι, ἐδίδουσο,

Note 3. — Rare collat. forms are optatives with οι: τιθοῖτο, συνθοῖτο, as also subj. and optatives with irregular accentuation: τίθηται, πρόσθηται,

VERBS IN -μι. — *Concluded.*

SECOND AORIST MIDDLE.

Stems :		θε-	ἐ-	δο-	
Indicative	S. 1.	ἐθέ-μην	εἶ-μην	ἐδό-μην	
	2.	ἔ-θου	εἶ-σο	ἔ-δου	
	3.	ἔ-θε-το	εἶ-το	ἔ-δο-το	
	P. 1.	ἐθέ-μεθα	εἶ-μεθα	ἐδό-μεθα	
	2.	ἔ-θε-σθε	εἶ-σθε	ἔ-δο-σθε	
	3.	ἔ-θε-ντο	εἶ-ντο	ἔ-δο-ντο	
Subjunctive	S. 1.	θῶ-μαι	ᾶ-μαι	δῶ-μαι	
	2.	θῆ	ῆ	δῶ	
	3.	θῆ-ται	ῆ-ται	δῶ-ται	
	P. 1.	θῶ-μεθα	ᾶ-μεθα	δῶ-μεθα	
	2.	θῆ-σθε	ῆ-σθε	δῶ-σθε	
	3.	θῶ-νται	ᾶ-νται	δῶ-νται	
Optative	S. 1.	θεῖ-μην	εἶ-μην	δοί-μην	
	2.	θεῖ-ο	εἶ-ο	δοῖ-ο	
	3.	θεῖ-το	εἶ-το	δοῖ-το	
	P. 1.	θεῖ-μεθα	εἶ-μεθα	δοί-μεθα	
	2.	θεῖ-σθε	εἶ-σθε	δοῖ-σθε	
	3.	θεῖ-ντο	εἶ-ντο	δοῖ-ντο	
Imper.	S. 2.	θοῦ	οῦ	δοῦ	
	3.	θέ-σθω	ἔ-σθω	δό-σθω	
	P. 2.	θέ-σθε	ἔ-σθε	δό-σθε	
	3.	θέ-σθων	ἔ-σθων	δό-σθων	
Infinitive		θέ-σθαι	ἔ-σθαι	δό-σθαι	
Participle		θέ-μενος, -η, -ον	ἔ-μενος, -η, -ον	δό-μενος, -η, -ον	

opt.), but disappears in all forms of the aorist except in the indicative εἶσο.

δίδοσο — but ἔθου, θοῦ — οῦ — ἔδου, δοῦ.

ἐπιθοίμεθα, συνεπιθοῖντο, ἐφιοίμεν, παριοίτε, προσιοῖεν, προῖτο, προῖντο.
πρόηται, ἐπίθωνται, τίθοιτο, σύνθοιτο, πρόοινο, ἀφιοῖεν (against 99, 4).

REMARKS ON THE PARADIGMS.

99. 1. In the present, imperfect and II aorist, the mood suffixes and personal endings are applied to the stem directly (*i.e.* without thematic vowel).

2. The stem vowel in the **sing.** of the **indic. act.** of the three tenses is **long**.

3. The **sing.** of the **aor. ind. act.** is always supplied by *ἔθηκα, ἤκα, ἔδωκα* (for *ἔθην, ἦν, ἔδων*). The respective plural forms (as *ἔθηκαν, ἔδώκαμεν, ἤκαντο*) are less frequent; for *ἔστην* see 102.

4. The **accent** recedes here too (72, 11. 12), in both the simple and the compound verbs, as far back as possible (*recessive accent!*), but never beyond the augment. Subjunctives always accent the contracted syllable, optatives accent the syllable containing the modal suffix.

5. Accents of the aor. imper.: *ἄφες, ἀντίθες, ἐπίθες, παράθες, ἀπόδος — ἀφοῦ, προσθοῦ* (or *πρόσθου*), *ὑπόθου*.

THE REMAINING TENSES.

100. 1. Their formation is regular, except that in a few forms the stem vowel is short: *δέδομαι, ἐδόθην, στατός*; in others the stem vowel is long (irreg. formation): *εἶμαι* (from *ἔεμαι*).

Fut. Act. Mid.	θή-σω θή-σομαι	ἦ-σω ἦ-σομαι	δώ-σω δώ-σομαι
Perf. Act. Mid. Pass.	τέ-θη-κα (κεῖμαι)	εἶ-κα εἶ-μαι	δέ-δω-κα δέ-δο-μαι
Aor. Pass. Fut. Pass.	ἐ-τέ-θην τε-θή-σομαι	εἶ-θην ἐ-θή-σομαι	ἐ-δό-θην δο-θή-σομαι
Verb. Adject.	θε-τός, -τέος	ἐ-τός, -τέος	δο-τός, -τέος

2. Ἰστημι has, besides the intransitive second aor. *ἔστην* placed myself, stepped, stood, a transitive first aor. *ἔστησα* set, placed. The other tenses are partly transitive, partly intransitive. The following is a synopsis of

The meanings of Ἰστημι make stand, set, place.

	TRANSITIVE			INTRANSITIVE
	Active: <i>place, set</i>	Middle: <i>place for my own sake</i>	Passive: <i>am placed</i>	<i>place myself, stand</i>
Present	ἵστημι	ἵσθᾶμαι	ἵσθᾶμαι	ἵσθᾶμαι <i>place myself, stand</i>
Future	στήσω	στήσομαι	στήσομαι	στήσομαι <i>shall pl. m., shall stand</i>
Aorist	ἕστησα	ἕστησάμην	ἕσθᾶθην	ἕσθην <i>placed myself, stood</i>
Perfect	—	—	—	ἕστηκα <i>have pl. m., stand</i>
Pluperfect	—	—	—	ἕστήκειν <i>had pl. m., stood</i>
Fut. Perf.	—	—	—	ἕστήξω <i>shall have pl. m., shall stand</i>

Note 1. — The intransitive forms supply the respective forms of the passive.

Note 2. — Note that the Engl. "stand, stood" etc. are used in two different senses!

VERBS INFLECTED LIKE ἵστημι.

101. The following six verbs (the last three of which are deponents without reduplication in the present stem) inflect their presents and imperfects like ἵστημι.

Present	Stem	Future	Aorist	Perfect	Remarks
1. <i>δύνημι profit, help</i>	δνη δνᾶ	δνήσω δνήσομαι	δνησα δνήθην	— —	Impf. ὠφέλουν.
2. <i>πίμπλημι fill</i>	πλη πλᾶ	πλήσω πλησθήσομαι	ἔπλησα ἐπλήσθην	πέπληκα πέπλησμαι	πλήθω: <i>am full.</i>
3. <i>πίμπρημι burn, set on fire</i>	πρη πρᾶ	πρήσω πρησθήσομαι	ἔπρησα ἐπρήσθην	πέπρηκα πέπρησμαι	πρήθω: <i>burn, am on fire.</i>
4. <i>ἀγάμαι wonder at, admire</i>	ἀγᾶ(σ)	ἀγάσομαι	ἠγάσθην	— ἀγαστός	
5. <i>δύναμαι am able, can</i>	δννη δνᾶ	δννήσομαι	ἔδννήθην ἔδννάσθην	δεδύνημαι	
6. <i>ἐπίσθᾶμαι know, understand</i>	ἐπισθη ἐπισθᾶ	ἐπισθήσομαι	ἠπισθήθην	—	

Note 1. — The aorist ἐπριάμην *bought* is inflected like the imperfect and present of the above deponents; inf. πρίασθαι (present: ὠνούμαι 112, 18).

Note 2. — Unlike ἵστημι, these deponents (also ἐπριάμην) have the recessive accent in the subjunctive and optative; hence

subj. δύνωμαι, ἐπίστωμαι, πρίωμαι,

opt. δύναιο, ἐπίσταιτο, πρῖαισθε, ἄγαιντο.

102. PRIMITIVE OR ROOT-AORISTS (ἔστην and others).

1. Ἔστην and the aorists of some other verbs in -ω̄ are formed directly from the verb stem (the root). They all have

a long vowel in the ind., imper. (except 3. p. pl.) and inf., a short vowel before vowels and before -ντ.

2. The following verbs are the most important :

a) Stems with final A-sound (ā, η̄: ǎ).

1. ἀπο-διδράσκω <i>run away</i>	δρᾱ, δρᾶ	ἀπ-έδρᾱν	110, 9.
2. βαίνω <i>go, step, walk</i>	βῆ, βᾶ	ἔβῆν	
3. φθάνω <i>am beforehand</i>	φθη, φθα	ἔφθην	109, 2.

b) Stems with final E-sound (η̄: ε).

4. ῥέω <i>flow, run</i>	ῥῆ, ῥε	ἔρρῆν	
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c) Stems with final O-sound (ω: ο).

5. γιγνώσκω <i>know</i>	γνω, γνο	ἔγνων	110, 11.
6. ἀλίσκομαι <i>am taken</i>	άλω, ἄλο	ἔάλων	110, 4.
7. (βίω)ζάω <i>live</i>	βιω, βιο	ἔβίων	112, 13.

d) Stems with final Y-sound (ῦ: ῥ).

8. δύομαι <i>sink, intr.</i>	δῦ, δῦ	ἔδῦν	Act. 91, 6; 93.
9. φύομαι <i>am born</i>	φῦ, φῦ	ἔφῦν	Act. φύω, <i>bring forth</i> , 93.

3. Paradigm.

Stems	στη, στά-	ῥῆ, ῥε-	γνω, γνο-	δῦ, δῦ-
Indicative	ἔστη-ν <i>stood</i> ,	ἔρ-ῥῆ-ν	ἔ-γνω-ν	ἔ-δῦ-ν
	ἔστη-ς [100, 2	ἔρ-ῥῆ-ς	ἔ-γνω-ς	ἔ-δῦ-ς
	ἔστη	ἔρ-ῥῆ	ἔ-γνω	ἔ-δῦ
	ἔστη-μεν	ἔρ-ῥῆ-μεν	ἔ-γνω-μεν	ἔ-δῦ-μεν
	ἔστη-τε	ἔρ-ῥῆ-τε	ἔ-γνω-τε	ἔ-δῦ-τε
	ἔστη-σαν	ἔρ-ῥῆ-σαν	ἔ-γνω-σαν	ἔ-δῦ-σαν
Subjunctive	στῶ (from στά-ω)	ῥῶ	γνω̄	δῦω
	στῆς	ῥῆς	γνω̄ς	δῦης
	στῆ	ῥῆ	γνω̄	δῦη
	στῶ-μεν	ῥῶ-μεν	γνω̄-μεν	δῦομεν
	etc. see p. 77	etc. like θῶμεν, p. 77	etc. like δῶμεν, p. 77	etc.

Paradigm. — *Concluded.*

Stems	στη, στή-	ῥυη, ῥυε-	γνω-, γνω-	δύ-, δῦ-
Optative	σταλή-ν σταλή-ς σταίη σταί-μεν ¹ etc. see p. 77	ῥυείη-ν ῥυείη-ς ῥυείη ῥυεῖ-μεν ² etc. like θέιμεν, p. 77	γνοίη-ν γνοίη-ς γνοίη γνοί-μεν ³ etc. like δοίμεν, p. 77	
Imperative	στή-θι στή-τω στή-τε στά-ντων		γνώ-θι γνώ-τω γνώ-τε γνό-ντων	δῦ-θι δύ-τω δῦ-τε δύ-ντων
Inf.	στή-ναι	ῥυή-ναι	γνώ-ναι	δῦ-ναι
Partic.	στάς, σπάντος στάσα, στάσης σταν, σπάντος	ῥυείς, -έντος ῥυείσα, -είσης ῥυέν, -έντος	γνούς, γνότος γνούσα, γνούσης γνόν, γνότος	δύς, δύτος δῦσα, δύσης δύν, δύντος

¹ or σταίη-μεν etc.² or ῥυείη-μεν etc.³ or γνοίη-μεν etc.

4. There is a middle future and a I perfect to all these aorists;

- e.g. a) βήσομαι, ἔβην, βέβηκα have gone,
 b) ῥυήσεται, ἔρρῦη, ἔρρῦηκε(ν) has flowed,
 c) γνώσομαι, ἔγνων, ἔγνωκα have known,
 d) φύσομαι, ἔφυν, πέφυκα am by nature.

MIXED PERFECTS (WITH AND WITHOUT -κα).

103. 1. Besides ἔστηκα stand, there are forms without a -κα, directly derived from the reduplicated verb stem ἐ-στά; thus especially

perf. ind. ἔστα-μεν, ἔστα-τε, ἐστάσι(ν); plupf. ἔστα-σαν.
 inf. ἐστά-ναι; part. ἐστός, ἐστόσα, ἐστός,
 ἐστότος, ἐστόσης, ἐστότος.

2. Likewise τέθνηκα am dead (pres. 110, 7):

perf. ind. τέθνα-μεν, τέθνα-τε, τεθνάσι(ν); plupf. ἐτέθνα-σαν.
 inf. τεθνα-ναι; part. τεθνεός, τεθνεώσα, τεθνεός,
 τεθνεώτος, τεθνεώσης, τεθνεώτος.

3. Moreover, δέδοικα fear (stem δει-, δι-, aor. ἔδισα):

perf. ind. δέδια, -ας, -ε(ν), δέδι-μεν, δέδι-τε, δέδι-ᾶσι(ν).
 plupf. ἐδέδι-σάν; inf. δεδιέναι; part. δεδιός, -ῖα, -ός,
 -ότος, -ῖας.

4. Finally, a defective perfect with present meaning :

οἶδα *know, novi*

(= *have seen*, of εἶδ-, ἰδ- (φιδ-), *vid-eo*; aor. εἶδον *saw*, 112, 6).

Pres. and aor. are supplied by γιγνώσκω (110, 11) *nosco*.

PERFECT (PRESENT)	PLUPERFECT (IMPERFECT)	MOODS, INFIN., PARTIC.
οἶδα <i>know, novi</i>	ἤδ-η (-ειν) <i>knew</i> ,	Subj. εἶδῶ, -ῆς
οἶσθα "	ἤδ-ησθα (-εις) <i>noveram</i>	Opt. εἶδείην
οἶδ-ε(ν)	ἤδ-ει	Imp. ἴσ-θι, ἴστω etc.
ἴσ-μεν	ἤδ-ε-μεν	Inf. εἶδ-έ-ναι
ἴσ-τε	ἤδ-ε-τε	Part. εἶδ-ώς, -υῖα, -ός,
ἴσᾱσι(ν)	ἤδ-ε-σαν	-ότος, -υῖας

Future εἶ-σομαι *shall know (novero)* and *shall know (learn, cognoscam)*.

2. VERBS IN -μι OF A DIFFERENT FORMATION.

104. 1. φημί *say, affirm*, st. φῆ-, φᾶ-, Lat. *fā-ri*,
collateral form φάσκω.

PRESENT IND.	IMPERFECT	SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE	IMPERATIVE
φη-μί	ἔ-φη-ν	φῶ	φαίη-ν	
φῆς (φής)	ἔ-φη-σθα	φῆ-ς	φαίη-ς	φᾶ-θι
φη-σί(ν)	ἔ-φη	φῆ	φαίη	φᾶ-τω
φᾶ-μέν	ἔ-φᾶ-μεν	φῶ-μεν	φαῖ-μεν	
φᾶ-τέ	ἔ-φᾶ-τε	φῆ-τε	φαῖ-τε	φά-τε
φᾶσι(ν)	ἔ-φᾶ-σαν	φῶσι(ν)	φαῖε-ν	φά-ντων
Infin. φᾶ-ναι		Fut. φῆ-σω		
Partic. (φᾶς) or φάσκων		Aor. ἔ-φη-σα		

Note 1. — The whole of the pres. ind. except φῆς is enclitic. 9, 1.

Note 2. — φάσαι and the impf. ἔφην have also the force of aorists.

Note 3. — φημί means a) *say, declare* : fut. ἐρῶ, λέξω, aor. εἶπον, ἔφην.

b) *say yes, assent* : fut. φήσω, aor. ἔφησα.

οὐ φημι = *nego, say no, refuse, deny*.

2. εἶμι shall go, st. εἶ-, ἴ-, Latin ī-re, ī-ter.

PRESENT IND.	IMPERFECT	SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE	IMPERATIVE
εἶ-μι shall go	ἦ-α went	ἴ-ω (that) I may go	ἴ-οι-μι	
εἶ	ἦ-εις	ἴ-ῃ-ς	ἴ-οι-ς	ἴ-θι
εἶ-σι(ν)	ἦ-ει	ἴ-ῃ	ἴ-οι	ἴ-τω
ἴ-μεν	ἦ-μεν	ἴ-ω-μεν	ἴ-οι-μεν	
ἴ-τε	ἦ-τε	ἴ-ῃ-τε	ἴ-οι-τε	ἴ-τε
ἴ-ᾶσι(ν)	ἦ-σαν	ἴ-ωσι(ν)	ἴ-οι-ε-ν	ἴ-ό-ντων
Infin. ἴ-ναί	Part. ἴ-ών, ἴ-ούσα, ἴ-όν		Verb. Adj. ἴ-τέον	
	G. ἴ-όντος, ἴ-ούσης			

Note 1. — The pres. ind. has always a future meaning; the opt., inf. and part. have sometimes future, sometimes present force.

Note 2. — Note the accent in compounds :

e.g. ἄπειμι, ἄπιμεν, ἀπιθι,
but ἀπῆα, ἀπῆμεν, ἀπῆσαν (99, 4).

3. εἶμί am, st. ἐσ-, Lat. es-se.

PRES. IND.	IMPERFECT	SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE	IMPERATIVE
εἶμί	ἦν (ῆ)	ᾶ (from ἐφ-ω)	εἴῃ-ν (from ἐφ-ιῃ-ν)	
εἶ	ἦσθα	ῆ-ς	εἴῃ-ς	ἴσ-θι
ἐσ-τί(ν)	ἦν	ῆ	εἴῃ	ἔσ-τω
ἐσ-μέν	ἦμεν	ᾶ-μεν	εἴῃ-μεν εἶ-μεν	
ἐσ-τέ	ἦτε (ῆσ-τε)	ῆ-τε	εἴῃ-τε	ἔσ-τε
εἶσι(ν)	ἦσαν	ᾶσι(ν)	εἴῃ-σαν εἶ-ε-ν	ἔσ-των
Infin. εἶναι (from ἐσ-ναι)	Part. ᾶν, οὔσα, ᾶν,		Future ἔσομαι, ἔσῃ (ἔσει),	
	G. ᾶντος, οὔσης.		3. p. sing. ἔσ-ται, otherwise regular.	

Note 1. — The whole present ind. (except εἶ) is enclitic when it is merely the copula, but orthotoned when it means: *to exist, to be* (in a certain state or condition).

Note 2. — In this latter case, the 3. p. sing. is: ἔστιν, as also in the meaning: *it is possible* (= ἔξεστι(ν)) and after ὡς, οὐκ, εἶ, καί, as well as after τοῦτ' and ἀλλ' : ὡς ἔστιν, τοῦτ' ἔστιν, ἀλλ' ἔστιν.

Note 3. — Accentuation of the compounds :

e.g. ἄπειμι, ἄπει, ἀπεστιν, ἀπισθι,
but ἀπῶ, ἀπεῖμεν, ἀπῆμεν, ἀπέσται.

4. **χρή** *it is necessary, one must (ought).*

From a combination of the noun *χρή* (sc. *ἐστὶν ὄφρα est*) and certain forms of *εἰμί* the following forms result :

impf. *χρῆν* and *ἐχρῆν* ; subj. *χρῆ* ; opt. *χρεΐη* ;
inf. *χρῆναι* ; part. τὸ *χρεῶν* (indecl.).

5. **κάθημαι** *am seated*, st. *ἦσ-*, *καθη(σ)-* ; and

6. **κείμαι** *lie, iaceo*, st. *κει-* are thus inflected :

PRESENT	IMPERFECT	IMPERATIVE	PRESENT	IMPERFECT	IMPERATIVE
<i>κάθη-μαι</i>	<i>ἐ-καθή-μην</i>		<i>κεί-μαι</i>	<i>ἐ-κεί-μην</i>	
<i>κάθη-σαι</i>	<i>ἐ-κάθη-σο</i>	<i>κάθη-σο</i>	<i>κεί-σαι</i>	<i>ἔ-κει-σο</i>	<i>κεί-σο</i>
<i>κάθη-ται</i>	<i>ἐ-κάθη-το</i>	<i>καθή-σθω</i>	<i>κεί-ται</i>	<i>ἔ-κει-το</i>	<i>κεί-σθω</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.
Inf. <i>καθῆ-σθαι</i> Part. <i>καθή-μενος</i> Fut. <i>καθεδούμαι, -ῆ</i> (112, 14).			Inf. <i>κεί-σθαι</i> Part. <i>κεί-μενος</i> Fut. <i>κείσομαι, -ση, -σεται</i> etc.		

Note 1. — The simple *ἦμαι, ἦσαι, ἦσται* is poetic. Like the future, the subj. and opt. are supplied by *καθέζομαι* (112, 14).

Note 2. — Both the simple *κείσθαι* and its compounds serve as perf. pass. of *τίθημι* (100, 1) ;

e.g. *ὑποτίθημι* *lay under*, — *ὑπόκειται* *it underlies* ;
νόμους τιθέασιν οἱ ἄρχοντες, — *οἱ νόμοι κείνται*,
θέσθαι τὰ ὄπλα ἐκέλευσεν, — *τὰ ὄπλα ἔκειτο*.

Note 3. — A list of forms of like or similar sound

of *ἴημι, ἴστημι, οἶδα, εἶμι, εἰμί, κάθημαι*.

παρέν, παρῆν, πάρες, πάρει 2, παρῆ, παρῆ 3, παρίη, παριῆ 2, παρείη 2, ἀφείη, ἀπέειη, παρῆει.

παρείς, παρείεν 2, πάρεισιν 2, παρείσιν, ἀφείσιν, ἀπεισιν 2, παριάσιν, παρίασιν, παρίωσιν, παριούσιν, παροῦσιν.

ἴθι, ἴσθι 2, ἴτε 2, ἴστε 2, ἔτε, παρῆτε 3, παρῆτε, παρείτε 2, παρείται, παρείτο 3, παρείητε 2, ἦτε, ἦτε, ἦτε 2, ἦστε, ἦσθε 3, ἔσθε, εἰσθε 5.

ἔστέ, ἔστε, ἔστη, ἴστη 2, ἔσται, ἔσσεσθαι, εἴσεσθε 2, εἴσεσθαι, εἰσέσθαι, εἰσεῖσθε 5, εἰσεῖσθαι, καθέσθαι, καθείσθαι, καθῆσθαι, ἦσεσθαι.

ἴστασαν, ἔστασαν, ἰσῆσαν, ἔσῶσαν, παρίεσαν, παρείσαν 2, ἦσαν, ἦσαν, καθῆσον, κάθησο, κάθεσθε, κάθησθε, καθῆσθε, καθείσθε 5.

Which of these forms may belong to other verbs than the above-named, and to what verbs?

3. VERBS IN *-νῦμι (-νῦμι)*.

105. 1. They are inflected like the verbs in *-μι* in the present and imperfect of the active, middle and passive ;

the subj. and optative always, other forms sometimes, follow the -ω inflection ;

e.g. δεικνύει = δείκνῦσιν, ἔδεικνε = ἔδεικνῦ etc.

2. The *υ* of the syllable -νῦ is long in the sing. of the pres. and impf. ind., as well as in the 2. p. sing. imper. active; elsewhere it is short.

3. Paradigm: δείκ-νῦμι *show*.

Verb stem δεικ-, present stem δεικ-νῦ-.

		ACTIVE	MIDDLE AND PASSIVE
Present Indic.	S. 1.	δείκ-νῦ-μι	δείκ-νῦ-μαι
	2.	δείκ-νῦ-ς	δείκ-νῦ-σαι
	3.	δείκ-νῦ-σι(ν)	δείκ-νῦ-ται
	P. 1.	δείκ-νῦ-μεν	δείκ-νῦ-μεθα
	2.	δείκ-νῦ-τε	δείκ-νῦ-σθε
	3.	δείκ-νῦ-ᾶσι(ν)	δείκ-νῦ-νται
Imperfect	S. 1.	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-ν	ἔ-δεικ-νῦ-μην
	2.	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-ς	ἔ-δεικ-νῦ-σο
	3.	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ	ἔ-δεικ-νῦ-το
	P. 1.	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-μεν	ἔ-δεικ-νῦ-μεθα
	2.	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-τε	ἔ-δεικ-νῦ-σθε
	3.	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-σαν	ἔ-δεικ-νῦ-ντο
Subjunctive	S. 1.	δεικ-νῦ-ω	δεικ-νῦ-ωμαι
	2.	δεικ-νῦ-ῆς etc.	δεικ-νῦ-ῆ etc.
Optative	S. 1.	δεικ-νῦ-οι-μι	δεικ-νῦ-οί-μην
	2.	δεικ-νῦ-οι-ς etc.	δεικ-νῦ-οι-ο etc.
Imperative	S. 2.	δείκ-νῦ	δείκ-νῦ-σο
	3.	δεικ-νῦ-τω	δεικ-νῦ-σθω
	P. 2.	δείκ-νῦ-τε	δείκ-νῦ-σθε
	3.	δεικ-νῦ-ντων	δεικ-νῦ-σθων
Infinitive		δεικ-νῦ-ναι	δεικ-νῦ-σθαι
Participle		δεικ-νῦς, -νῦσα, -νῦν gen. -νῦντος, -νῦσης	δεικ-νῦ-μενος, -μένη, -μενον
Future Aorist	Act. δείξω, “ ἔ-δειξα,	Mid. δείξομαι, “ ἔδειξάμην,	Pass. δειχθήσομαι, “ ἔδειχθην,
Perfect	“ δέ-δειχα,		δέ-δειγμαι.

106. THE REMAINING VERBS IN -νῦμι.

a) Stems with final A-sound.

PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE	AORIST	PERFECT
1. κεράννῦμι <i>mix</i> (with: τινί)	κερά(ς) κρά	κερῶ, -ᾶς κράθήσομαι	ἐκέρᾶσα ἐκράθην	— κέκράμαι
2. κρεμάννῦμι <i>hang,</i> <i>tr., suspend</i>	κρεμά(σ)	κρεμῶ, -ᾶς κρεμασθήσομαι	ἐκρεμάσσα ἐκρεμάσθην	— [itr. κρέμαμαι <i>hang.</i>
3. πετάννῦμι <i>spread</i> <i>out, expand</i>	πετᾶ(σ) πτα	πετῶ, -ᾶς πετασθήσομαι	ἐπέτᾶσα ἐπετάσθην	— πέπτάμαι
4. σκεδάννῦμι <i>scat-</i> <i>ter, disperse</i>	σκεδᾶ(σ)	σκεδῶ, -ᾶς σκεδασθήσομαι	ἐσκεδᾶσα ἐσκεδάσθην	— ἐσκέδασαι

b) Stems with final O-sound.

5. ῥώννῦμι <i>strengthen</i>	ῥω(σ)	ῥώσω ῥωσθήσομαι	ἔρρωσα ἔρρώσθην	— ἔρρωμαι
6. στρώννῦμι <i>spread</i> <i>out</i>	στρω	στρώσω στρωθήσομαι	ἔστρωσα ἔστρώθην	— ἔστρωμαι

c) Stems ending in -γ.

7. ζεύνῦμι <i>yoke, join</i> <i>together</i>	ζευγ	ζεύξω ζευχθήσομαι	ἔζευξα ἐζεύχθην	— ἔζευγμαι
8. μείνῦμι <i>mix</i> (with: τινί)	μειγ	μείξω μειχθήσομαι	ἔμειξα ἐμείχθην	— μέμειγμαι
9. πήγνῦμι <i>fasten</i> <i>πήγνῦμαι am fas-</i> <i>tened</i>	πηγ πᾶγ	πήξω πᾶγήσομαι	ἔπηξα ἐπᾶγην	— πέπηγα <i>am</i> <i>fixed</i>
10. ῥήγνῦμι <i>break, tr.</i> <i>ῥήγνῦμαι burst, itr.</i>	ῥηγ ῥᾶγ	ῥήξω ῥᾶγήσομαι	ἔρρηξα ἔρράγην	— ἔρρωγα

d) Stems ending in a liquid.

11. ἀπ-όλλῦμι <i>perdo,</i> <i>destroy, lose</i> <i>ἀπ-όλλῦμαι pereō,</i> <i>perish</i>	ὀλ-ε	ἀπολῶ, -εῖς ἀπολοῦμαι, -ῆ	ἀπόλεσα ἀπωλόμην	ἀπολώλεκα ἀπωλώλεκιν ἀπόλωλα ἀπωλώλειν
12. ὀμνῦμι <i>swear</i>	ὀμ-ο	ὀμοῦμαι, -ῆ	ὤμοσα	ὀμώμοκα ὀμωμόκειν

C. IRREGULAR CONJUGATION.

Introductory Note.

107. Some of the irregular verbs have their presents enlarged or strengthened in a manner different from that described in 77, others form their tenses from several, mostly quite different, stems.

Hence we obtain five other classes of verbs, 108-112.

Fourth Class (Lengthening of Vowel in Present).

108. The verbs have in the present a lengthened vowel. In the II aorist, however, they take, as a rule, the corresponding short or weak vowel. In some of them there is a change of quality (ablaut) in the II perfect.

A similar change from strong to weak vowel (11), and the ablaut is sometimes met with in word formation :

E.g. φεύγω *flee*, II aor. ἔφυγον, ἡ φυγή, ὁ φυγάς.
λείπω *leave*, II perf. λέλοιπα, λοιπός.

Note. — Here belong four verbs in -έω :

πλέω *sail* (fut. πλεύσομαι), χέω *pour* (τὸ χεῦμα *gush*),
πνέω *breathe* (τὸ πνεῦμα *breath*), ῥέω *flow* (τὸ ῥεῦμα *stream*).

Πλεύω became first πλέρω, then πλέω; for the forms of ῥέω, see 102, 4. b.

PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE	AORIST	PERFECT
1. τήκω <i>melt</i> , tr. τήκομαι <i>melt</i> , itr.	τηκ τᾱκ	τήξω τᾱκήσομαι	ἔτηξα ἐτάκην	— τέτηκα
2. πλήττω <i>strike</i> (112, 15) pass. ἐκ-πλήττω <i>frighten</i> ἐκ-πλήττομαι <i>am</i> <i>frightened, fear</i>	πληγ πληγ πλάγ	πλήξω πληγήσομαι ἐκ-πλήξω ἐκ-πλάγήσομαι	ἔπληξα ἐπλήγην ἐξ-ἐπληξα ἐξ-επλάγην	— πέπληγμαι — ἐκ-πέπληγμαι <i>am panic-</i> <i>stricken</i>
3. τρίβω <i>rub</i> pass.	τριβ τριβ	τρίψω τριβήσομαι	ἔτριψα ἐτρίβην	τέτριφα τέτριμμαι
4. λείπω <i>leave</i> pass.	λειπ λιπ	λείψω λειφθήσομαι	ἔλιπον ἐλείφθην	λέλοιπα λέλειμμαι
5. πείθω <i>persuade</i>	πειθ πιθ	regular, see 97, 8. 9., πιστός, πίστις [except :		πέποιθα <i>trust,</i> <i>rely</i>
6. φεύγω <i>flee</i>	φευγ φύγ	φεύξομαι	ἔφυγον	πέφευγα

PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE	AORIST	PERFECT
7. πλέω <i>sail</i>	πλευ	πλεύσομαι	ἔπλευσα	πέπλευκα
8. πνέω <i>breathe, blow</i>	πνευ	πνεύσομαι	ἔπνευσα	πέπνευκα
9. χέω <i>pour</i> pass.	χευ χϋ	χέω χϋθήσομαι	ἔχεα ἐχϋθην	κέχυκα κέχυμαι

Fifth or Nasal Class.

109. The present is lengthened by a nasal.

a) Present in -νω.

1. τίνω <i>pay, suffer</i> τίνομαι <i>punish</i>	τί τει	τείσω τείσομαι	ἔτεισα ἔτεισάμην	τέτεικα τέτεισμαι
2. φθάνω <i>am before-</i> <i>hand (with τινὰ</i> <i>ποιῶν τι), anticip-</i> <i>ate</i>	φθά φθη ποιῶν τι)	φθήσομαι	ἔφθην and ἔφθασα	— ἔφθᾶκα
3. κάμνω <i>am weary,</i> <i>become tired (πο-</i> <i>ρευόμενος of march-</i> <i>ing)</i>	κάμ κμη	καμοῦμαι, -ῆ	ἔκαμον	κέκμηκα
4. τέμνω <i>cut</i>	τεμ τμη	τεμῶ, -εῖς τμηθήσομαι	ἔτεμον ἐτμήθην	τέτμηκα τέτμημαι
5. ἐλαύνω <i>drive, set</i> <i>in motion; intr.</i> <i>march, ride etc.</i>	ἐλαυ ἐλαῖ	ἐλῶ, -ᾶς ἐλαθήσομαι	ἤλαῤσα ἤλαῤθην	ἐλήλακα ἐλήλαμαι

b) Present in -νέο-μαι.

6. ἰκ-νέο-μαι <i>come to,</i> <i>usu. ἀφ- arrive</i>	ικ ατ	ἄφιξομαι	ἄφικόμην	ἄφίγμαι
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c) Present in -άνω.

7. αἰσθάνομαι <i>per-</i> <i>ceive, hear (τινός</i> <i>and τι), observe</i>	αἰσθ-η	αἰσθήσομαι	ἤσθόμην (αἰσθέσθαι)	ἤσθημαι (ἤσθῆσθαι)
8. ἀμαρτάνω <i>sin (τι);</i> <i>miss (τινός)</i>	ἀμαρτ-η	ἀμαρτήσομαι ἀμαρτηθήσεται	ἤμαρτον ἤμαρτήθην	ἤμάρτηκα ἤμάρτημαι
9. αὐξάνω, αὐξω <i>in-</i> <i>crease, tr.</i>	αὐξ-η	αὐξήσω αὐξήσομαι	ἠὔξα ἠὔξθην	ἠὔξακα ἠὔξμαι

d) Present in *-άνω* with a nasal in the stem syllable.

PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE	AORIST	PERFECT
10. λαγχάνω <i>obtain</i> (<i>by lot, something</i>)	λάχ, ληχ τινός)	λήξομαι	ἔλαχον	εἴληχα
11. λαμβάνω <i>take, receive, get, obtain</i>	λάβ ληβ	λήψομαι ληφθήσομαι	ἔλαβον ἐλήφθην	εἴληφα εἴλημμαι
12. λανθάνω <i>escape the notice (of τινά), am hidden from ἐπιλανθάνομαι forget (something)</i>	λάβ ληθ τινός)	λήσω ἐπιλήσομαι	ἔλαθον ἐπελάθομην	λέληθα ἐπιλέλησμαι
13. μανθάνω <i>learn</i>	μάθ-η	μαθήσομαι	ἔμαθον	μεμάθηκα
14. πυνθάνομαι <i>inquire, learn, hear (τινός τι)</i>	πῦθ πενθ	πεύσομαι	ἐπυθόμην	πέπυσμαι
15. τυγχάνω <i>hit (something τινός), obtain (something from τινός τινος)</i>	τύχ-η τευχ	τεύξομαι	ἔτυχον	τετύχηκα

Sixth Class: Inchoative Verbs.

110. The present is enlarged by *-σκο, -σκε* (*-ισκο, -ισκε*).

a) Without Reduplication in the Present.

1. γηράσκω <i>grow old</i>	γηρᾶ	γηράσομαι	ἔγηρᾶσα	γεγήρᾶκα
2. ἡβάσκω, ἡβάω <i>grow to, am at man's estate</i>	ἡβα ἡβη	ἡβήσω	ἡβησα <i>came to man's estate, reached manhood</i>	ἡβηκα <i>have been young!</i>
3. ἀρέσκω <i>please</i>	ἄρε	ἀρέσω	ἤρεσα	—
4. ἀλίσκομαι <i>am taken</i>	άλ-ω	άλώσομαι	ἔάλων ἤλων	ἔάλωκα ἤλωκα
5. ἀναλίσκω, ἀναλόω <i>spend, use up</i>	ἀν-ᾶλ-ω	ἀναλώσω ἀναλωθήσομαι	ἀνήλωσα ἀνηλώθην	ἀνήλωκα ἀνήλωμαι
6. εὔρισκω <i>find</i>	εὔρ-η εὔρ-ε	εὔρήσω εὔρεθήσομαι	εὔριρον εὔρέθην	εὔρηκα εὔρημαι

PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE	AORIST	PERFECT
7. ἀπο-θνήσκω <i>die off</i>	θᾶν θνη	ἀπο-θανοῦμαι, [-ῆ]	ἀπ-έθανον fut. pf.	τέθνηκα <i>am dead</i> τεθνήξω <i>shall be dead</i>
8. διδάσκω <i>teach</i> pass. Mid. <i>take lessons, have myself taught</i>	διδάχ	διδάξω διδαχθήσομαι διδάξομαι	έδίδαξα έδιδάχθην έδίδαξάμην	δέδιδάχα δέδιδαγμαι διδακτός
b) With Reduplication in the Present.				
9. ἀπο-διδράσκω <i>run away</i>	δρᾶ	ἀπο-δράσομαι	ἀπ-έδρᾶν	ἀπο-δέδρᾶκα
10. μμνήσκω <i>remind</i> (usu. ἀνα, ὑπο-) (τινά τι <i>one of</i>) μμνήσκομαι <i>remember, am mindful; mention</i> (τινός)	μνη μνη(σ)	ἀνα-μνήσω μνησθήσομαι	ἀν-έμνησα έμνήσθην	— μέμνημαι <i>memini</i> μεμνήσομαι <i>meminero</i>
11. γιγνώσκω <i>know, learn to know</i>	γνω(σ)	γνώσομαι γνωσθήσομαι	έγνων έγνώσθην	έγνωκα έγνωσμαι γνωστός
12. τιτρώσκω <i>wound</i>	τρω	τρώσω τρωθήσομαι	έτρωσα έτρώθην	πέτρωκα πέτρωμαι τρωτός

Seventh or E-Class.

111. The verb stem is enlarged by an E-sound, either in the present or in the other tenses only.

a) Verbs with an enlarged present stem :

1. γαμέω <i>marry</i> (a woman γυναίκα) γαμοῦμαι <i>marry</i> (a man ἀνδρί, <i>nubo</i>)	γαμ-ε γαμ-η	γαμῶ, -εῖς γαμοῦμαι, -ῆ	έγημα έγημάμην	γεγάμηκα γεγάμημαι
2. δοκέω <i>seem, am looked upon as; believe, think</i> δοκεῖ <i>videtur, it seems good, best,</i>	δοκ-ε <i>advisable</i>	δόξω δόξει	έδοξα έδοξε(ν)	— δέδοκται <i>it has been decreed</i>

Verbs with an enlarged present stem. — *Concluded.*

PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE	AORIST	PERFECT
3. ὠθέω <i>push</i> (impf. <i>έώθουν</i> , 89, 1. note)	ὠθ-ε	ὠσω ὠσθήσομαι	ἔωσα έώσθην	έωκα έωσμαι
b) Verbs with a short present stem :				
4. ἐθέλω (θέλω) <i>am willing</i>	ἐθελ-η	ἐθελήσω	ἠθέλησα	ἠθέληκα
5. μέλλω <i>am about, intend; am expected or destined; hesitate</i>	μελλ-η	μελλήσω	ἐμέλλησα	
6. ἐρ- (ἐρωτάω) <i>ask</i>	ἐρ-η	ἐρωτήσω and ἐρήσομαι	ἠρώτησα and ἠρόμην	ἠρώτηκα
7. γίγνομαι <i>fin, am born, happen, become</i>	γεν-η <i>become</i>	γενήσομαι	ἐγενόμην	γεγένημαι II pf. γέγονα
8. ἄχθομαι <i>am displeased, vexed, angry (at [ἐπί] τινί)</i>	ἄχθ-εσ τινί)	ἄχθέσομαι	ἤχθέσθην	
9. βούλομαι <i>wish, desire</i>	βουλ-η	βουλήσομαι	έβουλήθην	βεβούλημαι
10. δεῖ <i>it is necessary, one must, ought</i>	δε-η	δεήσει	έδέησε	δεδέηκε
11. δέομαι <i>need, want (τινός); ask, beg</i>	δε-η (τινός τι)	δεήσομαι	έδεήθην	δεδέημαι
12. μέλει μοι (τινός something) <i>is an object of care to me</i>	μελ-η <i>me</i>	μελήσει	έμέλησε	μεμέληκε
13. ἐπι-μέλομαι, -με- λούμαι <i>take care (of τινός, that ὅπως)</i>	μελ-η	ἐπιμελήσομαι	ἐπεμελήθην'	ἐπιμεμέλημαι
14. οἶομαι (οἶμαι) <i>think, believe</i>	οἶ-η	οἶήσομαι	ὤήθην	
15. μάχομαι <i>fight (against, with τινί)</i>	μαχ-ε(σ) μαχ-η	μαχοῦμαι, -ῆ	έμαχεσάμην	μεμάχημαι

Eighth or Mixed Class.

112. Contains Verbs with several altogether different stems.

PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE	AORIST	PERFECT
1. αἰρέω <i>take, capture</i> Mid. <i>take for myself; choose</i> Pass. (to Act. and Mid.)	αἰρη } ἐλ } αἰρε }	αἰρήσω αἰρήσομαι αἰρεθήσομαι	εἶλον εἰλόμην ἤρέθην	ἤρηκα ἤρημαι ἤρημαι
2. ἔρχομαι <i>go, come</i> impf. ἦα 104, 2	ἐρχ, εἰ, ἰ, ἐλ(υ)θ	εἶμι	ἦλθον	ἐλήλυθα ἦκω <i>adsum</i>
3. ἐσθίω (βιβρώσκω) <i>eat, consume</i>	ἐσθι, ἐδ φαγ, βρω	ἔδομαι κατα-βρωθήσομαι	ἔφαγον κατ-εβρώθην	κατα-βέβρωκα κατα-βέβρωμαι
4. ἔπομαι <i>sequor, follow</i> (impf: εἰπόμην, 89, 1)	ἐπ, σεπ, σπ	ἔψομαι	ἐ-σπόμην s. σπῶμαι-ἐπίσπωμα o. σποῖτο-ἐπίσποιτο imp. σποῦ-ἐπίσπου	
5. ἔχω <i>have, hold</i> (coll. form: ἴσχω) impf. εἶχον 89, 1 Middle Compounds:	ἐχ, σεχ σχη	ἔξω σχήσω ἔξομαι σχήσομαι	ἔσχον subj. σχῶ opt. σχοίην imp. σχές, σχέτω ἐσχόμην subj. σχῶμαι opt. σχοίμην imp. σχοῦ, σχέσθω	ἔσχηκα ἔσχημαι
a) παρ-έχω <i>furnish, supply, afford, provide</i> Mid. <i>furnish etc.</i> (<i>from my own means</i>)		παρ-ἔξω παρα-σχήσω παρ-ἔξομαι παρα-σχήσομαι	παρ-έσχον subj. παράσχω opt. παράσχοιμι imp. παράσχες παρ-εσχόμην subj. παράσχωμαι opt. παράσχοιτο imp. παράσχου	παρ-έσχηκα παρ-έσχημαι
b) ἀν-έχομαι <i>endure, suffer; impf. ἠνειχόμην 89, 7</i>		ἀν-έξομαι	ἠν-εσχόμην subj. ἀνά-σχωμαι etc.	ἠν-έσχημαι
c) ὑπ-ισχ-νέομαι <i>promise</i>		ὑπο-σχήσομαι	ὑπ-εσχόμην subj. ὑπό-σχωμαι etc.	ὑπ-έσχημαι
6. ὁράω <i>see, impf. ἑώραν 89, 2</i>	ὄρα (φορα) ὄπ, ἰδ(φιδ)	ὄψομαι ὀφθήσομαι	εἶδον ὠφθην	ἑώρακα, ὀπτα ἑώραμαι, ὠκμαι

Eighth or Mixed Class. — *Continued.*

PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE	AORIST	PERFECT
7. πάσχω <i>experience, suffer</i>	πασχ, πᾶθ πενθ	πείσομαι	ἔπαθον	πέπονθα
8. πίνω <i>drink</i>	πῖν, πι πω, πο	πίομαι ποθήσομαι	ἔπιον ἐπόθην	πέπωκα πέπομαι
9. πίπτω <i>fall</i>	πετ, πεσ πτω	πεσοῦμαι, -ῆ	ἔπεσον	πέπτωκα
10. τρέχω <i>run</i> [impf.] θέω (only pres. and	τρεχ δραμ-η	δραμοῦμαι, -ῆ	ἔδραμον	δεδράμηκα
11. φέρω <i>bear, carry</i> Mid. <i>carry (for myself)</i> Pass. <i>am borne, carried</i> φέρομαι <i>hurry, rush, fly, etc.</i>	φερ, οἰ, ἐνε(γ)κ	οἶσω οἶσομαι ἐνεχθήσομαι ἐνεχθήσομαι	ἤνεγκον and ἤνεγκα ἤνεγκάμην ἤνέχθην Verb. A. ἤνέχθην	ἐνήνοχα ἐνήνεγμαι οἰστέον ἐνήνεγμαι
12. ἀγορεύω λέγω φημί Pass. Compounds; e.g. a) ἀπ-αγορεύω 1) <i>forbid</i> , 2) <i>give out</i> b) δια-λέγομαι <i>speak, converse (with τινί)</i> but c) λέγω <i>gather, collect (with συν-, ἐκ-, κατα-)</i>	ἀγορευ, λεγ, φη, φᾶ, φερ, φερ, ῥη	ἐρῶ, ἐρεῖς λέξω, φήσω, 104, 1. n. ῥηθήσομαι λεχθήσομαι	εἶπον, εἶπέ and εἶπα ἔλεξα, ἔφησα ἐρρήθην ἐλέχθην	εἶρηκα εἶρημαι λέλεγμαι
		ἀπ-ερῶ δια-λέξομαι συν-λέξω συν-λεγήσομαι	ἀπ-εἶπον δι-ελέχθην συν-έλεξα συν-ελέγην	ἀπ-εἶρηκα δι-είλεγμαι συν-εἶλοχα συν-εἶλεγμαι
13. ζάω (βιώω) <i>live</i>	ζη, βιω	βιώσομαι	ἐβίων	βεβίωκα

Eighth or Mixed Class. — *Concluded.*

PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE	AORIST	PERFECT
14. καθίζω tr. <i>make sit down</i> , intr. <i>sit down</i> καθίζομαι <i>sit down</i> καθέζομαι intr. <i>am seated and sit down</i>	ιδ- εδ, ή(σ)	καθιώ, -εῖς καθεδούμαι, -ῆ	ἐκάθισα ἐκαθεζόμην 1) <i>considebam</i> and 2) <i>consedi</i>	— — κάθηναι <i>consedi = sedeo, am seated</i> 104, 5
15. παίω, } τύπτω } <i>strike,</i> πατάσσω, } <i>beat</i> πλήττω } Pass. ἐκ-πλήττω } <i>frighten</i> ἐκ-πλήττομαι } <i>am panic-stricken</i>	παι, τυπ, παταγ, πληγ πληγ πλάγ	παίσω πληγήσομαι ἐκ-πλήξω ἐκ-πλάγήσομαι	ἔπαισα ἐπλήγην ἐξ-ἐπλήξα ἐξ-επλάγην	πέπαικα πέπληγμαι — ἐκ-πέπληγμαι
16. πωλέω, πιπράσκω, ἀποδίδομαι <i>sell</i> (ὀλίγου, πολλοῦ 151)	πωλη, δω, δο, πρᾶ	πωλήσω ἀποδώσομαι πρᾶθήσομαι	ἐπώλησα ἀπεδόμην ἐπράθην	πεπώληκα πέπρᾶκα πέπρᾶμαι
17. σκοπέω and -έομαι, σκέπτομαι <i>look,</i> <i>view, consider,</i> <i>examine</i>	σκοπε, σκεπ	σκέψομαι	ἔσκεψάμην	ἔσκεμμαι
18. ὠνέομαι <i>buy (for</i> <i>τινός: ὀλίγου, πολλοῦ 151)</i>	ὠνη, πρια	ὠνήσομαι ὠνηθήσομαι	ἐπριάμην ἔωνήθην	ἔώνημαι ἔώνημαι

113. Certain Occasional Irregularities

Occurring with Attic Writers in the Inflection of Verbs.

For Reference.

ἀγνυμι *break*, tr.; (φαγ-): κατ-άξω, κατ-έαξα; augm. 89, 1. n.

ἀγνυμαι *break*, intr.: pf. κατ-ἔαγα *have been (am) broken*; aor. p. ἔαγην.

ἄγω: 97, 16; aor. a. also ἦξα.

αἰνέω: 91, 5; f. also ἐπαινέσω and παραινέσομαι; pf. p. ἦνημαι.

ἀκροάομαι *hear*; ἀκροάσομαι, ἠκροασάμην; cf. βοήσομαι and 80.

ἀλαλάξω *raise the war-cry*; aor. ἠλάλαξα: 77, 3, b. n.

ἀλείφω *anoint*; pf. p. ἐξ-αλήλιμμαι w. Attic redupl.: 89, 5.

ἀλέξω *ward off* (chiefly poetic); (ἀλεκ-, ἠ ἀλεκ-ῆ): f. ἀλέξομαι.

Mid. ἀλέξομαι, f. ἀλέξομαι and ἀλέξομαι. a. ἠλεξάμην.

- ἀλέω *grind*; pf. p. ἀλήλε(σ)μαι, see 89, 5 and 91, 4.
 ἄλλομαι *leap*; f. ἀλοῦμαι, I a. ἡλάμην, ἄλασθαι (like ἄραι 90, 3 for ἡλασθαι according to 84, 2), II a. ἡλόμην, ἀλέσθαι.
 ἀπ-αμείβομαι *reply* (chiefly poet.) D. M. 72, 3; rarely ἀπημείφθη.
 ἀμφιγινώω *am in doubt*; augm. ἡμφιγν. or ἡμφεγν. 89, 6 and 7.
 ἀμφισβητέω *dispute*; augm. ἡμφισβ. or ἡμφεσβ. 89, 7.
 ἀνάλισκω: 110, 5; also (incorrectly) ἀνάλισκον etc. without augm.
 ἀνδάνω *please*; (ἀδ-, σφαδ-, ἡδύς): f. ἀδήσω; a. ἔαδον, ἀδεῖν; pf. ἔαδα.
 ἀνύτω besides ἀνύω (ἀνύω) *accomplish*: ἀνύσω, ἡνύσα, ἡνύκα, ἡνυσμαι, ἡνύσθην, ἀνυστός, see 77, 2. n.; 83, 1; 91, 4.
 ἀποδημέω *am abroad*; augm. ἀπεδήμησα, redupl. ἀποδεδήμηκα (agt. 75, 3, from ἀπόδημος).
 ἀραρίσκω *join, fit*; (ἀρ-, see 110, b.): aor. ἡῤῥρον; pf. ἄῤῥα *fit well*.
 αἰαίνω *dry*; sometimes drops the augm.: αἰαίνετο (besides ἡαίνετο).
 βαίνω: 102, 4. a.; pf. p. (ξύμ-, παρα-) -βέβᾶμαι; aor. -εβᾶθην.
 βιώω: 112, 13; aor. opt. also βιώη besides βιοίη, part. also βιώσας besides βιούς.
 βιώσκομαι, ἀνα-: *bring (and come) to life again*; aor. -βιώσασθαι.
 βλαστάνω *sprout*; (βλαστ-η, 109, c.): βλαστήσω, ἔβλαστον, βεβλάστηκα.
 βλώσκω *go*; (μολ-, μλω-, 15): μολοῦμαι, ἔμολον; cf. ὁ αὐτόμολος.
 βούλομαι: 111, 9; sometimes augm. ἡ- (ἡβουλόμην, ἡβουλήθην).
 γηθέω *rejoice*; pf. γέγηθα, with present force.
 γηράσκω: 110, 1; poetic aor. also ἐγήραν, γηῤῥαναι, according to 102, 2. a.
 δάκνω *bite*; (δηκ-: δᾶκ-, 109, a.): δήξομαι, ἔδακον, δέδηγμαί, ἐδήχθην.
 δαρθάνω *sleep*; (δαρθ-η 109, c.): κατ-έδαρθον, κατα-δεδάρθηκα.
 δει-, δι-: 103, 3; plupf. 3. pl. also ἐδεδέσαν.
 διατᾶμαι *live, diet*; augm. διητώμην, διητήθην and redupl. ἐδεδιήτητο.
 διδμημι, collat. with δέω *bind*; 3. p. plur. pres. διδέασιν.
 διψάω *thirst*; contr. like ζάω 91, 2: διψῆς, διψῆ, ἐδίψη, διψῆν.
 δράω *do*; pf. pass. δέδραμαι. Aor. p. ἐδράσθην; v. adj. δραστήος.
 δύναιμι: sometimes augm. ἡ- (ἡδυνάμην, ἡδυνήθην) and in the impf. also ἐδύνω (ἡδ.) for ἐδύνασο.
 δύω: 91, 6; pf. ἀπο-δέδυκα is very rarely also trans. πολλούς.
 ἐγγνάω *pledge*; augm. and redupl. ἡγγ. (or ἐνεγύων, ἐγγεγύηκα).
 ἐγείρω *awaken*; fut. ἐγερῶ, -εῖς. Aor. ἡγείρα. Aor. pass. ἡγέρθη *was awakened and awoke*.
 ἐγείρομαι *awake, intr.* Aor. ἡγρόμην (14), according to 86; pf. ἐγρήγορα, plup. ἐγρηγόρειν (no augm.) *am, was awake*, cf. 89, 5.
 ἐγκωμιάζω *eulogize*; fut. -άσω and -άσομαι; impf. ἐνεκωμ.; pf. ἐγκεκωμ.
 εἰμί: 104, 3; verb. adj. συν-εστέον (impf. ἡμην).
 εἶμι: 104, 2; collat. impf. sing. 1. ἦειν, 2. ἦεισθα, 3. ἦειν, plur. 3. ἦεσαν. Opt. also ἰοίην. Imper. 3. pl. also ἴτων; v. adj. also ἰτητέον (from ἰτάω, not used in Attic dial.).
 ἐκκλησιάζω *vote*; augm. ἐξεκκλησιάζων or ἡκκλησ. etc.

ἐλέγχω *convict*; reg., only perf. with Attic redupl., 89, 5: ἐλήλεγκται, plur. ἐλήλεγκτο (no augm.).

ἐλίσσω *roll*; besides εἰλίσσω, augm. εἰλισσον, εἰλιγμαί etc., according to 89, 1; all the forms are also found with the smooth breathing: ἐλίττω etc.

ἐναντιόομαι: 89, 6; also ἐν-ηντιούμην, ἐν-ηντιώθη, ἐν-ηντιώμαι.

ἔννυμι, ἀμφι-, *clothe*, ἀμφιῶ, -εῖς, ἡμφίεσα, ἡμφίεσμαι.

ἐνοχλέω *annoy*; augm. ἡνώχλων, -ησα, -ημαι, according to 89, 7.

ἐπιορκέω *swear falsely*; augm. ἐπιώρκουν, ἐπιώρκησα.

ἐπίσταμαι: 101, 6; has also ἐπίστω for ἐπίστασο; ἡπίστω for ἡπίστασο.

ἐργάζομαι *work*; augm. εἶργ. (89, 1) and ἡργ., redupl. εἶργ.

ἔρπω and ἐρπύζω *creep, serpe*; augm. εἶρπον, εἶρπυσα, according to 89, 1.

ἔρχομαι: 112, 2; fut. ἐλεύσομαι (chiefly poetic and Ionic); aor. imper. ἐλθέ like εἰπέ 72, 12. d.

ἐσθίω: 112, 3; pf. ἐδήδοκα, ἐδήδεσμαι (comp. 89, 5); v. adj. ἐδεστέον.

ἐστίαω *entertain*; augm. εἰστίων, εἰστίασα, εἰστίακα etc. 89, 1.

εὔδω *sleep*, usu. καθ-; see below καθεύδω.

εὐεργετέω *do good*; augm. εὐεργ. or εὐηργ.

ἐχθάνομαι, usu. ἀπ-, *incur hatred*; (ἐχθ-η, according to 109, c.): ἀπ-εχθήσομαι, ἀπ-ηχθόμην, ἀπ-ήχθημαι.

ἔχω: 112, 5; ἀμπ-έχω and -ίσχω *envelop*; impf. ἤμπισχον; ἀμπέχομαι *have (something) wrapped about me*; augm. ἡμπειχόμην, according to 112, 5. b.

ἔψω *cook*; fut. ἐψήσω; aor. act. ἤψησα, verb. adj. ἐψητός and ἐφθός.

ζώννυμι *gird*, according to 106, b.: ζώσω, ἔζωσα, ἔζω(σ)μαι.

ἦμαι, κάθημαι: 104, 5. Impf. also καθήμην, καθήσο, καθήστο etc., subj. καθώμεθα, opt. καθήμην or καθοίμην.

ἦμί *say*, impf. ἦν δ' ἐγώ and ἦ δ' ὅς *said I, said he*, cf. 104, 1.

θέω *run*, pres. and impf. 91, 3; (from θεύω, θέρω, like πλέω 108, note); fut. θεύσομαι according to 108, note.

θιγγάνω *touch*; (θιγ-, 109, d.): θίξομαι, ἔθιγον.

θνήσκω, ἀπο-: 110, 7; properly θνη-ίσκω; wrongly θνήσκω; pf. opt. τεθναίνη, imper. 3. sg. τεθνάτω.

θρύπτω *crush, enervate*; pf. pass. τέθρυνμαι of τρῦφ-, according to 21, 2.

ιδρώω *sweat*, reg.; besides ιδροῦντι also ιδρώντι τῷ ἵππῳ.

ἰζώ, see καθίζω.

ἰημι: 98-100; ἀφίημι: impf. also ἠφίειν, augm. according to 89, 7.

ἰλάσκομαι *appease*; st. ἰλα(σ): ἰλάσομαι, ἰλασάμην.

ἴστημι: besides τὸ ἐστώς (103, 1) also τὸ ἐστός, τὸ καθεστός.

καθεύδω: 89, 6; augm. besides ἐκάθευδον sometimes καθηῦδον; f. καθευδήσω.

καθίζω: 112, 14; augm. besides ἐκάθισα (89, 6) also καθῖσα.

καίνω: 86, 3; pf. κατα-κέκονα, according to 88, 3.

καίω: 92, 2, compare 77, 3. d. n.; aor. act. also (ἔκηα), ἔκεα (poetic); aor. pass. also ἐκάη (poet. and Ionic).

καλέω: 92, 5; opt. pf. pass. κεκλήῳ (no periphrasis).

κεῖμαι: 104, 6; subj. κέηται, κέωνται; opt. κείτο, κείοντο.

κεράννυμι: 106, 1; pass. perf. κεέρασμαι; aor. ἐκεράσθην.

κερδαίνω gain; aor. besides ἐκέρδηνα also ἐκέρδανα, against 84, 2.

κλάω break; (κλά(σ)-): κλάσω, ἔκλασα, κέκλασμαι, ἐκλάσθην, according to 91, 4.

κλέπτω steal; κλέβομαι and κλέψω, ἔκλεψα, κέκλοφα (88, 3. d.), κέκλεμμαι, ἐκλάπην (87, 3), κλεπτός and κλεπτέος.

κλίνω: 97, 49; pass. also ἐκλίνην (and ἐκλίνθην), κλινήσομαι.

κνάω scrape; mid. κνήται, κνήσθαι, contr. like ζήν etc., 91, 2.

κορέννυμι satiate; (κορεσ-): κορέσω, ἐκόρεσα, κεκόρεσμαι, ἐκορέσθην.

κρούω knock, strike: κέκρουμαι, ἐκρούσθην, κρουστός, like κλείω 91, 7.

κτάομαι acquire, reg.; pf. opt. κεκτώμεθα (without periphrasis).

κτίννυμι, ἀπο-, kill; coll. with ἀπο-κτείνω (κτείννυμι).

λαμβάνω: 109, 11; II aor. imp. λαβέ (like εἶπέ 72, 12. d.).

λέγω collect, gather in ἐκ-, κατα-, συλ-λέγω: 112, 12. c.; pf. p. also -λέλεγμαι; aor. συν-ελέχθην (chiefly Ionic).

λεύω, gen. κατα-, stone; aor. p. κατελεύσθην, see 91, 7.

λούω wash, bathe (λόφος lavo), reg.; besides also λούται, ἐλούτο, ἐλούντο, λούσθαι and other contracted forms.

μείγνυμι: 106, 8 (see μίγνυμι); aor. p. ἐμίγην (μειγ: μίγ, 11, 1).

μεθύσκω make drunk, μεθύσκομαι and μεθύω am drunk: ἐμεθύσθην.

μέλλω: 111, 5; sometimes ἦ- as augm. (ἦμέλλον, ἦμέλλησα).

μένω remain, halt; f. and a. reg.; pf. μεμένηκα; v. a. μενετός, -τέον.

μερ- allot (τὸ μέρος, μερίζω — μέρος, μοῖρα): pf. pass. εἵμαρται it is allotted, fated; ἡ εἵμαρμένη lot, fate, destiny.

μίγνυμι, μίξω etc., late and improper spelling for μείγνυμι, μείξω etc.: 106, 8.

μιμνήσκω: 110, 10; (also μιμνήσκω and ἐμνήσθην); pf. pass. without periphrasis: subj. μεμνώμεθα, opt. μεμνήῃο, μεμνήητο, μεμνήμεθα (or μεμνώο, μεμνώμεθα).

μνημονεύω remember; redupl. ἀπ-μνημόνευκα, cf. 74, 2. 3.

νέμω distribute, deal out; fut. and aor. regular; but then νενέμηκα, νενέμημαι, ἐνεμήθην, according to 111, b.

νέω swim, see 108, note, like πλέω 108, 7: νεύσομαι, ἔνευσα, νένευκα.

οἶγω, ἀν-: 89, 2; also ἦνοιγεν, ἦνοιξεν; f. pf. p. ἀνεώζεται.

οἶδα: 103, 4; οἶδας collat. with οἶστα; 2. p. sg. impf. ἦδης and ἦδειςθα, in the plur. (poet.) ἦσμεν, ἦστε, ἦσαν; f. εἰδήσω; v. adj. ιστέον one must ascertain.

οἰκτίρω pity, reg.; better οἰκτίρω (77, 3. d.), οἰκτιρῶ, ᾤκτιρα.

οἴχομαι, go away, am gone away: f. οἰχήσομαι; pf. οἴχωκα (ᾤχωκα and ᾤχημαι).

ὄμνυμι: 106, 12; pf. ὀμώμο(σ)ται, ὀμό(σ)θησαν — ἀπώμοτος.

ὀνίημι: 101, 1; besides (poet.) aor. mid. ὠνήμην (ὠνάμην), opt. ὄναιτο, inf. ὄνασθαι to reap profit.

ὀράω: 112, 6; aor. imp. act. also ἰδέ (like εἶπέ 72, 12. d.); aor. also middle: εἰδόμην, imp. ἰδοῦ, when exclamation: ἰδοῦ, behold, lo! ecce!

ὀφείλω owe: ὄφελον 86, 3; ὀφειλήσω, ὄφειλήσα, ὀφειληθεῖς.

ὀφλισκάνω: *incur (a penalty)*; (ὀφλ-η): ὀφλήσω, ὄφλον (improperly accented ὀφλεῖν and ὄφλων) and ὄφλησα, ὄφληκα.

πάομαι (Doric) = κτάομαι and πέπαμαι = κέκτημαι.

παρονομέω *act contrary to law*; παρενόμον, παρενόμηκα.

παροινέω *act insultingly*; augm. ἐπαρώνησα, like 89, 7.

παύω *cause to stop*, reg., except παυστέον, ἄπαυστος with σ. Herodotus has also ἐπαύσθην. — παύομαι *stop, cease*: παύσομαι, ἐπαυσάμην, πέπαυμαι.

πιέθω: 97, 8, 9; II pf. πέποιθα 108, 5; aor. mid. ἐπιθόμην.

πεινάω *hunger*; is contracted like ζάω 91, 2: πεινῆς, πεινῆ, ἐπεινή, πεινήν.

πειράομαι, M. P. 95, 3; but also aor. mid. ἐπειρασάμην.

πέτομαι *fly*; fut. πτήσομαι; aor. ἐπτόμην (according to 86) or ἐπτάμην (according to 100) or ζήτην (according to 102, 2. a.).

πήγγνυμι: 106, 9; opt. pres. πηγνύτο (for πηγνύτο).

πίμπλημι and πίμπρημι may lose their μ, when preceded by ἐμ: ἐμπίπλημι, ἐμπίπρημι, ἐμπιπράσιν etc., but always ἐνεπίμπλην etc., ἐνεπίμπρων collat. with ἐνεπίμπρασαν.

πλέκω *plait*: πλέξω, ἐπλεξα, πέπλεγμαι, ἐπλάκην, 87, 3.

πλέω: 108, 7; fut. also πλεουσῶμαι (the so-called Doric future); also πεπλευσμένος *navigated*, ἀπλευστος *not yet navigated*, and πλευστέον.

πλήττω: 108, 2; 111, 15; πεπληγέαι doubtful for πεπλήχθαι.

πνίγω *choke*, tr.; *strangle* (like τρίβω 11, 1 and 108, 3): πνίξω, ἐπνιξα; mid.-pass. *choke*, intr.; *am drowned*: πνιγήσομαι, ἐπνίγην, πέπνιγμαι.

ποθέω *long for, desire*, reg.; sometimes also ποθέσομαι, ἐπόθεσα.

πορ- *procure, bring about* (πορίζω, πορσύνω): II aor. ἔπορον *gave*; pf. p. πέπρωται *it is fated*; ἡ πεπρωμένη and τὸ πεπρωμένον *fatum*.

πράττω: 97, 13; besides ἐπέπρωγα *have fared, am (in a state or condition)*.

ρύγω *am cold, shiver*, reg.; besides also subj. ρύγῳ, inf. ρύγων, part. ρύγόντων.

σαλπίζω *sound the trumpet*; (σαλπιγγ- 77, 3. b. note): ἐσάλπιγξεν (ὁ σαλπικτής).

σβέννυμι *quench*; (ἀπο-, κατα-): σβέσω, ἔσβεσα, ἔσβεσμαι, ἐσβέσθην. σβέννυμι *am quenched*: σβήσομαι, ἔσβην, ἔσβηκα, see 102, 4.

σειώ *shake*; p. with σ: σέσεισμαι, ἐσεισθην, σειστός; 91, 7.

σήπω *rot*, tr. ἀπο-, κατασήπομαι, intr. *rot, become rotten* (like τήκομαι 108, 1): σάπησομαι, ἐσάπην, ἀπο-σσηπῶς *rotten*.

στάζω *drop* (σταγ- *stagnum*): στάξω, ἔσταξα, ἐν-έστακται, 77, 3. b. n.

στηρίζω *prop* (στηριγ-): ἐστήριξα, ἐστήρικτο, στηριχθεῖς, 77, 3. b. n.

στιζώ *prick* (στιγ-): στιξίω, ἔστιξα, ἔστιγμαι, στικτός 77, 3. b. n.

τάττω: 97, 14; occasionally τετάχεται and ἐξετάχато (against 83, 2 without periphrasis, after the Ionic manner).

τίθημι: 98-100; pf. τέθεικα late (Hellenistic) form.

τίνω: 109, 1; incorrect τίσω, ἔτισα, etc. (τει: τῖ-, 109, 1; 11, 1).

τιτράω (τετραίνω) *bore*: ἔτρησα, τέτρημαι.

τλη: τλά *sustain, endure*, defective stem, wanting in the present; forms τλήσομαι, ἔτλην, τέτληκα, according to 102, 3. 4.

τρέω *tremble*; aor. ἔτρεσα, according to 91, 4.

τρίβω *rub*; (τριβ-; τριβ-, 11, 1): τρίψω, τρίψα, τρίψα, τρίψιμι, τρίψομαι, τρίψομαι, τρίψομαι and τρίβην, 108, 3.

ὑποπτέω *am suspicious, apprehend*, augm. ὑπόπτειν, ὑπόπτεισα.

φεύγω: 108, 6; fut. also φευξοῦμαι (so-called Doric future).

φημί: 104, 1; ἔφης collat. form with ἔφησθα, φάθι with φάθι.

φθείρω, usu. δια-; reg. like σπείρω 97, 33; there is also a II pf. act. διέφθορα, tr. and intr.; perf. p. 3. p. plur. also ἐφθάρηται, like τετάχεται, without periphrasis after the Ionic manner.

φρέω (only in composition) *let*: δια-φρήσω, εἰσ-φρήσομαι *to let in*; inf. aor. m. ἐπ-εἰσ-φρέσθαι *to let in besides*; compare θέσθαι.

χαίρω *rejoice*: χαιρήσω, ἐχάρην, κεχάρηκα, according to 102, 2. b.

χαλάω *let loose*: χαλάσω, ἐχάλασα, ἐχάλασθην, according to 91, 4.

χόω *hear up, erect*: κέχωσμαι, ἐχώσθην, χωστός, according to 91, 7.

χράω *give oracles*: χρήσω, ἔχρησα; mid. *consult the oracle*: χροῖσομαι, ἐχρησάμην, pass. κέχρησται, ἐχρήσθη *the oracle was given*.

χράω *lend, surply*; contr. χρῆς, χρῆ, χρῆν (91, 2); and forms (91, 1) ἔχρησα, *lent*, ἐχρήσατο *he had something lent to him, borrowed*.

(Likewise ἀπο-, ἐκ-, καταχράω *suffice*.)

Moreover ἀποχρῆ (wrongly ἀπόχρη) *it is enough*, impf. ἀπέχρη.

ψεύδω *deceive*; 97, 10; fut. 3. sg. ψευσεῖ (Doric future; compare 112, 9 and in 113 the verbs πλέω, φεύγω).

PART III.: SYNTAX.

I. AGREEMENT.

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE.

114. 1. A neuter plural subject generally takes a singular verb.

Καλὰ ἦν τὰ σφάγια *the omens were favorable.*

Τὰ μεγάλα δῶρα τῆς τύχης ἔχει φόβον.

2. Two subjects or a dual subject have their predicate sometimes in the dual, sometimes in the plural.

Δύο καλῶ τε κἀγαθῶ ἄνδρε τέθνατον οἱ τεθνῶσιν.

Κριτίας καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης ἐδυνάσθην τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν κρατεῖν.

3. Observe the idiomatic agreement between the Greek and the English in cases where a collective noun in the singular *may* take a plural verb.

Πᾶσα ἡ στρατιὰ ἐκυκλοῦντο περὶ τὰ ἱερά.

Ἄθηναίων τὸ πλῆθος οἴονται Ἱππαρχον τύραννον ὄντα ἀποθανεῖν.

4. A masculine or feminine subject often takes for its predicate the neuter singular of an adjective, which is then used as a noun. Compare *triste senex miles*.¹

Ἀθάνατον ἡ ψυχὴ *the soul is (an) immortal (being).*

Πονηρὸν ὁ σκυοφάντης *a sycophant is a malign creature.*

Δεινὸν οἱ πολλοί *the mob is a power.*

5. Gender and number of a pronominal subject or object agree with the predicate noun. Compare *ea firma amicitia est*.

Ἀπτὴ ἄλλη πρόφασις ἦν. Οὗτοι νόμοι εἰσὶν.

Λόγοι εἰσὶν ἐν ἐκάστοις ἡμῶν, ἃς ἐλπιδας ὀνομάζομεν.

But sometimes also: Ἐρωγέ φημι ταῦτα φλυαρίας εἶναι.

Note.—Definitions require the neuter of the pronoun, which is then the predicate, and not the subject, of the sentence.

Τί φῆς ἀρετὴν εἶναι; *Quid . . . ? How do you define?*

ADJECTIVE. COMPARISON.

115. 1. Adverbial phrases which signify place, situation time, manner, succession, or a state of mind, are expressed

¹ Note the frequent omission of the copula in short statements.

in Greek by adjectives agreeing with the word (subj. or obj.) to which they relate. Compare

Socrates primus hoc docuit. Socrates venenum laetus hausit.

Σκηνοῦμεν ὑπαίθριοι ἐν τῇ τάξει in the open air.

Τριταῖοι ἐκ Σπάρτης ἐγένοντο ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ on the third day.

Ἐπύαξα προτέρα Κύρου εἰς Ταρσοὺς ἀφίκετο before Cyrus.

Ἐκοῦσαι αἱ πόλεις χρήματα συνεβάλλοντο willingly.

Κατέβαινον εἰς τὰς κόμας ἤδη σκοταῖοι it was already dark when . . .

2. To denote the highest possible degree of anything, *ὡς, ὅτι, ἦ* or *οἶος* may be added to the superlative. *E.g. ὡς τάχιστα quam celerrime, as quickly (soon) as possible; ἄνδρας ὅτι πλείστους as many men as possible; χωρίον οἶον χαλεπώτατον almost impregnable.*

Δεῖ ὅτι μάλιστα εὐμαθεῖς εἶναι τοὺς νέους.

II. THE ARTICLE.

116. The originally (Homer!) demonstrative force of the article *ὁ, ἡ, τό* *the* is still apparent

1. in *ὁ μὲν — ὁ δέ* (*the*) *one — the other* (through all cases);

in *τὸ μὲν — τὸ δέ* } adverbially: *partly — partly,*
τὰ μὲν — τὰ δέ } *sometimes — sometimes.*

in *πρὸ τοῦ* *before this, ere now, formerly.*

2. in *ὁ δέ, ἡ δέ, τὸ δέ* *but (and) he, but (and) she, etc.*

in the acc. with inf. *τὸν δέ, τὴν δέ, τοὺς δέ* *but (and) he, she, etc.*

and *καὶ τόν, καὶ τήν, καὶ τοὺς* *and he, and she, and they* (nom.
καὶ ὅς 129, 1. note 3).

Οἱ μὲν ἐτόξευον, οἱ δ' ἐσφενδόνων.

Ἐπορεύθησαν τὰ μὲν τι μαχόμενοι, τὰ δὲ καὶ ἀναπαυόμενοι.

Κῦρος δίδωσι Κλεάρχῳ μυρίου δαρεικούς· ὁ δὲ λαβὼν τὸ χρυσίον στράτευμα συνέλεξεν.

Τὸν δὲ γελάσαι whereupon he laughed.

Note 1. — The article in the above meaning has of late begun to be orthotoned: *ὄ, ῆ, οῖ, αῖ.*

Note 2. — For other proofs of the dem. force of the art., see 117, 1; 119, notes 1 and 2.

USE OF THE ARTICLE.

117. The Greek article has sometimes as in English and sometimes in opposition to our idiom

1. an **individualizing** force, when it points to one particular person or thing in order to distinguish it from others (*limited signification*):

Τῶν ἐπτά σοφῶν σοφώτατος ἦν Σόλων.

Ὁ σοφὸς ἐν αὐτῷ περιφέρει τὴν οὐσίαν *his property*.

Τὴν δίκην ἐπιθεῖναι τιμὴν *due, condign punishment*.

Ξέρξης ἠττηθεὶς τῇ μάχῃ ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀπεχώρει *in the well-known battle*.

Κῦρος ὑπισχνεῖτο δώσειν τρία ἡμίδαρεκὰ τοῦ μηνὸς τῷ στρατιώτῃ
(distributive force: *singulis militibus singulis mēnsibus: a (each) soldier a (per) month*).

2. a **generic** force, when it points to a particular person or thing in order to make it the representative of a whole class. Here the English often prefers the indefinite article.

Ἄλλ' εὖ φέρειν χρὴ συμφορὰς τὸν εὐγενῆ (a [*the*] *noble-minded man*).

Δεῖ τὸν στρατιώτην φοβεῖσθαι μᾶλλον τὸν ἄρχοντα ἢ τοὺς πολεμίους
(a *soldier ought to fear his commander*).

Νικᾷ ὁ μείων τὸν μέγαν δίκαι' ἔχων.

Note 1. — There is therefore a difference between

πολλοί *many*, and οἱ πολλοί *the most, most people (the majority, multitude)*,

ὀλίγοι (a) *few*, “ οἱ ὀλίγοι (**the** *few* =) *the oligarchs*,

πλείονες (*still*) *more, a greater number*,

and οἱ πλείονες *the majority, generality*,

πλείστοι *very many*, “ οἱ πλείστοι *the greatest number, most*,

ἄλλοι *alii*, “ οἱ ἄλλοι *ceteri*,

ἐμὸς φίλος a (*some*) *friend of mine*, and ὁ ἐμὸς φίλος (*this*) *my friend*,

τοιοῦτος ἀνὴρ *such a man* = a (*some*) *man of such qualities*,

ὁ τοιοῦτος ἀνὴρ *such a man* = *the (this, that) man of such qualities*.

Note 2. — ὁ βουλόμενος *whoso will, any person who wishes*,

ὁ τυχών “*the first one meets,*” a *chance comer, any one*,

ὁ τολμήσων *such a one as will, or as is able to, venture*
(*Quality!*).

118. The article is used in the following cases, in which it refers to a definite object. Here the English often omits it.

1. With the apposition after the personal pronoun (expressed or understood):

ἡμεῖς οἱ Ἕλληνες *we Greeks*, ἐγὼ ὁ πλήμων —

Εἰ βούλεσθέ μοι οἳ τε στρατηγοὶ καὶ οἱ λοχαγοὶ ἐλθεῖν, λέξω.

2. With cardinal numbers, esp. when they denote a definite portion of a whole number which is either expressed or otherwise known, hence also with fractions.

Τὰ δύο μέρη *two thirds*.

Ἀπῆσαν τῶν λόγων δώδεκα ὄντων οἱ τρεῖς *three*.

3. With ἄμφω, ἀμφοτέρως and ἐκάτερος (*uterque*), often also with ἕκαστος :

τῶ παιδὶ ἀμφοτέρω *both (the) sons*, ἐπὶ τῶν πλευρῶν ἐκατέρων, ἕκαστον (τὸ) ἔθνος, ἐκάστης (τῆς) ἡμέρας, ἐκάστου ἔτους.

4. With the possessive genitives οὗ, ἧς, ὧν *whose, of whom, of which* :

Ἀπέθανεν ὁ φίλος, οὗ τὸν υἱὸν παιδεύω *whose son*.

Αἰσχύνθητε Δία, ἐν οὗ τῷ ἱερῷ ἔσμεν.

Likewise with the posses. pron. 64 ; 126 ; with the demonstr. 65 ; 128 ; with πᾶς, 123.

5. Note.—Poets frequently omit the article where it cannot be dispensed with in prose.

119. The article is **omitted** in the following cases—though referring to a definite object. Its omission partly agrees with, and is partly contrary to, English usage.

1. With the predicate noun or adjective :

Πολλῶν ὁ καιρὸς γίγνεται διδάσκαλος *the teacher*.

Αἱ δευτεραί πως φροντίδες σοφότεραι.

Κάλλιστόν ἐστι κτήμα παιδεία βροτοῖς.

Χαιρεφῶν ἐμὸς ἐταῖρος ἦν ἐκ νέου.

2. With words that denote persons (as θεός, ἄνθρωπος, στρατηγός, etc.), when they are used as appellatives in a generic sense, 117, 2.

Πάντων μέτρον ἀνθρώπος ἐστὶν *man* (in general).

3. With certain appellatives, which are then used almost with the force of proper names :

βασιλεύς *the king of Persia*, μέγας βασιλεύς *the Great King*,

ἐν ᾧσται *in the city (of Athens)*, ἐπὶ θάνατον *to execution*, ἥλιος, οὐρανός, etc.

Ἦν ἥλιος ἐπὶ δυσμαῖς, — ἦν ἡδὴ ἐγγὺς ἡλίου δυσμῶν.

Note 1.—The uses of the article may thus be illustrated in the word ἄνθρωπος :

ὁ ἄνθρωπος = a) *the* (i.e. *this particular*) *man, the man* (mentioned before) ; *each man* (117, 1).—b) *man* (in general, with all the constituent elements of human nature, *mankind, the human race*), e.g. θνητός ἐστὶν (= οἱ ἄνθρωποι θνητοὶ εἰσιν) (117, 2).

ἄνθρωπος = a) *a man* (some man, any one individual of the human race), e.g. ἔλεξεν αὐτῷ *told him* (117, note 1).—b) *man* (in general, one man serving as the representative of mankind), e.g. πάντων μέτρον ἀνθρώπος ἐστὶν (119, 2).

Note 2.—However, the predicate noun takes the article, whenever it is to be emphasized as quite definite, as previously mentioned or generally known, hence esp. with participles that are used as nouns, with ὁ αὐτός *the same*, τοῦναντίον, θάτερον, etc.

Αὐτὴ ἡ πολιτεία ἔκειτο τὰ ἄλλα *the prize (belonging to a contest).*

Οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ σόφρων, οὗτος ὁ ἀνδρείος *the truly wise man, the very type of a wise man.*

Οἱ ἄνδρες εἰσὶν οἱ ποιοῦντες, ὃ, τι ἂν ἐν ταῖς μάχαις γίγηται *are precisely those, who perform.*

Ἐγὼ μὲν ὁ αὐτός εἰμι, ὑμεῖς δὲ μεταβάλλετε.

Note 3.—Proper names do not require the article, unless the person spoken of is to be pointed out as precisely the same who has been previously mentioned, or as one who is well known. In this case the article is added to the person's name or to its apposition, if there be one.

E.g. ὁ Σωκράτης or Σωκράτης ὁ Ἀθηναῖος.
the (well-known) Athenian Socrates.

Note 4.—Names of countries, originally adjectives, as a rule, take the article.

ἡ Ἀσία, ἡ Εὐρώπη, ἡ Ἑλλάς, ἡ Ἀττικὴ (*sc.* γῆ).

Note 5.—Names of rivers stand between the article and ποταμός; *e.g.* ὁ, Εὐφράτης ποταμός *the (river) Euphrates.* Other geographical names also have the attributive position (120), if their gender coincides with that of their respective appellatives (ὄρος, πόλις), as τὸ Πήλιον ὄρος, but ἡ Αἴτνη τὸ ὄρος.

Note 6.—Words that signify parts of the body, virtues, vices, faculties, arts, size, descent, length, width, name, etc., are more frequently without than with the article.

The article is also omitted in very many familiar expressions: κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν, ἐκ νέου, ἐκ παιδός (παιδῶν), κατ' ἀγρούς *ruri*, ἐν δεξιᾷ, etc. etc.

120. A word has the **attributive position**, when it stands between the article and the noun, or after the noun with the article repeated.

ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ *the good man,*

or ὁ ἀνὴρ ὁ ἀγαθός *the man (and more particularly). the good man.*

Thus ἡ τῶν Περσῶν ἀρχή, ὁ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων,

ὁ παρῶν καιρός, κατὰ τοὺς νόμους τοὺς κειμένους.

Δέδοικα μὴ ἐπιλαθόμεθα τῆς οἴκαδε ὁδοῦ.

Ἄ τόπος οὗτος ἐκαλεῖτο Ἀρμενία ἡ πρὸς ἐσπέραν.

By means of the attributive position adverbs and adverbial phrases are used as attributes. *E.g.*

τὴν ἄνω ὁδόν (cf. "the above remark"), οἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι (cf. "the then president"),

τοὺς οἴκοι στασιώτας — τὸ ἐν Πλαταιαῖς ἔργον.

Note.—The attributive genitive of nouns is not strictly confined to the attributive position. Thus besides ἡ τῶν Περσῶν ἀρχή, τῶν Περσῶν ἡ ἀρχή and ἡ ἀρχή τῶν Περσῶν are equally good.

121. A word has the **predicate position**, when it stands before the article, or follows the noun without an additional article. See 145, 1.

ἀγαθὸς ὁ ἀνὴρ or ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός (sc. ἐστίν or ὄν),

the man is good or the man, who (when, etc. . . . he) is good.

Ἐίχον πάντες τὰς ἀσπίδας ἐκκεκαλυμμένας.

Note.—Compare in English: The law makes a difference between things stolen and things found.

122. A change of position sometimes changes the meaning. Hence:

1. ὁ αὐτὸς βασιλεύς *the same king, idem rex,*

ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτός } *the king himself, rex ipse ; 127.*
αὐτὸς ὁ βασιλεύς }

2. ἡ μέση πόλις *the middle city (between two others),*

ἡ πόλις μέση } *the middle (center) of the city.*
μέση ἡ πόλις }

3. τὸ ἄκρον ὄρος *the high, peaked mountain,*

τὸ ὄρος ἄκρον } *the top, brow of the mountain.*
ἄκρον τὸ ὄρος }

4. ἡ ἐσχάτη νῆσος *the farthest, most distant of several islands,*

ἡ νῆσος ἐσχάτη } *the end, extremity, edge of the island.*
ἐσχάτη ἡ νῆσος }

123. Πᾶς (ἅπας, σύμπας, ὅλος) mean:

1. when qualifying a noun **with the article**—in which case a definite object is referred to—

a) in predicate position: *all.*

πᾶσα ἡ πόλις } *all the city, the (this) whole city.*
ἡ πόλις πᾶσα }

πᾶσαι αἱ πόλεις } *all the (these) cities.*
αἱ πόλεις πᾶσαι }

b) in attributive position: *whole, entire, total, complete.*

ὁ πᾶς ἀριθμὸς *the sum total.*

ἡ πᾶσα πόλις *the entire city, the whole of the city (at every point, in every quarter of the city).*

αἱ πᾶσαι πόλεις *the union (confederation) of cities, the United Cities,*

hence οἱ πάντες, τὰ σύμπαντα (with numbers): *in all, all told.*

2. when qualifying a noun **without the article**—here an indefinite object is referred to—

every, any, all, whole, nothing but, extreme, absolute, utter, sheer.

πάσα πόλις } a whole city; every (any) city.
 πόλις πάσα }

πάσαι πόλεις whole cities; any (number of) cities imaginable,
 all the cities imaginable.

Πᾶσαν ὑμῖν τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἐρῶ. — Τὴν πᾶσαν νῆσον τειχιούμεν.

Εἰς πάντας τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ εἰς ἅπασαν τὴν πόλιν ἡμαρτήκασιν.

Εἴ που διακοπεῖη ἡμῶν ἡ φάλαγξ, τῇ ὅλη φάλαγγι κακὸν ἔσται.

Ναῦς διέφθειραν τὰς πάσας ἐς διακοσίας in all.

Τῶ γὰρ καλῶς πράσσουντι πᾶσα γῆ πατρὶς. See An. 2, 5, 9.

Πᾶσῃ τέχνῃ καὶ μηχανῇ by every means and device.

παντὶ σθένει with all might, at full speed.

πάντες ἄνθρωποι “everything human,” everybody, all the world.

πᾶν ἀγαθόν nothing but what is good.

ἐν πάσῃ ἀπορίᾳ in sheer want of everything, in utter want.

124. By prefixing the article any word (adj., part., adv., inf.), even parts of sentences or entire sentences can be used as nouns. Thus the neuter of an adjective may supply an abstract noun.

τὸ ἀγαθόν, οἱ πολλοί, οἱ πλείους, οἱ παρόντες,

οἱ νῦν, οἱ πάλαι, τὸ ὅπως, τὸ γινῶθι σαυτὸν,

τὸ δίκαιον justice, τὰ ληθῆ truth, τὸ ἀναγκαῖον what is (was, etc.) necessary.

Νέοις τὸ σιγᾶν κρείττον ἔστι τοῦ λαλεῖν.

Note. — Here belong expressions like the following:

τὰ οἴκοι the state of affairs at home, in one's country.

τὰ τῶν φίλων κοινά the property of friends.

τὰ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον what belongs to war; military matters.

οἱ περὶ Κῦρον, οἱ ἀμφὶ Ἀριαῖον Cyrus, Ariaeus and his men, followers, etc.

τὸ τοῦ Δημοσθένους, illud Demosthenis, that (word) saying of Dem.

III. PRONOUNS.

125. 1. The reflexive pronouns (62) are used

a) directly, when they refer to the subject of that sentence (or clause) in which they stand [*Direct Reflexives*], as in: — γινῶθι σαυτὸν know thyself.

Δίδωμί σοι ἑμαυτὸν δούλον καὶ σύμμαχον.

Ὁ σοφὸς ἐν αὐτῷ περιφέρει τὴν οὐσίαν.

b) indirectly, when they stand in subordinate (dependent) clauses and refer to the subject of the principal sentence (or clause) [*Indirect Reflexives*], as in:

Ὅρεσθης φεύγων ἔπεισεν Ἀθηναίους ἑαυτὸν κατὰγειν to restore him.

2. Instead of the **indirect** reflexive of the third person,

a) either the oblique cases of *αὐτός* may be used, in which case the statement is taken objectively from the point of view of the writer :

Λέγουσι Ξενοφῶντι, ὅτι μεταμέλοι αὐτοῖς (*se paenitere*).

b) or the forms *οἱ* (encl. *οἶ*) and *σφίσιν* (rarely *σφῶν*, *σφᾶς*) are employed :

Κῦρος ἡξίου ἀδελφὸς ὦν βασιλέως δοθῆναι οἱ (*sibi*) ταύτας τὰς πόλεις. — (ἐρίζοντά οἶ : An. 1, 2, 8).

126. Possessive pronouns. — The relation of property may be expressed by the individualizing article (see 117, 1). But more frequently this is done by means of the possessive pronouns and the possessive genitive of the personal pronouns. See 64, 3.

Σοὶ τοῦτο δίδωμι, ὅτι μου τὴν μητέρα τιμᾶς.

Καὶ ὑμεῖς ἅπαντες τοὺς ὑμετέρους παῖδας ἀγαπᾶτε.

Κἀπὶ τοῖς σαυτῆς κακοῖσι κἀπὶ τοῖς ἐμοῖς γελᾶς.

Ἄστυάγης τὴν ἑαυτοῦ θυγατέρα μετεπέμψατο καὶ τὸν παῖδα αὐτῆς.

Μᾶλλον πιστεύετε τοῖς ὑμετέροις αὐτῶν ὀφθαλμοῖς ἢ τοῖς τούτου λόγοις (cf. *vestra ipsorum opera*).

127. The intensive pronoun *αὐτός* admits of a variety of uses :

1. **self**, *ipse*, e.g. ὁ υἱὸς αὐτός *filius ipse*, the son himself.

2. in the oblique cases : of him, of her, of it, etc., *eius*, etc. It never heads a sentence. ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ *filius eius*, his son ; στέργω αὐτόν *I love him*. See 61. 63.

3. with the article : the same, *idem*, ὁ αὐτὸς υἱός.

4. καὶ αὐτός (*et ipse*) means : himself, himself too, likewise, in turn.

Σοφοῖς ὁμιλῶν καὐτὸς ἐκβήσῃ σοφός.

5. with ordinal numbers *αὐτός* assigns to a person a prominent place among others :

τρίτος αὐτός *himself the third* = he with two others.

Στρατηγὸς ἦν Ξενοκλείδης πέμπτος αὐτός.

6. for αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσιν and ὁ αὐτός τινι see 158, 3.

128. Demonstrative pronouns (see 65).

1. Ὅδε *this one* (*here* or *there*), points ahead to what is present, what is before and connected with one's self, or to what follows.

Ὅυτος *this, that, the said*, points back to what has been previously mentioned, to what precedes.

Ἐκεῖνος *that, yonder, that — yonder, that — over there*, points to things absent or remote in reality or only in thought.

ἦδε ἡ ἡμέρα *this (the present) day, τόδε τὸ ὄρος the m. before me (or us). ἦδε ἡ χεὶρ (this) my hand, this hand of mine.*

Τεκμήριον δὲ τούτου (i.e. *of what was said*) καὶ τόδε (*the following*). Ταῦτα μὲν δὴ σὺ λέγεις, παρ' ἡμῶν δὲ ἀπάγγελλε τάδε.

Τοιοῦσδε and τοιοῦτος, τοσόσδε and τοσοῦτος, ὧδε and οὕτως etc. are to be distinguished as ὅδε and οὗτος.

Κλέαρχος μὲν τοσαῦτα εἶπε· Τισσαφέρνης δὲ ὧδε ἀπεκρίνατο.

2. Observe that ὅδε (like *hic*) points to what concerns and is near (in place, time or thought) the person speaking, οὗτος (like *iste*) to what concerns the person spoken to, ἐκεῖνος (like *ille*) to what is remote in some way or other with respect to the person speaking. Moreover, these pronouns must often be rendered by adverbs.

ὅδε ἔστηκα *here I am (stand)*. — Ἡρόμην, ὅπου αὐτὸς εἶη. Οὗτος, ἔφη, ὀπισθεν προσέρχεται *there he comes behind you*. Νῆες ἐκεῖναι ἐπιπλέονσι *ships are coming yonder*. (Note the omission of the article in cases such as this.)

Note 1. — “*He who,*” “*that which*” are expressed by οὗτος ὅς, as in: οὗτος ὅς λέγει, or ὁ with the participle (201), as in: ὁ λέγων.

Αἰρεῖσθε τὸν ἐροῦντα *him, the person, who is to speak*.

Note 2. — καὶ οὗτος is sometimes used in the sense of καὶ αὐτός *et ipse, ipse quoque* (127, 4); so also, though less frequently, καὶ ἐκεῖνος: *too, likewise*.

Ἄγιος καὶ Σωκράτης καὶ τούτῳ ἀπεθανέτην *A. and S. too*.

Note 3. — καὶ οὗτος (= *et is, atque is*) introduces an additional qualification to a noun previously mentioned, καὶ ταῦτα (= *idque*) adds a supplementary remark to a previous statement: *and that too, and besides, and yet, although*.

Ἀπόρων ἐστὶ καὶ ἀμηχάνων, καὶ τούτων πονηρῶν, . . . *and that too, besides*.

Μένωνα οὐκ ἐζήτει, καὶ ταῦτα παρ' Ἀρμίων ὧν τοῦ Μένωνος ξένου *although*.

129. Relative pronouns and adverbs (66. 68. 69).

1. ὅς *who, that, which, what*, and the other simple relatives (οἷος, ὅσος, οὗ, ὅτε, ὡς) point to some **definite** object (individualizing force: limited signification).

ὅστις *whoever, whichever, whatever*, and the other compound relatives (ὅπ. . .) point either to some **quality** of a person (or thing) or to a whole **class** (generic force: unlimited signification).

Ἔστιν Δίκης ὀφθαλμός, ὃς τὰ πάνθ' ὀρά.

Μακάριος, ὅστις οὐσίαν καὶ νοῦν ἔχει.

Note 1. — Therefore ὅστις (not ὃς) is always used after negatives:

οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις, οὐδεὶς ἔστιν ὅστις, τίς ἔστιν ὅστις; likewise πᾶς ὅστις *any person who* (plur. πάντες ὅσοι *as many as*).

Note 2. — Note the following idiomatic expressions:

ἔστιν ὅστις *some, ἔστιν ὅτε sometimes, ἔστιν οὐ somewhere, here and there,*

ἔστιν ᾧ *to some, ἔστιν οἷ and εἰσὶν οἷ some, sunt qui, nonnulli.*

*Ἔστιν ὅτε καὶ οἷς βέλτιον τεθνάναι ἢ ζῆν sometimes and for some death is better than life.

- Note 3.—ὅς has demonstrative force (116) in καὶ ὅς (and) he, ἢ δ' ὅς said he. Οὐδεὶς ἀντέλεγε, καὶ ὃς ἠγείτο . . . no one contradicted; whereupon he advanced. ὅσπερ points to things that are known: *qui quidem*. An. 3, 2, 10. ὅσγες adds at once a reason: *quippe qui*. An. 1, 6, 5.

2. A relative pronoun, whose antecedent is in the genitive or dative case, is often put in the same case instead of in the accusative. This is called **assimilation** or attraction of the relative pronoun. If the antecedent is a demonstrative, it is dropped; if a noun, it is usually placed, without the article, at the end of the relative clause.

*Ἀξιοὶ ἔσσεσθε τῆς ἐλευθερίας, ἧς κέκτησθε of the liberty you enjoy.
Οἱ χρησμοῖδοι ἴσασιν οὐδὲν ὧν λέγουσιν nothing of what they say.
Νῦν ἐπαίνῳ σε ἐφ' οἷς λέγεις τε καὶ πράττετε for what you say.
Τούτους ἄρχοντας ἐποίει ἧς κατεστρέφετο χώρας rulers of whatever land he conquered.
Ἡριπίδας ἐπορεύετο σὺν ἧ εἶχε δυνάμει with what force he had.

Note.—The antecedent (a noun or a pronoun) is sometimes assimilated to the relative. This is called *inverted assimilation*.

*Ἀνεῖλεν αὐτῷ ὁ Ἀπόλλων θεοῖς οἷς ἔδει θύειν.

3. When two (or several) relative clauses follow in succession, and the case of the second relative pronoun differs from that of the first, it is either dropped or replaced by αὐτός (less frequently by οὗτος or ἐκεῖνος) or a personal pronoun is used.

*Ἀριαῖος, ὃν ἡμεῖς ἠθέλομεν βασιλέα καθιστάναι, καὶ (sc. ᾧ) ἐδώκαμεν καὶ (sc. παρ' οὗ) ἐλάβομεν πιστά, ἡμᾶς κακῶς ποιεῖν πειράται. Πού δὴ ἐκεῖνός ἐστιν ὁ ἀνὴρ, ὃς συνεθήρα ἡμῖν, καὶ σὺ μάλα ἐθαύμαζες αὐτόν;
Καὶ νῦν τί χρῆ δρᾶν; ὅστις ἐμφανῶς θεοῖς ἐχθαίρομαι, μισεῖ δέ μ' Ἑλλήνων στρατός.

130. Interrogative pronouns and adverbs (67; 69).

τίς, ποῖος, πόσος, πού, πότε, πῶς are used directly and indirectly.

ὅστις, ὁποῖος, ὁπόσος, ὅπου, ὅποτε, ὅπως are used in indirect questions only.

Τίς τε καὶ πότεν πάρει;

Μάθε πρῶτον, τίνας εἰσίν. Οὐκ ἴστε ὅ,τι ποιεῖτε.

Note.—Ὅς, ἦ, ὅ may take the place of the indirect interrogative pronoun. Ἀκούσατε, ᾧ τρόπῳ ἡμῖν ἡ δημοκρατία κατελύθη.— Compare 179, 1.

IV. THE CASES.

131. The Greek, like other kindred languages, originally had eight cases, but in course of time lost three of them: the ablative (*whence?*), the locative (*where? when?*) and the instrumental (*whereby? wherewith?*). The lost cases are made up for partly by the genitive, partly by the dative.

A. THE ACCUSATIVE.

132. The accusative is the case of the so-called direct or nearer object, which is either external to, and merely affected by, the action (*ἐνίκησαν τοὺς πολεμίους*), or internal to, and already implied in the meaning of, the action (*τίνα νίκην ἐνίκησας* ;).

I. ACCUSATIVE OF EXTERNAL OBJECT.

133. Verbs that regularly take an external object in the accusative are called transitive, all others intransitive verbs. For verbs which are transitive in Greek, see the Lexicon.

Attention is here called to :

do good (harm) to one εἶ (κακῶς) ποιῶ τινα,
speak well (ill) of one εἶ (κακῶς) λέγω τινά,
escape the notice of λαυθάνω τινά (*secretly, unawares!*),
swear, swear falsely by ὄμνυμι, ἐπιορκέω τινά.

Hence *νῆ Δία yes, by Zeus* ; οὐ μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς *no, by the gods.*

am on my guard against, beware of φυλάττομαί τινα.

Οὐδεὶς ποιῶν πονηρὰ λαυθάνει θεόν.

134. Even (originally) intransitive verbs, esp. such as express motion and are compounded with a preposition, are employed as transitives. *E.g.*

<i>μένω</i> wait, stay, remain,	<i>τινά, τὶ</i> wait for, am in store for, expect,
<i>σπουδάζω</i> } <i>am eager, in earnest,</i>	<i>τινά</i> } <i>promote, further,</i>
<i>σπεύδω</i> } <i>press on, hasten,</i>	<i>τὶ</i> } <i>urge on, push,</i>
<i>πλέω</i> sail, go by sea,	<i>τὴν θάλατταν</i> sail (over) the sea.

In like manner (cp. the English *to under-go dangers*) :

διαβαίνω ποταμόν, ὑφίσταμαι κινδύνους, ὑπερβαίνω ὄρος.
παραβαίνει τοὺς νόμους, διέρχομαι τὴν χώραν, παραπλέω νῆσον etc.

135. Verbs that signify *to name, make, appoint* and the like take **two accusatives**, one of the **external object**, the other a **predicate accusative**. In the passive both accusatives become nominatives.

Δαρεῖος Κύρου σατραπὴν ἐποίησε. Κύρος στρατηγὸς ἀπεδείχθη.

136. The following verbs take **two accusatives** of the external object, one of the **person**, the other of the **thing** affected.

<i>remind of, ask, question</i>	(ἀνα-)μιμνήσκω, ἐρωτάω	} τινά τι.
<i>demand from, ask for, exact</i>	αἰτέω, ἀπαιτέω, πράττομαι	
<i>deprive of, rob of</i>	ἀφαιρέομαι, ἀποστερέω	

Ἐναμνήσω ὑμᾶς τοὺς τῶν προγόνων κινδύνους.

Κύρον αἰτήσομεν πλοῖα καὶ ἡγεμόνα.

Τὸν πάντα δ' ὄλβον ἡμαρ ἔν μ' ἀφείλετο.

Note 1.—In the passive, the acc. of the person becomes the subject nominative, that of the thing remains unchanged: Αἰάκης ἀπεστέρητο τὴν ἀρχήν.

Note 2.—For ἀποστερέω τινά τινος and ἀφαιρέομαι τινός τι see 147, 2. with note 2.

2. ACCUSATIVE OF INTERNAL OBJECT.

137. Sometimes a transitive or an intransitive verb takes an accusative of the internal object (**accusative of content** or **cognate accusative**). The object may be

1. a **noun** of kindred **etymology** or **meaning**. It is nearly always modified by an attribute (or a relative clause). The cognate accusative is more frequent in Greek than in English. (*Figura etymologica*. Compare: *vitam iucundam vivere*, to live a pleasant life.)

ταύτην τὴν στρατηγίαν στρατηγεῖν — κάλλιστον ἔργον ἐργάζεσθαι — δουλείας δουλεύειν, οἷας οὐδ' ἂν δούλος οὐδεὶς —

Μέγιστα καὶ ἀνοσιώτατα ἁμαρτήματα ἁμαρτάνουσιν.

πορεύεσθαι τοὺς πρώτους σταθμούς — τὸν ἱερὸν πόλεμον στρατεῦσαι — ἄπιμεν, ἤνπερ ἤλθομεν, ἢ ἄλλην τινὰ ὁδόν;

Ζήσεις βίον κράτιστον, ἢν θυμοῦ κρατῆς.

Note.—The modifying attribute may be wanting in certain idiomatic phrases with pregnant meaning, as in φυλακὰς φυλάττειν to keep watch and ward, φόρον φέρειν to pay tribute, and some others.

2. or an **attribute** (sometimes a noun, sometimes the neuter of an adjective or pronoun) relating to a noun that is understood.

Ἄλύμπια νικᾶν = Ὀλυμπικὴν νίκην νικᾶν,

ἠδὺν γελᾶν to laugh heartily — δεινὰ ὑβρίζειν to commit an outrageous insult, πάντα νικᾶν, οὐδὲν φροντίζειν, τὰ ἄλλα ἐπιμελεῖσθαι etc.

Οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις πάντ' ἀνήρ εὐδαιμονεῖ.

138. Many transitive verbs take **two accusatives**, one a cognate accusative, the other of the external object. See 133.

Βασιλεὺς ἡμᾶς τὰ αἴσχιστα αἰκίζεται.

Λακεδαιμόνιοι πολλὰ τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν ἠδικήκασιν καὶ μεγάλα.

Note. — In the passive the acc. of the external object becomes the subject nominative, the cognate acc. is retained :

ἄλλην εὐεργεσίαν εὐεργετηθεῖς — οὐδὲν ἀδικούμενος.

3. GREEK ACCUSATIVE — ACCUSATIVE OF EXTENT — ADVERBIAL ACCUSATIVE.

139. The accusative is sometimes somewhat loosely used after verbs that express a state or condition, as well as after adjectives, in order to limit their application. (Accus. of limitation; **Greek Accus.** Compare: *os humerosque deo similis.*)

κάμνω τὴν κεφαλὴν *suffer from my head, have a headache;*

κάμνω τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς *suffer from my eyes, have sore eyes.*

(τὸ) ὄνομα, γένος, εἶδος *by name, by birth — race, in appearance, in form.*

(τὸ) εὖρος, ὕψος, βάθος, πλῆθος, κάλλος *in breadth, . . . (its) breadth being . . .*

Βέλτιόν ἐστι σῶμά γ' ἢ ψυχὴν νοσεῖν.

Τυφλὸς τὰ τ' ὄτα τὸν τ' νοῦν τὰ τ' ὄμματ' εἶ.

140. The accusative of extent (of space and time) answers the questions: *how far?* (*for*) *how long?*

Τῆς Ἑλλάδος οὐ μείον ἢ μύρια στάδια ἀπείχον.

Ψευδόμενος οὐδεὶς λανθάνει πολλὸν χρόνον.

Note 1. — τριάκοντα ἔτη γεγονώς *triginta annos natus.*

and: ἐνάτην ἡμέραν (*this being the ninth day =*) *eight days ago (before).*

Note 2. — The terminal accusative without a preposition (*whither?*) is found only in poetry.

In prose a preposition must be used; hence only εἰς Ἀθήνας *Athenas.*

141. Very many accusatives of content, of restriction and of extent have by frequent use become adverbs or adverbial phrases (**Adverbial Acc.**).

Οὐδὲν *in no respect, not at all,*

τί *in what respect? why?*

πολύ *much, by far, multo,*

(τὰ) πάντα *in all respects, in every way, in all,*

(τὸ) πρῶτον } *in the first place,*

(τὴν) πρώτην } *at first,*

μακρὰν *far, a long way,*

τι *in any (some) respect, to some extent, at all,*

τᾶλλα *in other respects, for the rest,*

τίνα τρόπον; — τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον, *in what manner? in this manner, thus,*

τὸ πρὶν, τὸ νῦν *formerly; nowa-days, at present,*

πολλά *in many respects, often,*

τὰ πολλά *for the most part, generally,*

ἀρχήν *at all, at first, from the beginning,* τὸ κατ' ἐμέ, τὸ κατὰ τοῦτου *as far as depends on me (him), as far as*
τὸ λοιπὸν *for the rest, for the (in) future,* I am (he is) concerned. 199, 5.
τὴν ταχίστην (ὁδὸν) *as soon as possible,* πρόφασιν *professedly, pretendedly, ostensibly.*

Note. — For the acc. absolute see 203, 4.

B. THE GENITIVE.

142. The Greek Genitive is partly **genitive proper** and partly represents the original **ablative** (*whence-case*) which denotes the source of an action. This can be either material (*separation — comparison — matter*) or mental (*cause*).

I. THE GENITIVE PROPER.

143. The **possessive genitive** with nouns and adjectives, as also after εἶναι, γίγνεσθαι (*to belong to, be owned by; to be the part, characteristic, in the power of; to betoken, give evidence of* etc.) denotes the owner or author.

ἡ Κύρου στρατιά — τὸ τοῦ Σόλωνος, τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων etc.

ἱερὸς ὁ χῶρος τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος — Κίμων Μιλτιάδου, Περικλῆς ὁ
Ξανθίππου.

ἐν Ἀιδου (sc. τῇ οἰκίᾳ), εἰς Ἀιδου. Compare: *at my brother's.*

Πενία, φέρειν οὐ παντός, ἀλλ' ἀνδρὸς σοφοῦ — but ἐμόν ἐστιν.

Compare: *cuiusvis hominis est errare — but meum est.*

144. The **objective genitive**, which denotes the object of an action or feeling, is used

1. with nouns which denote an action (compare *cupiditas gloriae*):

ἡ τῆς πατριδος σωτηρία — ἡ ἐπιθυμία ἡδονῶν,

τὸ μῖσος Πausανίου *the hatred of (felt against) P.* (subj. *hatred of [felt by] Paus.*),

βία τῶν πολιτῶν *against the will of the citizens,*

δι' αἰσχύνην ἀλλήλων καὶ Κύρου *from a sense of shame before.*

2. with judicial verbs, nouns and adjectives that denote a charge or crime. *E.g.*

to accuse of, charge with αἰτιάομαι, γράφομαί τινα τινος.

to convict, detect one doing, catch in αἰρέω τινα τινος — ἀλίσκομαί τινος. *guilty of* αἴτιος, ἀναίτιός τινος.

Ἐάν τις ἀλῶ τῆς κακώσεως τῶν γονέων, δεδέσθω.

3. with verbs and adjectives expressing the following notions (and their opposites) *Digitized by Microsoft®*

<i>desire</i> :	ἐπιθυμέω, ἐράω, ἐφίεμαι, ὀρέγομαι τινος.
<i>knowledge</i> :	ἔμπειρος, ἄπειρος, ἐπιστήμων τινός.
<i>memory</i> :	μέμνημαι, μνήμων — ἐπιλανθάνομαι τινος.
<i>concern</i> :	ἐπιμέλομαι, φροντίζω — ἀμελέω τινός, μέλει μοί τινος — ἐπιμελής, ἀμελής τινος.
<i>participation</i> :	κοινωνέω, μετέχω — μεταδίδωμί τινος.
<i>power</i> :	ἄρχω, βασιλεύω — κύριος, ἐγκρατής τινος, see 148, 2.
<i>plenty</i> :	ἐμπίμπλημι, πληρόω — πλήρης, μεστός, κενός τινος.

ἽΟ γραμμάτων ἄπειρος οὐ βλέπει βλέπων.

ἽΑνθρωπος ὦν μέμνησο τῆς κοινῆς τύχης.

4. after verbs that signify :

to seize, grasp, touch : λαμβάνομαι, ἄπτομαί τινος.

to cling, — hit, find : ἔχομαι, τυγχάνω τινός.

to obtain, miss, lose : λαγχάνω, ἀμαρτάνω τινός.

to be mistaken, disappointed; experience : ψεύδομαι, πειράομαι τινος.

ἽΕπ' ἔστι καὶ σοὶ τῶνδε συγγνώμης τυχεῖν.

ἽΕσφάλημεν τῆς δόξης — πολλῶν κακῶν πεπειράμεθα.

Note. — With many of the verbs that belong to 3 and 4, the objective genitive is at the same time partitive.

145. 1. The **partitive genitive** is the genitive of the **whole** of which a part is taken. It has nearly always the predicate position (121). It is more frequent in Greek than in Latin, and may be used wherever there is an expressed or implied relation of whole to part.

τῶν ἀνθρώπων οἱ σοφοί — (but only οἱ θνητοὶ ἄνθρωποι) —

ὁ ἄριστος ἀπάντων — τίς ἡμῶν — οὐδεὶς αὐτῶν —

Θῆβαι τῆς Βοιωτίας — ποῦ γῆς; *ubi terrarum?* —

ὀψὲ τῆς ἡμέρας — εἰς τοῦθ' ὕβρεως (*eo vecordiae*).

ἽΑριστεὺς ἤθελε καὶ αὐτὸς τῶν μενόντων εἶναι.

2. Accordingly, the partitive genitive may be dependent upon any verb, if its action affects only a part and not the whole of the object. It follows, therefore, especially

a) verbs that signify *to eat, to drink, to take, to taste*, if only part of the food etc. is taken.

Τῶν κηρίων ὅσοι ἔφαγον, πάντες ἄφρονες ἐγίγνοντο.

ἽΟλίγοι σίτου ἐγένεσαντο. — but : Σωκράτης τὸ φάρμακον ἔπιεν.

b) verbs and adjectives that signify participation or fulness. See 144, 3.

Note 1. — καινόν τι (*aliquid novi*) [not: καινοῦ τι],

οὐδὲν ἀγαθόν (*nihil boni*) [not: οὐδὲν ἀγαθοῦ].

Note 2. — When a partitive genitive depends on a numeral adjective, the latter agrees in gender with the genitive :

ὁ λοιπὸς τοῦ χρόνου — τῆς γῆς τὴν πολλήν — τοῦ σίτου τὸν ἥμισυν.

146. The **genitive of quality** is used almost exclusively with definite numbers to express size or age. An. 1, 2, 8.

Τριῶν ἡμερῶν ὁδόν — τεῖχος εὖρος εἴκοσι ποδῶν, ὕψος δὲ ἑκατόν —
Πρόξενος ἦν, ὅτε ἀπέθνησκειν, ἐτῶν ὡς τριάκοντα.

Note. — In other instances, quality is expressed by the Greek accusative. 139 sq.

2. THE GENITIVE WITH ABLATIVE FORCE.

147. The genitive of separation

is used with verbs (and adjectives of kindred meaning) that signify

1. *to separate, remove, free* and the like.

Here belongs : φείδομαι τινος *I spare*.

Ἄπέχει ἡ Πλάταια τῶν Θηβῶν σταδίου ἐβδομήκοντα.

2. *to deprive, be in want of, need* and the like.

Note in particular : δεῖ μοί τινος *I need something*.

Ὁ μηδὲν ἀδικῶν οὐδενὸς δέεται νόμου.

Note 1. — “*I ask something of some one*” means δέομαι τινός τι, if the thing asked for is expressed by a neuter adjective or pronoun. Otherwise, αἰτῶ with two accusatives is generally used.

E.g. Ὑμῶν δέομεθα ταῦτα, but: Κύρον ἤτησαν μισθόν.

Note 2. See 136. — Ἀφαιρέομαι takes also τινός τι.

3. *to begin and to cease* :

ἄρχω *I begin* (what *others* continue): τοῦ λόγου *open the discussion*.

ἄρχομαι (*I begin* what *I myself* continue): τοῦ λόγου *my speech*.

ἄρχομαι ἀπό, ἐκ τινος *from, with, at* : ἀπό or ἐκ τῶν θεῶν.

παύω *cause to stop, τινά τινος restrain, prevent*; *depose, divest* (ἀρχῆς).
παύομαι, λήγω τινός *quit, cease, desist from* (ὀργῆς).

Πειρᾶσθε σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς ἄρχεσθαι παντὸς ἔργου.

Ἔπασσαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Τιμόθεον τῆς στρατηγίας.

4. *to perceive, hear* etc., to denote the person who is heard :

ἀκούω, μαθάνω, αἰσθάνομαι, πυνθάνομαι.

Ἀκούσεσθε ἐμοῦ πᾶσαν τὴν ἀλήθειαν.

Note. — The thing that is heard etc. is generally put in the accusative. There is, however, a difference between

ἀκούω, αἰσθάνομαί τι *I hear, learn, notice, perceive* something; and

ἀκούω, αἰσθάνομαί τινος (persons or things): *listen, harken, give heed, attend to, obey*.

Ἀκούσαντες τὸν θόρυβον οὐχ ὑπέμειναν.

Ἄκουε πάντων, ἐκλέγου δ' ἃ συμφέρει.

Νέος ὢν ἀκούειν τῶν γεραιτέρων θέλε.

148. The genitive of comparison is used

1. with comparatives. It is equivalent to ἤ with a nom., acc., (gen.) or dat.

Σιγή ποτ' ἐστὶν αἰρετωτέρα λόγου — cf. *luce clarius*.

Φιλεί δ' ἑαυτοῦ πλείον οὐδεὶς οὐδένα.

Προσῆκει μοι μᾶλλον ἐτέρων ἄρχειν (= ἡ ἐτέροις).

2. with verbs and adjectives involving comparison, *i.e.* such as denote

superiority: περιγιγνομαι, στρατηγέω, ἡγέομαι (cf. 144, 3) etc.;

inferiority: ἡττάομαι — ὑστερέω etc., *am (come) later than (too late for)*.

*Ἀνθρωπος ξυνέσει ὑπερέχει τῶν ἄλλων.

Παυσανίας εἰς Ἀλῖαρτον ὑστέρησεν Λυσάνδρου.

Note. — κρατέω τινός: *lord it over, am master of*: κρατοῦσι πάντων οἱ θεοί.

but κρατέω τινά: *conquer, vincō*: ἐκρατήσαμεν μάχαις Συρακοσίου.

ἡγέομαι τινος: *am leader (head) of, command*: στρατεύματος.

ἡγέομαι τινι: *lead = guide, show the way to*: ναυσίν.

149. The genitive of material denotes the material of which anything consists or is made or what it contains. The Latin has here *ex aliqua re*.

παράδεισος παντοίων δένδρων, γέρρα δασειῶν βοῶν (β. here *ox-hides*).

Οἱ στέφανοι οὐκ ἴων ἢ ῥόδων ἦσαν, ἀλλὰ χρυσοῦ.

150. The genitive of cause, after verbs and adjectives denoting mental states, designates the person or thing that causes an emotion. Comp. 159, 2. Such verbs are:

εὐδαιμονίζω, μακαρίζω τινά τινος *count one happy for*,

χαλεπαίνω, ὀργίζομαι τινί τινος *am angry with one on account of*.

Εὐδαιμονίζω ὑμᾶς τῆς ἐλευθερίας, ἧς κέκτησθε.

151. The genitive of price denotes the price after verbs (and adjectives) that signify:

to buy, to sell: ὠνέομαι — πωλέω, ἀποδίδομαι τί τινος,

to value, to think worthy: τιμάω, ἀξιόω — ἄξιος, ἀνάξιος.

Τῶν πόνων πωλοῦσιν ἡμῖν πάντα τὰγάθ' οἱ θεοί.

*Ἰητρός γὰρ ἀνὴρ πολλῶν ἀντάξιος ἄλλων *worth as much as*.

Thus: πολλοῦ *magno, dear* — ὀλίγου, μικροῦ *parvo, cheap, πλείονος, ἐλαχίστου* etc. — μισθοῦ *mercede, for money, for a salary*. — τιμᾶσθαι τι πολλοῦ *magno aestimare*.

Note especially the phrase: περὶ πολλοῦ (*πλείονος, πλείστου, παντός, οὐδενός*) ποιεῖσθαι *magni, pluris, etc., facere, to make much of, etc., to value highly, etc.*

152. The genitive of time stands

1. *without an attribute*, in answer to the question: *at what time?*
(General statements of time!)

νυκτὸς καὶ ἡμέρας — θέρους *aestate*, χειμῶνος *hieme*,
τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ *quotannis* — τοῦ μηνὸς *every month* (117, 1. extr.).

2. *with an attribute*, in answer to the question: *since or within what time?*

πολλοῦ, πλείστου χρόνου *for a long, very long time*.
πέντε, δέκα ἡμερῶν *within five, ten days*.

153. The genitive is used with many verbs, one of whose component parts is a **preposition** that requires the genitive (162, 3). So especially with:

ἀπό: ἀποτρέπω τινός <i>turn away from</i> ,	ἀπογινώσκω τινός <i>despair of</i> ,
147 ἀφίστημί τινος <i>cause to revolt from</i> ,	ἀφίσταμαί τινος <i>revolt from</i> ,
ἐκ, ἐξ: ἐκβάλλω τινά τινος <i>banish</i> ,	ἐκπίπτω τινός <i>am banished</i> ,
147 ἐξίστημί τινά τινος <i>remove</i> ,	ἐξίσταμαί τινος <i>depart, retire</i> ,

κατά meaning "down upon, against," in a hostile sense:

καταγελᾶω τινός <i>laugh at</i> ,	καταφρονέω τινός <i>despise</i> ,
κατηγορέω "speak agt." = <i>accuse</i> ,	καταψηφίζομαι "vote agt.," <i>condemn</i> ,
πρό: προαιρέομαι τινος <i>prefer</i> ,	προκρίνω τινός <i>praefero alicui</i> ,
148 προτίθημι τινος <i>anterpono alicui</i> ,	προίστημι τινος <i>praefero alicui</i> etc.

Πολλῶν κατέγνωσαν θάνατον (κατεγνώσθη θάνατος) μηδισμοῦ.

C. THE DATIVE.

154. The Greek dative has **two functions**, one of its own (**the dative proper**), the other representing the Latin ablative (**the dative of accompaniment, of means or instrument, the locative dative**).

1. THE DATIVE PROPER OR OF INDIRECT OBJECT.

155. Very many (transitive as well as intransitive) verbs and adjectives¹ take a **dative of the person** (or thing) **to whom** anything is done. Most of the verbs of this kind govern other cases in English.

Ἡ μορῖα δίδωσιν ἀνθρώποις κακά.
Νόμοις ἔπεσθαι τοῖς ἐπιχωρίοις καλόν.
Οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδεὶς, ὅστις οὐχ αὐτῷ φίλος.

Note. — εὐχομαί τινί τι *wish one something*: ἡμῖν ἀγαθά.

εὐχομαι θεοῖς τι *promise the gods*: σωτήρια, δεκάτην,

¹ esp. βοηθῶ τινί <i>help</i> ,	δουλεύω <i>serve</i> ,
ἔπομαι, ἀκολουθῶ <i>follow</i> ,	πειθομαι <i>obey</i> ,
πιστεύω, πέποιθα <i>trust</i> ,	ἀρκέω <i>suffice, help</i> ,
ἀπειλέω <i>threaten</i> ,	πρέπει, προσήκει <i>it becomes</i> ,
ὀργίζομαι <i>am angry with (at)</i> ,	συμφέρει <i>it is of advantage</i> .

or *implore the g. for, implore something from the g.*: *σωτηρίαν, σφίζω. φθονέω τινί τινος begrudge one something (150).*

156. The **dative of advantage** (or disadvantage) designates the person (or thing) for whose sake, benefit or advantage (disadvantage) anything is done or exists, at whose disposal it is etc. So especially with *εἶναι* and *γίγνεσθαι*.

Ἐνταῦθα Κύρῳ βασιλεία ἦν καὶ παράδεισος.

Ἐκαστος οὐχὶ τῷ πατρὶ καὶ τῇ μητρὶ μόνον γεγένηται, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῇ πατρίδι.

157. Closely akin are the following varieties:

1. The **ethical dative** denotes in general the person who is morally or mentally interested in an action. In particular it designates

a) the person who **desires** the performance of an action.

Τί σοι μαθήσομαι; *what do you want me to learn? — tell me, what . . . ?*

Μή μοι θορυβήσητε *pray, do not raise an uproar.*

Τούτῳ πάνυ μοι προσέχετε τὸν νοῦν *I beg you to pay close attention to this.*

b) the person whose **feelings** (*joy, surprise, distress, impatience*) are awakened by an action [often untranslatable].

Πῶς ἡμῖν ἔχεις; *how is our darling? comp. quid mihi Celsus agit? = "How fares my Celsus?"*

᾿Ω τέκνον, ἧ βίβηκεν ἡμῖν ὁ ξένος; *O daughter, is the stranger gone at length?*

c) the person with whose **mind or view** anything accords.

Οὕτως ἔχει σοι ταῦτα *such is the case — you understand?*

᾿Ο ἐσθλὸς εὐγενὴς ἐμοί γ' ἀνὴρ — *at least to my mind, in my opinion.*

2. The **dative of agent** denotes the personal agent or author of an action. This dative:

is always used with the verb. adj. in *-τέος*: *ἡμῖν ποιητέον nobis faciendum est*, and

often with the passive, esp. the perf. pass. (instead of *ὑπό* with the genit.):

τὰ ὑμῖν πεπραγμένα *your achievements — your policy.*

Ἐὰν ἐκεῖ νικῶμεν, πάνθ' ἡμῖν πεποιήται.

3. The **dative of reference**: "*judging from the point of view of one who,*" "*with respect to one (doing),*" "*when or as one [you] . . .*" Compare: *in univēsum aestimanti.*

Διαβάντι, εἰσπλέοντι (*as you sail in*), προιοῦσιν. An. 3, 5, 15; 6, 4, 1; 3, 2, 22.

Τῷ γὰρ καλῶς πράσσουντι πᾶσα γῆ πατρίς.

Likewise γίγνεται μοι βουλομένῳ, ἡδομένῳ, ἀχθομένῳ,
I am pleased with it, glad of it, vexed at it.
 Ἐπανέλθωμεν, εἴ σοι ἡδομένῳ ἐστίν *if you please.*

Note. — In the phrase ὄνομά μοι ἐστι (*mihī nomen est*), the name is always put in the same case as ὄνομα: Ἔμοι δ' ὄνομα κλυτὸν Αἴθων.

2. THE DATIVE OF UNION.

158. The dative of union and accompaniment denotes union, approach or concurrence, in both a friendly and a hostile sense. Here the English generally uses the preposition *with*.

1. It follows verbs, adjectives and adverbs to denote the person (or thing) with whom any sort of union (or its opposite) is entered into; thus esp.

διαλέγομαι <i>speak, converse,</i>	ὀμιλέω <i>associate, mingle,</i>
μάχομαι, πολεμέω <i>fight, make war,</i>	σπένδομαι <i>make a treaty,</i>
ὁμολογέω, ὁμονοεῶ <i>agree,</i>	κεράννυμι, μείγνυμι <i>mix,</i>
κοινωνέω, μετέχω, μεταδίδωμι 144, 3.	ἅμα, ὁμοῦ <i>together with,</i>

χράομαι *τινι utor alqo, alqa re make use of, employ; deal with, treat; have as.*

Σοφοῖς ὀμιλῶν καυτὸς ἐκβήσῃ σοφός. Ἄμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ.

Θεῷ μάχεσθαι δεινὸν ἐστὶ καὶ τύχη.

Note. — Πολεμεῖν and μάχεσθαι σύν τινι or μετά τινος mean:
to fight with = in alliance with one, as one's ally.

2. It denotes accompaniment of military forces (mostly without σύν):

ὀλίγῳ στρατεύματι ἐφέπεσθαι *parva manu.*
 δισχιλίοις ὀπλίταις στρατεύειν.

3. It stands with αὐτός “together with,” — “even inclusive of,” and: ὁ αὐτός τινι, “the same as:”

Μίαν ναῦν λαμβάνουσιν αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσιν *with all the crew—men and all.*
 Ἐν ταυτῷ ἦσθα τούτοις *at the same place as these.*

4. It is often qualified by σύν (168, 27): σύν τοῖς θεοῖς.

3. THE INSTRUMENTAL USES OF THE DATIVE.

159. The dative (as instrumental case) is used like the ablative in Latin.

1. The dative of instrument denotes the means or instrument by which anything is accomplished. So especially with χράομαι.

Οὐδεὶς ἔπαινον ἡδοναῖς ἐκτήσατο.

Χρήσεται ἡμῖν βασιδεύς, ὅ,τι ἂν βούληται.

2. The **dative of cause** denotes the motive or cause. So esp. with verbs denoting emotion. See 150.

εὐνοία, ὕβρει, φόβῳ, φόβῳ ποιεῖν τι out of kindness etc.

Ἄβουλία τὰ πολλὰ βλάπτονται βροτοί suffer harm because of.

Χαλεπῶς ἔφερον οἱ στρατιῶται τοῖς παρούσι πράγμασιν.

Note. — Ἐπί is often added to this dative in connection with verbs denoting emotion.

θαυμάζειν ἐπὶ ποιήσει, μέγα φρονεῖν ἐπ' ἀρετῇ etc.

Χαίρειν ἐπ' αἰσχροῖς ἡδοναῖς οὐ χρή ποτε.

3. The **dative of manner** denotes manner or attendant circumstances. It is generally accompanied by an attribute.

τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ, οὐδενὶ τρόπῳ in this way, in no wise,

τῆδε, ταύτῃ, δρόμῳ, βία, κραυγῇ, σιγῇ,

δημοσίᾳ publice, ἰδίᾳ privatim, κοινῇ jointly,

τῷ ὄντι, ἔργῳ in deed, in fact, really,

λόγῳ, προφάσει avowedly, professedly, pretendedly (141),

παντὶ σθένει with all one's might, πάσῃ τέχνῃ καὶ μηχανῇ by every means and device.

Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι κρίνουσι βοῆ καὶ οὐ ψήφῳ.

4. The **dative of degree of difference** with comparative expressions denotes measure or degree of difference: *by how much . . .*

πολλῷ (μακρῷ) κρεῖττον much or by far better, ὀλίγῳ ἐλάττους τριακοσίων,

πολλοῖς ἔτεσιν ὕστερον many years later, πόλει λογίμῃ ἀσθενέστερος.

ὄσῳ — τοσοῦτῳ: quo — eo, the — the.

Note. — Besides πολλῷ etc., the adverbial accusative (141) is often used: *πολὸν χεῖρον, ὀλίγον πρότερον*, as always *οὐδέν, τί* and *τί* (never *οὐδενί* etc.).

4. THE LOCATIVE DATIVE.

160. The dative (as locative case), which corresponds to the Latin ablative of place and time, is used

1. as **dative of place** in answer to the question: "where?" In prose a preposition (*ἐν, παρά, ὑπό*) is always added — except in the adverbial expressions *τῆδε, ταύτῃ, ἧ — κύκλῳ* — and in the locatives *Μαραθῶνι, Ἀθήνησιν* (51).

2. as **dative of time** in answer to the question: "when?"

a) without *ἐν* (dates or names of festivals!):

ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ, τετάρτῳ ἔτει,

τῷ ἐπιόντι μηνί, Παναθηναίοις, —

b) with *ἐν* (= *during, within the space of, in the course of*, see 152, 2):

Ἐν ἔτεσιν ἐβδομήκοντα ἔξῃν σοι ἀπέθαναι.

Ἐν νυκτὶ βουλῇ τοῖς σοφοῖσι γίνεταί.

Note. — To be distinguished: τὴν ἡμέραν (140), ἡμέρας (152), τῆς ἡμέρας (152), τῇ ἡμέρᾳ and ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ.

161. The dative is used with verbs one of whose component parts is a preposition that requires the dative:

σύν: σύνειμι <i>am together with,</i>	συμμαχέω <i>fight in alliance with,</i>
158: συμπονέω <i>toil together with,</i>	συμπράττω <i>work with, concur, help,</i>
ἐν: ἐνειμι <i>am in, at,</i>	ἐμμένω <i>abide by,</i>
160: ἐμπίπτω <i>fall into,</i>	ἐντυγχάνω <i>come upon, find,</i>
ἐπί: ἐπιβουλεύω <i>plot against,</i>	ἐπιδίδωμι <i>give in addition,</i>
158: ἐπιτίθεμαι <i>attack,</i>	ἐπιτρέπω <i>give up, commit;</i>

less frequently after verbs compounded with παρά, ὑπό: πάρεμι, ὑπόκειμαι.

V. PREPOSITIONS.

162. 1. All prepositions were originally adverbs. Homer, Herodotus and the Attic poets still regard them as such, whilst in standard prose only πρὸς (*besides, in addition, in*: πρὸς δέ and πρὸς δὲ καί) is used adverbially.

2. As adverbial locative particles, the prepositions are frequently joined to the oblique cases in order to bring out more clearly, and define more plainly, their local meaning. Broadly speaking, prepositions

with the genitive	} answer the question	{ whence? whereof? where? wherewith? whither? how far?
with the dative		
with the accusative		

3. In many cases, however, the Greeks took a different view of things from ours and, in consequence, expressed the same thought by means of different prepositions. Compare: στρατεῦμα συνέλεξεν ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν χρημάτων *with this money* — δεῖν ἐκ δένδρων *to tie up to trees* — ἐξ ἀριστερᾶς *on the left*.

4. USES AND MEANINGS OF THE PREPOSITIONS.

	GENITIVE	DATIVE	ACCUSATIVE
with one case	ἀντί		
	ἀπό		
	ἐκ, ἐξ		
	πρό		
	ἐν		
	σύν		
εἰς	<i>in, at, during together with</i>	<i>to, into, against up along, over, through</i>	
ἀνά			

USES AND MEANINGS OF THE PREPOSITIONS. — *Concluded.*

		GENITIVE	DATIVE	ACCUSATIVE
with two cases	διά	<i>through</i>		<i>owing to, thanks to, on account of</i>
	κατά	<i>down from; down upon, against</i>		<i>down along, over, according to</i>
	μετά ὑπέρ	<i>with above, super, for, pro</i>		<i>after, post beyond</i>
with three cases	ἀμφί	<i>about, de</i>	<i>about, on account of</i>	<i>about</i>
	ἐπί	<i>upon</i>	<i>upon, because of, for the purpose of</i>	<i>up to, against, towards, in quest of</i>
	παρά	<i>from beside, on the part of</i>	<i>by the side, near, at</i>	<i>alongside of, by and beyond, against, during</i>
	περί πρός ὑπό	<i>on, concerning, de by, from, on the part of from beneath, under, by (agent!), through</i>	<i>about, around at, near, besides under, sub w. abl.</i>	<i>about towards, against to a place and under, sub w. acc.</i>

5. The **prepositional adverbs** take the genitive :

ἀνευ	<i>without,</i>	<i>sine,</i>	ἄχρι and μέχρι <i>as far as, until,</i>
ἐκτός	<i>outside,</i>	<i>extra,</i>	ἔξω <i>out of, without,</i>
ἐντός	<i>inside,</i>	<i>intra,</i>	εἰσω <i>into, within,</i>
μεταξύ	<i>between,</i>	<i>inter,</i>	ἐγγύς and πλησίον <i>near, prope,</i>
πλὴν	<i>except,</i>	<i>praeter,</i>	πόρρω and πρόσω <i>far from,</i>
πέραν	<i>on the other side, trans,</i>		πέραν <i>beyond, ultra,</i>
ἔμπροσθεν	<i>in front of, before,</i>		ἕνεκα (ἕνεκεν) <i>for the sake of, causā,</i>
ὀπισθεν	<i>behind, after,</i>		ἐναντίον <i>opposite, in presence of, coram,</i>
ἐκατέρωθεν,	ἀμφοτέρωθεν,	ἔθεν καὶ ἔθεν	<i>from both sides, etc.</i>

163. USES AND MEANINGS OF THE PREPOSITIONS.

- '**Ἀμφί** with the ACCUSATIVE (Gen., Dat.) = περί with the acc., **about**.
 - of PLACE: οἱ ἀμφὶ Ἀριαῖον, 124 note.
 - of TIME: ἀμφὶ μέσας νύκτας *about midnight*.
 - FIGURATIVELY: ἀμφὶ τὰ πενήκοντα ἔτη *about, circiter*.
- '**Ἀνά** with the ACCUSATIVE: **up, up along, over** (opp. to κατά).
 - of PLACE: ἀνά τὸν ποταμόν, ῥοὺν *up the river*.
ἀνά τὸ πεδῖον, τὰ ὄρη *over, through, upon*.
 - of TIME: ἀνά πᾶσαν τὴν ἡμέραν *all day long*.
 - FIGURATIVELY: ἀνά κράτος *to the extent of one's power*, ἀνά λόγον *in due proportion*.
 - DISTRIBUTIVELY: ἀνά πέντε *five each*, ἀνά πᾶσαν ἡμέραν *every day*.

3. **Ἄντί** with the GENITIVE: **instead of, for, in return for.**
 αἰρεῖσθαι τὸ χεῖρον ἀντὶ τοῦ βελτίονος.
 τιμωρόμεθα τοὺς ἄνδρας ἀνθ' ὧν ὑβρίσθημεν.
4. **Ἄπό** with the GENITIVE: **from, away from, off from.**
 a) of PLACE: ἀφ' ἵππου *from the horse, on horseback, ἀπὸ Σάρδεων.*
 b) of TIME: ἀπὸ τούτου τοῦ χρόνου *from (ever since) this time.*
 c) FIGURATIVELY: καλεῖσθαι ἀπὸ τινος *to be named after one.*
 means: στράτευμα συλλέγειν ἀπὸ τῶν χρημάτων *with.*
 cause: ἀπὸ τούτου τοῦ τολμήματος *for, in consequence of.*
5. **Διά** with the GENITIVE: **through (the midst of).**
 a) of PLACE: *per, διὰ μέσης τῆς πόλεως through the center of the city.*
inter, διὰ χειρῶν ἔχειν in hand, to be working at.
 b) of INTERVAL: διὰ πέντε σταδίων *at a distance of.*
διὰ πολλοῦ (ὀλίγου) longo interiecto tempore.
 c) of MEDIUM: *per, δι' ἑρμηνέως through (the medium of) an interpreter.*
6. **Διά** with the ACCUSATIVE: **on account of, owing to, by the help of.**
 mostly of CAUSE and AGENCY: διὰ ταῦτα *on this account, for this reason,*
διὰ προδοσίαν, διὰ ἡμᾶς owing to us (whether merit or demerit).
7. **Εἰς (ἐς)** with the ACCUSATIVE: **into, against = in c. acc.**
 a) of PLACE: εἰς τὴν πόλιν *into the city, εἰς πολεμίους ἰέναι against.*
 b) of TIME, limit: εἰς τὴν ἑσπέραν *"into eventide" = until (on, at, for, toward) the evening.*
 or extension: εἰς τὸ λοιπὸν *for (in) the future.*
 c) FIGURATIVELY, purpose: διδόναι, χρῆσθαι εἰς τι *for.*
 w. numerals: εἰς (τοὺς) ἑκατόν *about (to the number of) a hundred.*
8. **Ἐκ, ἐξ** with the GENITIVE: **out of, from within, ex (opp. to εἰς).**
 a) of PLACE: ἐκ τῆς πόλεως φεύγειν, ἐκ τῆς γῆς φύεσθαι.
 b) of TIME: ἐκ παιδῶν *from childhood, ἐκ παλαιοῦ from ancient times.*
ἐκ τούτου from (after) that time, thereupon, ἐξ οὗ ex quo.
since.
 c) FIGURATIVELY, congruity: ἐκ τῶν παρόντων *as the state of things would require.*
 consequence: ἐκ τούτων *in consequence of this.*
 manner: ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου *in every possible manner.*
9. **Ἐν** with the DATIVE: **in, within, at, on, in c. abl.**
 a) of PLACE: ἐν Ἀθήναις, ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλησιν *among. πεφευγέναι ἐν τοῖς ὀχυροῖς.*
ἄτμος ἐν τοῖς στρατιώταις, ἐν τῷ Εἰξείνῳ Πόντῳ, on (by) the shore of.
 b) of TIME: ἐν νυκτί, ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς *during, 160, 2.*
 c) FIGURATIVELY: ἐν φόβῳ εἶναι, ἐλπίδας ἔχειν ἐν τινι.
10. **Ἐπί** with the GENITIVE: **upon.**
 a) of PLACE, where?: ἐφ' ἄρματος ὀχεῖσθαι, — ἐπὶ τοῦ ὄρους *on top of.*
 whither?: ἐπὶ Ἰωνίας, ἐπ' οὐκὸν ἀπέναι *in the direction of, towards.*

- b) of TIME: ἐπὶ Κροίσου βασιλεύοντος *during (in) the reign.*
ἐπ' ἐμοῦ *me vivente*, οἱ ἐφ' ἡμῶν *our contemporaries.*
- c) FIGURATIVELY: ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ *by himself, alone*, ἐπὶ καιροῦ *as circumstances suggested.*
- d) DISTRIBUTIVELY: ἐπὶ τεττάρων πορεύεσθαι *four men deep.*
11. Ἐπί with the DATIVE: upon.
- a) of PLACE, where?: ἐπὶ ναυσίν, πόλις ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ οἰκουμένη *situated by the seaside.*
- b) of TIME, "immediately after": ἐπὶ τῷ τρίτῳ σημείῳ, ἐπὶ τούτοις.
- c) FIGURATIVELY, charge: οἱ ἐπὶ τῷ στρατεύματι, οἱ ἐπὶ τῇ πόλει.
dependency: ἐφ' ὑμῖν ἔστι *penes vos*, ἐπὶ βασιλεῖ γίγνεσθαι *to fall into the hands of.*
cause (with verbs denoting emotion 159, 2): χαίρειν ἐπ' αἰσχροῖς ἡδοναῖς.
condition: ἐπὶ τούτοις *on such terms*, ἐφ' ᾧ τε *on condition that*, 180, 2. d.
object: ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ἄγειν, ἐπὶ βλάβῃ, ἐπὶ τῷ κερδαίνειν *with a view to.*
in honor of: ἐπὶ Πατρόκλῳ, ἐπὶ Λεωνίδα.
12. Ἐπί with the ACCUSATIVE: towards, against.
- a) of PLACE: ἐφ' ἵππον ἀναβαίνειν, ὁδὸς ἐπὶ Σούσα φέρουσα, ἰέναι, πορεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τινα, *in both a friendly and a hostile sense.*
- b) of TIME: ἐπὶ τρεῖς ἡμέρας, ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον *for the space of.*
- c) FIGURATIVELY: object (*in quest of*): ἐπὶ λείαν (*praedatum*) ἐξίέναι, ἐφ' ὕδωρ πέμπειν *to fetch.*
13. Κατά with the GENITIVE: down from, down upon = against.
- a) of PLACE: κατ' οὐρανοῦ, κατὰ τῶν ὀρῶν, τειχῶν ῥίπτεσθαι — οἰκεῖν κατὰ γῆς *beneath (where?)*, δῦναι κατὰ γῆς *beneath (whither?)*.
- b) FIGURATIVELY: *down upon = against*: λέγειν κατὰ τιος, cf. 153.
14. Κατά with the ACCUSATIVE: down along, over (extension), according.
- a) of PLACE: κατὰ τὸν ποταμόν *down the river*, κατ' ἀγρούς *ruri*, κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν. τοὺς καθ' αὐτοὺς *opposite.*
- b) of TIME: κατ' ἐκεῖνον τὸν χρόνον *in (at, during) that time.*
- c) FIGURATIVELY, reference: τὰ κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον.
congruity: κατὰ δύναμιν *to the extent of one's power*; κατὰ τοὺς νόμους *according.*
manner: κατὰ τάχος — καθ' ἡσυχίαν *at leisure.*
κατὰ μικρόν *little by little, into small pieces.*
with numbers: ἀπέθανον κατὰ ἑξακισχιλίου ἀνδρας *about.*
- d) DISTRIBUTIVELY, by: καθ' ἓνα *one at a time*, κατ' ἀνδρα *viritim*, καθ' ἡμέραν *day by day*, κατ' ἔτος, κατ' ἐνιαυτόν *every year.*
15. Μετά with the GENITIVE: (in company) with, amid.
- attendance, company, alliance: εἶναι μετὰ τιος *to side with*, μάχεσθαι μετὰ τιος *in alliance with*, οἱ μετὰ Κύρου C. *and his followers.*
manner, attendant circumstances: μετὰ δακρύων, κινδύνων *amid tears, dangers.*

16. **Μετά** with the ACCUSATIVE: **after, next to, post, secundum.**
 a) of TIME: *μετὰ τὴν μάχην, μετὰ ταῦτα, μεθ' ἡμέραν at daybreak.*
 b) of RANK, SUCCESSION: *θειότατον μετὰ θεοῦς ἢ ψυχῆ.*
17. **Παρά** with the GENITIVE: **from (beside).**
 of PLACE: *ἦκειν παρὰ βασιλέως, αἰτεῖν, μανθάνειν παρὰ φίλων.*
18. **Παρά** with the DATIVE: **by (the side of), with.**
 of PLACE, esp. with names of persons: *παρὰ Κλεάρχῳ εἶναι, παρὰ τοῖς Μήδοις καὶ ἐν τοῖς Πέρσαις.—παρὰ τῇ πόλει ὀρμίζεσθαι, παρὰ τῷ βρωμῷ θύειν.*
19. **Παρά** with the ACCUSATIVE: **to or towards, alongside.**
 a) of PLACE: *πέμπειν πρέσβεις παρὰ Φίλιππον.*
παρὰ τὴν θάλατταν πορεύεσθαι, οἰκεῖν alongside, on the shore of.
 b) of TIME: *παρ' ὅλον τὸν βίον per totam vitam.*
 c) FIGURATIVELY:
 going by and beyond: *παρὰ τοὺς νόμους, ὄρκους (opp. κατά) against.*
 difference, *by*: *παρὰ πολὺ by far, παρὰ τοσοῦτον, παρ' ὀλίγον.*
compared with: *παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους εὐτακτος.*
in proportion to: *παρὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ῥώμην on account of.*
20. **Περί** with the GENITIVE: **about, on, concerning, de.**
λέγειν περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης, ἐρίζειν, φοβεῖσθαι περὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς.
περὶ πολλοῦ, οὐδενός, παντὸς ποιεῖσθαι: 151.
21. **Περί** with the DATIVE: **about (rare in prose).**
 a) of PLACE: *στρεπτοὺς περὶ τοῖς τραχήλοις ἔχειν.*
 b) FIGURATIVELY: *δεδιέναι περὶ πάσῃ τῇ πόλει for.*
22. **Περί:** with the ACCUSATIVE: **about, around, near.**
 a) of PLACE: *οἱ περὶ Κύρον, περὶ τὰ ὄρια, περὶ τὴν πόλιν.*
 b) of TIME: *περὶ μέσας νύκτας, περὶ πλήθουσαν ἀγοράν.*
 c) FIGURATIVELY: *in respect to, against: ἀμαρτάνουσι περὶ ἡμᾶς.*
23. **Πρό** with the GENITIVE: **before, ante, and for, in behalf of, pro.**
 a) of PLACE: *πρὸ τῶν πυλῶν, τὰ πρὸ ποδῶν.*
 b) of TIME: *πρὸ τῆς μάχης, πρὸ ἡμέρας, οἱ πρὸ ἡμῶν.*
 c) FIGURATIVELY, preference: *πρὸ πολλῶν αἰρεῖσθαι, τιμᾶσθαι.*
in defence of: πρὸ τῆς πατριδος μάχεσθαι for (see ὑπέρ).
24. **Πρός** with the GENITIVE: **from, on the part of.**
 a) of PLACE: *ἔπαινον πρὸς ὑμῶν ἔχω, τὸ πρὸς ἐσπέρας τεῖχος,*
ἑστάναι πρὸς τοῦ ποταμοῦ so as to face the river.
 b) FIGURATIVELY: *πρὸς τινος εἶναι to side with (stare ab aliquo), see 15.*
in swearing: ὀμνῆναι πρὸς θεῶν by the gods, see 133.
25. **Πρός** with the DATIVE: **at, by, near.**
 a) of PLACE: *πρὸς Βαβυλῶνι, πρὸς ταῖς πηγαῖς, τῇ ἀγορᾷ at Babylon, etc.*
 b) FIGURATIVELY: *besides, in addition to (cf. 162, 1): πρὸς τῷ ὑπάρχοντι πόνῳ, πρὸς τούτοις besides this.*

26. **Πρός** with the ACCUSATIVE: **towards, against.**

- a) of PLACE: *πρὸς μεσημβρίαν, ἰέναι πρὸς βασιλέα* as friend or as enemy.
σπονδὰς ποιείσθαι πρὸς τινα with.
- b) of TIME: *πρὸς ἑσπέραν* towards evening.
- c) FIGURATIVELY: *in regard to*: *ἄθυμος πρὸς τὴν ἀνάβασιν, πρὸς ταῦτα*
εἶπε by way of answer.
compared with: *οὐδὲν τὰ χρήματα πρὸς τὴν σοφίαν nihil ad.*
 end, purpose: *παιδεύεσθαι πρὸς ἀρετὴν, λέγειν πρὸς χάριν.*

27. **Σύν, ξύν** with the DATIVE: **with, cum.**

- union, accompaniment { *οἱ σὺν Φαλίῳ* the followers of Ph., *σὺν τοῖς*
 attendant circumstances { *ὄπλοις.*
σὺν κραυγῇ — *σὺν τῷ δικαίῳ.*
 aid: *σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς* with the help, by the blessing of.

28. **ὑπέρ** with the GENITIVE: **over, super, in behalf of, pro.**

- a) of PLACE: *ὑπὲρ τῆς γῆς, γήλοφος ὑπὲρ τῆς κόμης* ἦν.
- b) FIGURATIVELY, *in behalf of*: *στρατηγεῖν ὑπὲρ Φιλίππου.*
in defence of: *μάχεσθαι ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος.*
 cause: *δργίζεσθαι ὑπὲρ τῶν γεγενημένων.*
 (In the sense of *περί* with the GENITIVE only since Demosthenes.)

29. **ὑπέρ** with the ACCUSATIVE: **beyond, supra, ultra.**

- a) of PLACE: *ὑπὲρ τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον οἰκεῖν.*
- b) of TIME: *ὑπὲρ τὰ πενήκοντα ἔτη γεγονώς amplius annos 50 natus.*
- c) FIGURATIVELY: *ὑπὲρ δύναμιν supra vires.*

30. **ὑπό** with the GENITIVE: **under, beneath.**

- a) of PLACE, *from beneath*: *ὑπὸ γῆς ἦλθεν εἰς φῶς.*
under: *ὑπὸ γῆς οἰκεῖν, οὐτ' ἐπὶ γῆς οὐθ' ὑπὸ γῆς.*
- b) FIGURATIVELY (“under the influence of”), *in consequence, on account of*: = *ab* with the passive: *νικᾶσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ἀποθνήσκειν*
ὑπὸ φονέως at the hand of, *κακὰ πάσχειν ὑφ' ὧν οὐκ ἔδει.*
 cause: *ὑπὸ λύπης* through grief, *ὑπὸ λιμοῦ ἀπόλλυσθαι* to die of hunger.
 accompaniment: *ὑπὸ σάλπιγγος* to the sound of trumpet.

31. **ὑπό** with the DATIVE: **under, sub** with the ABL.

- a) of PLACE: *ὑπὸ τῷ οὐρανῷ, ὑπὸ τῇ ἀκροπόλει* at the base of.
- b) FIGURATIVELY: *ὑπὸ τυράννοισ ἐῖναι, γίγνεσθαι* in the power of.
ὑφ' ἑαυτῷ ποιείσθαι to bring under one's control.

32. **ὑπό** with the ACCUSATIVE: **to a place and under, sub** with the Acc.

- a) of PLACE: *ὑπὸ τὰ δένδρα ἀπῆλθον, ὑπὸ τὸν λόφον* sub collem.
- b) of TIME: *ὑπὸ νύκτα* sub noctem, *ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους.*

33. **ὠς** with the ACCUSATIVE: **to, towards** (with personal objects).

ἀνήχθησαν ὡς βασιλέα.

VI. THE VOICES OF THE VERB.

ACTIVE VOICE.

164. 1. Some verbs are both transitive and intransitive :

<i>E.g.</i> ἄγειν	lead,	intr.	march,
αἴρειν	lift up,	“	set out, set sail,
ἐλαύνειν	drive,	“	drive, march,
καταλύειν	unyoke,	“	halt, take up quarters,
ὀρμᾶν	urge on,	“	set out,
τελευτᾶν	bring to an end,	“	die,
εἰς-, ἐμβάλλειν	throw into,	“	invade ; empty,
ἐξιέναι (-ιέναι)	send out,	“	empty, have an outlet,
διαφέρειν	carry across,	“	differ,
ἔχειν	have, hold,	with adv.:	be (in a certain condition),
πράττειν	do,	“ “	be, do, fare.

Note.—For transitive and intransitive tenses of the same verb, see 93.

2. Some active verbs serve as passives of other verbs.

<i>E.g.</i> ἀποκτείνειν	to kill :	ἀποθνήσκειν	(ὕπό τινος) to be killed,
εἰλεῖν or λαβεῖν	take :	ἀλώναι	to be taken,
ἐκβάλλειν	banish :	ἐκπίπτειν or φεύγειν	to be banished,
εὖ λέγειν	speak well of :	εὖ ἀκούειν	to enjoy a good repute,
εὖ, κακῶς ποιεῖν τινα	to treat well, etc.	εὖ, κακῶς πᾶσχειν	(ὕπό τινος) to be treated well.

3. The active voice sometimes has a causative meaning :

Κῦρος ἐξέκοψε τὸν παράδεισον καὶ τὰ βασίλεια κατέκαυσεν

Cyrus had the park cut down and the palace burnt. Comp. Caesar pontem fecit.

MIDDLE VOICE.

165. 1. The middle voice denotes that the agent is acting with reference to himself. As this reference may have either an accusative — or a dative — or a dynamic signification, there are three kinds of the middle voice :

a) the **accusative middle**: the agent acts on himself, being at once the subject and the direct (*i.e.* accusative) object of the action.

The Direct (Reflexive) Middle :

λούω	wash,	λούομαι	wash myself, take a bath,
γυμνάζω	train,	γυμνάζομαι	train myself,
ἐνδύω	clothe,	ἐνδύομαι	clothe myself, etc.

Some direct middles assume an intransitive meaning ;

e.g. ἵστημι *place*, ἵσταμαι *place myself = stand*,
παύω *stop*, παύομαι *stop myself = cease*,
φαίνω *show*, φαίνομαι *show myself = appear*.

For the so-called Middle-Passives (M. P.), see 95, 3.

b) **the dative middle**: the agent acts for himself, for his own sake, his own advantage. The Indirect Middle or the Middle of Advantage. See 156.

αἰρούμαι *take for myself, make my choice, choose*,
ἀμύνομαι *τινα ward one off to my own adv., defend myself agt.*,
μεταπέμπομαι *send for one sc. to come to me, summon*,
φυλάττομαι *watch one sc. lest he should harm me, am on my guard agt.*,
παρέχομαι *μάρτυρας sc. to give evidence in my own favor*,
λυόμεθα *μόνυχας ἵππους let us unyoke our horses*,
ἄρχω *begin what others continue, ἄρχομαι begin my own work*.
Ὁ νομοθέτης νόμους τίθησιν, ὁ δῆμος νόμους τίθεται *the people make their own laws*.

c) **the dynamic middle**: the agent effects some result by his own means (*δυνάμει*). Here the action involves some exertion, activity, effort on the part of the agent.

παρέχομαι *supply from my own means, furnish what is my own*,
σκοποῦμαι *look at closely, examine, search*,
πολιτεύω *am a citizen*; πολιτεύομαι *fulfil my duties as a citizen*,
πόλεμον ποιῶ *bring about a war, bellum moveo*, but
ποιοῦμαι *make, wage war, bellum gero*,
ἐπαγγέλλομαι *announce something done by myself, offer, profess*.

2. The middle too has often a **causative** meaning :

δανείζομαι *cause one to lend to myself, borrow*,
μισθοῦμαι *cause to be let to myself, hire, bribe*,
ποιοῦμαι ὅπλα *have arms made for myself*,
παρατίθεμαι *δείπνον have a meal served to myself*,
δικάζομαι *have my case tried, go to law*.

Note. — One verb may, of course, at the same time express several of the relations which belong to the middle voice.

PASSIVE VOICE.

166. 1. Also intransitive verbs form a personal passive.

E.g. ἄρχω *τινός rule (over) one*, ἄρχομαι *am ruled (over)*,
καταφρονέω *τινός despise*, καταφρονοῦμαι *am despised*,
ἐπιβουλεύω *τινί plot against*, ἐπιβουλεύομαι *am plotted against*,

πιστεύω τινί trust, *πιστεύομαι am trusted,*
φθονέω τινί invidéo alicui, *φθονοῦμαι mihi invidetur.*

Note.—The only impersonal passive of an intransitive verb (compare *itur, perventum est*) is *δέδοκται visum est, it has been agreed upon.*

2. With the passive, the agent is put in the genitive with *ὑπό* = *ab c. abl.*, 163, 30. b.

Note.—Occasionally *ἀπό, ἐκ, παρά* and *πρός* with the gen. are used instead of *ὑπό*. For the dative of the agent in connection with the verbal adjective or the perf. passive, see 157, 2.

VII. THE TENSES OF THE VERB.

THE TENSES IN GENERAL.

167. 1. The forms of the Greek verb simultaneously denote an action

- a) as either past, present or future :
 they express the **period of the action** ;
- b) as either momentary, continuous or completed :
 they express the **stage of the action.**

2. Every form of the verb is capable of denoting the **stage of the action.** An action is therefore described by the forms

- a) of the aorist stem :

as simply taking place (*no qualification being implied*), as commencing (*entrance upon a state*), as being (*successfully*) accomplished, in a word as **attained.**

- b) of the present stem :

as going on and (*still, as yet*) in progress, as stopping short before its accomplishment (*the conative tenses!*), as repeated or customary, as qualified (*modality!*), as **continued.**

- c) of the perfect stem :

as fully accomplished and resulting in a certain state, as still felt in its consequences, as lasting in its result, as **completed.**

φυγ- (e.g. εἶν) : *to flee* [169, 4 *to have fled*] as a simple occurrence — *to take to flight* [inceptive] — *to flee* [successfully] = *escape*; Xen. An. 1, 3, 20.

φευγ- (e.g. εἶν) : *to flee* = *to be* [still, as yet] *fleeing* — *to attempt* etc. *fleeing* — *to flee* [repeatedly] — *to be under accusation*; *to be a fugitive, live in exile.* An. 3, 2, 19.

πεφευγ- (e.g. εἶναι) : *to have fled* = *to have* [already and fully] *accomplished the flight*; — *to be in safety, out of reach.* An. 1, 4, 8.

Thus ἀποθνήσκειν to be dying,
ἀποθανεῖν to die,
τεθνᾶναι to be dead.

κτᾶσθαι to be acquiring,
κτήσασθαι to obtain possession of,
κεκτήσθαι to be in possession of, own.

θαυμάζειν to be wondering,
θαυμάσαι to (be struck with) wonder,
τεθναυμακέναι to be full of wonder.

πίπτειν to be (in the act of) falling,
πεσεῖν to fall, commence falling,
πεπτωκέναι to have fallen, iacēre.

3. The **period of the action** is expressed solely by the **indicatives**:
the present by the present and perfect,
the past by the aor., impf. and plupf. (augment! 73, 1),
the future by the future and fut. perfect.

Note. — For the infinitive and the dependent moods (subj., opt., imper.), see 169; for the participle, see 170.

4. Table in Illustration of the Meanings of the Tenses:

STAGE OF ACTION	PERIOD OF ACTION			STEMS
	Past	Present	Future	
Attainment	Indic. Aor.	—	Future	Aorist Stem (including the future and inchoative verbs)
a) simple occurrence (<i>histor. sense</i>)	ἀπέθανεν		ἀποθανεῖται	
b) entrance upon state (<i>ingress. sense</i>)	ἐβασιλευσεν	γηράσκει	βασιλεύσει	
Continuance	Imperfect	Present	Future	Present Stem (including the future)
progress of action (<i>durative sense</i>)	ἀπέθνησκειν	ἀποθνήσκει	βασιλεύσει	
Completion	Pluperfect	Perfect	Fut. Perfect	Perfect Stem
lasting results (<i>perfect sense</i>)	έτεθνήκει	τέθνηκεν	τεθνήξει	

Note. — There is no sequence of tenses in Greek, because the tense of the leading verb never affects that of the dependent verb.

THE INDICATIVES.

168. 1. The **present indicative** and the **imperfect**, which represent action as going on (**Durative Present** — **Durative Imperfect**),

- a) describe conditions, situations, customs, manners, characters, express repeated or customary action, denote general truths, detail attendant circumstances.

Πλοῖον ἐς Δῆλον Ἀθηναῖοι πέμπουσιν (*every year*).

Ξενίας ὁ Ἄρκας τὰ Λύκαια ἔθυσε καὶ ἀγῶνα ἔθηκεν· ἐθεῶρει δὲ τὸν ἀγῶνα καὶ Κῦρος.

b) denote action that is prepared, intended, expected, attempted, started, but not accomplished (**Conative Present** — **Conative Imperfect**).

Ἔπειθον αὐτούς, καὶ οὐδ' ἔπεισα, τούτους ἔχων ἐπορευόμενν tried to p.

Note 1. — There is, also, an Historical Present for lively narration.

Ἐπεὶ ἐτελεύτησε Δαρεῖος, Τισσαφέρνης διαβάλλει τὸν Κῦρον.

Note 2. — A number of presents, besides denoting a certain action, at once denote its lasting *effect* and may consequently be rendered by perfects — their imperfects by pluperfects. Examples are

νικῶ conquer	{ have conquered, am victorious over,	ἡττώμαι am conquered	{ have been c., am inferior to,
ἀδικῶ do wrong	{ have done w., am in the wrong,	μανθάνω learn	{ have learned, know (novi).

Note 3. — The indicative of ἤκω *am come*, here and of οἴχομαι *am gone*, off has always perfect force, the other moods have perfect as well as aorist force.

2. The **aorist indicative** presents the following peculiarities (167).

a) **Historical Aorist**. — Being the tense of narration, it merely chronicles events that once came to pass. It corresponds to the historical perfect in Latin.

Ἦλθον, εἶδον, ἐνίκησα *veni, vidi, vici*.

b) **Gnomic Aorist**. — It denotes a general truth gathered from experience.

Οὐδείς ἔπαινον ἡδοναῖς ἐκτήσατο.

Compare *omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci*.

c) The **Pluperfect Aorist** denotes an action as prior to another past action, especially in temporal and relative clauses. It is therefore rendered by a pluperfect.

Ἐπεὶ ἐσάλπιγξε, προβαλόμενοι τὰ ὄπλα ἐπήσαν.

Δαρεῖος Κῦρον μεταπέμπεται ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἧς αὐτὸν σατράπην ἐποίησεν.

Note. — Sometimes the imperfect is thus used. It then brings out more forcibly continued or repeated action.

Κῦρος εἶδε τὰς σκηνάς, οὗ οἱ Κίλικες ἐφύλαττον *had been watching*.

Ὅλπερ πρόσθεν προσεκύνουν, καὶ τότε προσεκύνησαν.

d) The **Ingressive Aorist** expresses the entrance upon a state or condition.

E.g. ἐβασίλευσα *became king*, ἠράσθην *took a fancy to*,
ἐνόσησα *fell sick, was taken ill*, ἐθάρσησα *took heart*,
ἐδάκρυσα *fell (burst out) a-crying*, ἐσίγησα *became silent*.

Διὰ μικρὸν ἐπολεμήσατε *started a war*.

Πεισιστράτου τελευτήσαντος Ἴππίας ἔσχε τὴν ἀρχήν.

Note. — All these aorists may, of course, be used also in the historical (2. a) sense:

ἐβασίλευσα *was (once) king*, ἐνόσησα *was (once) sick*.

3. The **future indicative** denotes both the attainment (ingressive sense) and the continuance (durative sense) of a future action. Hence ἄρξω means both: *I shall obtain power* (ingress.), and: *I shall have power* (durat.).

Σκεπτόν μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι, ὅπως τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἔξομεν.

Ὁ δίκαιος ἀνὴρ εὖ βιώσεται, κακῶς δὲ ὁ ἄδικος.

Note.—Μέλλω with the fut., pres. or aor. inf. means (see 111, 5):

a) am about, willing to: μέλλω ὑμᾶς διδάξειν.

b) am likely, expected to: ἀγορὰν οὐδεὶς ἔτι παρέξειν ἔμμελλεν.

4. The **perfect, pluperfect and future perfect indicative** express action already completed, as well as the state resulting from it.

In the present

past

future

ἔστηκα stand (100, 2),

εἰστήκειν stood,

ἔστηξω shall stand.

τέθνηκα am dead,

έτεθνήκειν was d.

τεθνήξω shall be d.

μέμνημαι am mindful,

έμεινήμην was m.

μεινήσομαι shall be m.

Ἀπολελόπισιν (are gone) ἡμᾶς Ξενίας καὶ Πασίων, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἀποπεφύγασιν (out of reach).

Οὐ βουλευέσθαι ἔτι ὥρα, ἀλλὰ βεβουλευέσθαι (advice should be ready).

Note.—In Greek, therefore, the perfect is never historical perfect; the pluperfect does not describe an action as prior to another past action (168, 2. c); the future perfect corresponds to the fut. perfect in Latin in independent sentences only; for the dependent clauses, see 187, 1.

INFINITIVES AND DEPENDENT MOODS (Subj., Opt., Imp.).

169. 1. According to 167, 3, these forms of the verb do not imply the period of an action. They merely describe the stage of action, as explained in 167, 2. Thus, εἴπωμεν ἢ σιγῶμεν; means almost as much as: *shall we break, or continue in, our silence?*

2. The time of the action in this case is expressed by the tense of the principal verb: e.g.

λέγω ταῦτα	} πεισθῆτε	} ἵνα	{	in order that you may now obey,
εἶπον ταῦτα				in order that you might (at that time) obey,
ἔρω ταῦτα				in order that you should obey at some future time.

3. Accordingly, the imperative of the

aorist: expresses one single instance of a command to be obeyed then and there;

present: expresses either one single command — which is then viewed in its continuance — or a command to be obeyed continually or at least repeatedly; hence also general rules and maxims of life.

Μείνου παρ' ἡμῖν καὶ συνέστιος γενεοῦ.

Τοὺς μὲν θεοὺς φοβοῦ (*make it a rule ever to fear*), τοὺς δὲ γονέας τίμα,
τοῖς δὲ νόμοις πείθου.

4. It is only in indirect discourse that the opt. and the infin. express the period of the action, as they then represent the corresponding indicatives of the direct discourse. In indirect discourse, therefore

the opt. and inf. aor. denote a past action,

the opt. and inf. fut. denote a future action,

the opt. and inf. pres. denote either a present or

(accdg. to 177, note) a past action.

ἔλεγον, ὅτι δοίη (αὐτὸν δοῦναι) *that he had given* (ἔδωκε),

ἔλεγον, ὅτι δώσοι (αὐτὸν δώσειν) *that he would give* (δώσει),

ἔλεγον, ὅτι διδοίη (αὐτὸν δίδοναι) *that he gave* (δίδωσιν), or
that he had given (ἐδίδου).

Note.—The fut. opt. is never found except in indirect discourse and, consequently, always has a future meaning.

THE PARTICIPLES.

170. 1. The participles denote “relative time,” *i.e.* they represent the secondary action as either contemporaneous with or antecedent or subsequent to the principal action expressed by the leading finite verb. Accordingly, the secondary action is marked by

a) the **present** as contemporaneous with the principal action.

Σοφοῖς ὁμιλῶν καὐτὸς ἐκβήσῃ σοφός.

b) the **aorist** as prior to the principal action.

Δίκαια δράσας συμμαχούς ἔξεις θεούς.

c) the **perfect** as finished and still lasting in its results at the time when the principal action takes place.

Διαβεβηκόσι τοῖς Ἑλλησι (*the Greeks had already reached the other bank of the river, when*) φαίνεται ὁ Μιθραδάτης.

Ἔσκεμμένα καὶ παρεσκευασμένα πάντα λέγω.

d) the **future** as subsequent to the principal action.

Ὁ βάρβαρος ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα δουλωσόμενος ἦλθεν (*in order*)· *to subjugate it.*

2. The participles depend, therefore, for their time on the principal finite verb;

e.g. ταῦτα λέγων ἀκούει *while saying (while he says) this, he hears,*

ταῦτα λέγων ἤκουσεν *while saying (while he said) this, he heard,*

ταῦτα λέγων ἀκούσεται *while saying (while he shall be saying) this, he will hear,*

or ταῦτ' εἰπὼν ἀποβαίνει (ἀπέβη, ἀποβήσεται).

VIII. THE MOODS OF THE VERB.

Introductory Notes.

171. 1. There are two main divisions of sentences:

a) such as contain a simple **statement** or assertion: (neg. οὐ).

b) such as express a **wish**, desire, command: (neg. μή).

2. The modal particle ἄν, which is often approximately rendered by: "*possibly, perhaps, if the opportunity should present itself*" (see 174, 2), is of frequent occurrence in statements, but rarely found in sentences of the second kind.

Note.—Position of ἄν. Ἄν is, as a rule, placed after its verb. Often, however, it is attached to some prominent word in the sentence, esp. to interrogatives, negatives, and adverbs. In relative and conjunctive clauses which require the verb to be in the subjunctive ἄν stands next to the relative or to the conjunction, with which it often forms one word (ἐάν, ὅταν, ἐπεί, ἐπειδάν).

A. MOODS IN INDEPENDENT SENTENCES.

172. The **indicative** mood expresses in general the relation of **reality** and, in consequence, has its proper place in declaratory sentences. In this the Greek is not at variance with our idiom. However, there are some uses of the indicative peculiar to Greek.

1. The **imperfect without ἄν** stands in certain impersonal expressions which imply ability, possibility, necessity, duty, propriety. In English we employ, as a rule, a different mood.

ἔδει, ἐχρήην, προσήκειν oportet, decet or oportebat, decebat,
it would be necessary etc.; you (one) should or ought —
it would have been necessary etc.; you (one) should or ought to have —

ἔξιην, εἰκόσ, δίκαιον, ἀναγκαῖον ἦν æquum est, erat,
it would be possible, proper — it would have been proper —
you (one) might, you (one) might have —

προαιρετέον, παιδευτέον ἦν praeferendum est, erat,
you (one) ought to educate — you (one) ought to have educated.

The thought implied here (not so in 172, 3!) is this:

you ought etc. to do, but you do not,
you ought to have done, but you did not.

Τί σιγᾶς; οὐκ ἐχρήην σιγᾶν, τέκνον you ought not.

Αἰσχρῶς κακὰ εἰργάσω τούτους, οὐδ' ἦκιστα ἔδει.

Note.—Ἐδει etc. may, of course, also denote reality (*it was necessary*). It has, therefore, three meanings: *it was necessary, it would be n., it would have been n.*

To denote a true case of unreality, *ἄν* must be added, according to 172, 3: *ἔδει ἄν* *it would be or would have been necessary.*

2. The **indicative of the historical tenses without ἄν** expresses an unattainable wish. It is preceded by *εἶθε, εἰ γάρ, ὡς*. The negative is *μή*.

a) The imperfect refers to the present.

b) The aorist refers to the past.

Εἶθε ἦσθα δυνατὸς δρᾶν, ὅσον πρόθυμος εἶ *O that you were able.*

Εἶθ' εὔρομέν σ' Ἀδμήτε μὴ λυπούμενον *Would that we had found you.*

Note. — A hopeless wish may also be expressed by *ᾠφελον, -ες, -εν* etc. with the present or aorist infinitive.

Ἄλλ' ᾠφελε μὲν Κῦρος ζῆν *Would that Cyrus were alive.*

Ὡς ᾠφελον πάροιθεν ἐκλιπεῖν βίον *O that I had departed life.*

3. The **indicative of the historical tenses with ἄν** may express unreality. The negative is *μή*.

a) The imperfect with *ἄν* refers to the present:

ἔλεγον ἄν *dicerem I should say (but now I do not say).*

b) The aorist with *ἄν* refers to the past:

ἔλεξα ἄν } *dixissem I should have said*
εἶπον ἄν } (but I did not say).

Examples are given in 185.

4. Again, the **indicative of the historical tenses with ἄν** may express past potentiality. "The Potential Indicative."

ἔλεγεν (εἶπεν) ἄν τις *diceres one (you) might have said;*

θάπτον ἢ ὡς τις ἄν ᾤετο *faster than you would have believed.*

Εἰ τις Κλεάρχῳ δοκοῖη βλακεύειν, ἔπαισεν ἄν *he would sometimes apply the-cane: iterative ἄν.*

Note. — Accordingly, the indicatives of the historical tenses are capable of expressing three different relations:

a) past reality, 167, 3;

b) unreality, 172, 3;

c) past potentiality, 172, 4.

173. The **subjunctive** is the mood of anticipation, inasmuch as it expresses that the speaker anticipates something to happen or to be done.

1. The **hortatory subjunctive** is used in exhortations. It is almost confined to the 1. person plural. The negative is *μή*.

Ἴωμεν *eamus let us go.*

Φειδώμεθ' ἀνδρῶν εὐγενῶν, φειδώμεθα.

Note. — To the 2. and 3. persons commands are given in the imperative, 175.

2. The **deliberative** subjunctive is used in questions of appeal. It stands almost only in the 1. person. The negative is *μή*.

Τί ποιῶμεν; *quid faciamus?* *what shall we do?*

Ἐἴπωμεν ἢ σιγῶμεν; ἢ τί δράσομεν; see 169, 1.

Πότερον βίαν φῶμεν ἢ μὴ φῶμεν εἶναι;

3. The **prohibitive** subjunctive is used in prohibitions. The 2. and 3. persons of the aor. subj. are used instead of the neg. aor. imperative. The negative is *μή*.

Μὴ ποιήσης *ne feceris: do not do!*

Μηδὲν ἀθυμήσητε ἕνεκα τῶν γεγεννημένων.

174. The **optative** is the mood of thought or supposition, inasmuch as it expresses that the speaker fancies something to be possible. It is used

1. **without** *ἄν* to denote an attainable wish. It may take in addition the particles:

εἴθε, εἰ γάρ, ὡς *O that, O if, Would that.* The negative is *μή*.

᾽Ω παῖ, γένοιο πατρός εὐτυχέστερος.

Μή μοι γένοιθ' ἄ βούλομ', ἀλλ' ἄ συμφέρει.

Note. — For the method of expressing a hopeless wish, see 172, 2.

2. **with** *ἄν* to express *possibility* (*may might, can could, will shall, possibly, perhaps, peradventure*). It is apt to render a command less imperative or a statement less positive. The negative is *οὐ*. **The Potential Optative.**

Ἴσως ἄν τις εἴποι *forsitan dixerit quispiam, perhaps somebody may say.*

᾽Ωρα ἄν εἴη συσκευάζεσθαι *it may be time, — I believe, it is time.*

᾽Ω παῖ, γένοιο πατρός εὐτυχέστερος,

τὰ δ' ἄλλ' ὅμοιος, καὶ γένοι' ἄν οὐ κακός.

Note. — For the potential indicative (past potentiality), see 172, 4. Notice the difference

between εἴποι (λέγοι) ἄν τις *dixerit quispiam*

and εἶπεν (ἔλεγεν) ἄν τις *diceres.*

175. The **imperative** denotes a positive demand. The negative is *μή*. See the examples in 169, 3.

A prohibition is expressed by the present imperative or aorist subjunctive with *μή*:

μή ποίει or μή ποιήσης,

μή ποιείτω or μή ποιήσῃ,

in the third person more frequently *μή ποιησάτω*.

B. MOODS IN DEPENDENT SENTENCES.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

176. 1. The mood of the subordinate verb (= verb of the dependent sentence) depends on the tense of the leading verb. This may be either a principal or an historical tense.

2. *Principal tenses* are all those forms of the verb that refer either to the present or the future, *i.e.* the indicative present, perfect and future, the potential optative and all subjunctives and imperatives.

3. *Historical tenses* are all those forms of the verb that refer to the past, *i.e.* the aorist indicative, the imperfect and pluperfect, the historical present and the potential indicative (172, 4).

4. This dependence of mood is often not expressed at all. Nor can it ever be done after a principal tense. It *may* be expressed after an historical tense and then *only* by means of the *Indirect Optative* (without *ἄν*). Moreover, only indicatives expressing reality and subjunctives are subject to this change, whilst indicatives denoting unreality as well as the potential moods must remain unaltered.

5. The subject of the dependent sentence is often "anticipated" and made dependent on the leading verb (anticipation or prolepsis).

Δέδοικα δ' αὐτήν, μή τι βουλεύσῃ νέον.
Ἡρώτων τὸν ἄνδρα τὸ στρατεύμα, ὅποσον εἶη.

SIMPLE SENTENCES IN INDIR. DISCOURSE.

177. They are introduced by **ὅτι**, **ὡς** *that*, and take after a **princ.** tense the **indic.** (potent., unreal.¹), after an **hist.** tense the **opt.** (potent., unreal.), rarely the indicative, unless their verb be an infinitive or a participle.

The negative is **οὐ**.

Λέγει ὁ κατήγορος, ὡς ὑβριστής εἰμι καὶ βίαιος.

Κύρος ἔλεγε, ὅτι ἡ ὁδὸς ἔσοιτο πρὸς βασιλέα μέγαν.

Ἔλεγον, ὅτι Κύρος μὲν τέθνηκεν, Ἀριαῖος δὲ πεφευγὼς ἐν τῷ σταθμῷ εἶη.

Note. — The sentence *ἔλεγε, ὅτι ἀδικοῖην* may mean :

both: *he said [that] I was doing wrong* (direct: ἀδικεῖς),

and: *he said [that] I had been doing wrong* (direct: ἠδίκεις), 169, 4.

¹ (potent., unreal.) = "unless the expression of potentiality or unreality should require a different mood." See 176, 4.

DEPENDENT CAUSAL CLAUSES.

178. They are introduced by

ὅτι, διότι, ὡς *because, as, quod,*

ἐπεὶ *since, because, ἐπειδὴ inasmuch as, quoniam,*

ὅτε, ὁπότε *since then, quando,*

and take after a **princ.** tense the **indic.** (pot., unreal.),

after an **hist.** tense the **indic.** (point of view of writer)

or the **opt.** (point of view of leading subject).

The negative is **οὐ**.

Ἰθνηαῖοι ἐνόμισαν λελύσθαι τὰς σπονδάς, διότι ἐς χεῖρας ἦλθον
(reason assigned by writer).

Οἱ Ἰθνηαῖοι Περικλέα ἐκάκιζον, ὅτι στρατηγὸς ὦν οὐκ ἐπέξάγοι
(reas. ass. by the κακίζοντες).

Ἐθαύμαζον οἱ Ἕλληνας, ὅτι οὐδαμοῦ Κῦρος φαίνοιτο οὐδ' ἄλλος ἀπ' αὐτοῦ οὐδεὶς παρεῖη.

Δέομαί σου παραμείναι ἡμῖν, ὡς ἐγὼ οὐδ' ἂν ἐνὸς ἡδιδον ἀκούσαιμι ἢ σοῦ.

DEPENDENT INTERROGATIVE CLAUSES.

179. 1. They are introduced by interrogative or relative pronouns and adverbs (130), or by the interrogative particles:

εἰ *if, whether, num,*

πότερον — ἢ, **εἰ** — ἢ } *whether — or,*

πότερα — ἢ, **εἴτε** — εἴτε } *utrum — an.*

They take after a **princ.** tense the **indic.** (pot., unreal.),

after an **hist.** tense the **opt.** (rarely the indic.).

The negative is **οὐ**.

Συμβουλευόμεθά σοι, τί χρῆ ποιεῖν.

Ἐπήρετο τὸν Μηδοσάδην, εἰ ἀληθῆ ταῦτ' εἶη.

Οἶων ἂν ἐλπίδων ἐμαντὸν στερήσαιμι, ταῦτα λέξω.

Ξενοφῶν οὐ τοῦτο πρῶτον ἠρώτα, πότερον λῶν εἶη αὐτῷ πορεύεσθαι ἢ μένειν, ἀλλὰ τοῦτ' ἐπυνθάνετο, ὅπως ἂν κάλλιστα πορευθεῖη.

Note 1. — Observe that **εἰ** has not the same limitations as *si* in Latin.

Note 2. — **Μή** is sometimes used in the second member of dependent double questions.

2. Dependent questions implying doubt (173, 2) take

after a **princ.** tense the **subjunctive**,

after an **hist.** tense the **optative** or **subjunctive**.

The negative is always **μή**.

Ὅρῳ σε ἀποροῦντα, ποῖαν ὁδὸν ἐπὶ τὸν βίον τράπη *which road to take.*

Ὁ Θηβαῖος ἠπόρει, ὅ,τι χρῆσαιτο τῷ πράγματι *what to make of it.*

CONSECUTIVE CLAUSES.

180. 1. They are introduced by ὥστε (ὡς) *so that, so (such . . .) as.*

An **actual** result (histor. fact) requires ὥστε with the **indic.** (pot., unreal.), neg. οὐ,

a merely **conceivable** (expected, possible) result requires ὥστε (ὡς) with the **inf.**, neg. μή.

*Ὦν ψῦχος δεινόν, ὥστε τὸ ὕδωρ ἐπήγνυτο.

*Ἐχω τριήρεις ὥστε ἐλείν τὸ ἐκείνων πλοῖον.

Κραυγὴν πολλὴν ἐποιοῦν οἱ στρατιῶται καλοῦντες ἀλλήλους, ὥστε καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ἀκούειν *could hear or could not help hearing it.*

2. The infinitive is regularly used in the following cases :

a) to denote an **intended** result :

Πᾶν ποιούσιν ὥστε δίκην μὴ δίδόναι.

b) after such expressions as : *to be able, qualified; to bring about, effect; to be such as; e.g.*

Τὸ θεῖον τοιοῦτόν ἐστιν ὥστε πανταχοῦ παρεῖναι.

Προσπολεμῶν αὐτὸν ἐποίησα, ὥστε τούτῳ δόξαι τοῦ πρὸς ἐμὲ πολέμου παύσασθαι.

Τίς οὕτω δεινός ἐστι λέγειν ὥστε σε πείσαι ;

c) after a **comparative** with ἢ, or after a **negative**;

e.g. Βραχύτερα ἠκόντιζον ἢ ὡς ἐξικνεῖσθαι ἡμῶν.

Ταῦτα οὐ πάλαι ἐστὶ γεγενημένα, ὥστε ἀγνοεῖν ὑμᾶς.

d) when ὥστε means *on condition that* (= *provided that, dummodo*) and takes the place of the more frequent ἐφ' ᾧ, ἐφ' ᾧτε with inf. (or fut. indic. 191, 3. c).

Πολλὰ Τιμασίῳ οἱ Ἑράκλεῶται ὑπισχυνοῦντο ὥστε ἐκπλεῖν.

*Ἐφασαν ἀποδώσειν τοὺς νεκρούς, ἐφ' ᾧ μὴ κείν τὰς οἰκίας.

Note 1. — Ὡστε, with the force *wherefore, consequently, itaque*, sometimes introduces independent clauses.

Εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν οὐχ ἦκε Τισσαφέρνης ὥσθ' οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐφρόντιζον.

Note 2. — For the subject (nom. or acc.) of the infinitive, see 197.

FINAL CLAUSES.

181. 1. Final clauses are introduced by

ἵνα, ὡς, ὅπως, *ut, in order that,*
 negatived ἵνα μὴ, ὡς μὴ } *ne, lest, in order that — not.*
 ὅπως μὴ or μὴ

After a **princ.** tense they always take the **subj.** (pres. or aor.),
 after an **hist.** tense they generally take the **opt.** (pres. or aor.),
 less frequently the subjunctive.

Μὴ φθόνοι τοῖς εὐτυχοῦσι, μὴ δοκῆς εἶναι κακός.
 Ταῦτ' εἰπὼν εὐθύς ἀνέστη, ἵνα περαίνοιτο τὰ δέοντα.
 Τὰ πλοῖα Ἀβροκόμας κατέκαυσε, ἵνα μὴ Κῦρος διαβῆ.

2. In like manner, final object clauses after **verbs of fearing** and other expressions that imply *apprehension, anxiety, alarm*, introduced by **μή**, *ne, that, lest*, negatived **μή οὐ**, *ne non, that — not*, always take after a **princ.** tense the **subj.**, after an **hist.** tense the **opt.**, less frequently the subjunctive.

Δέδοικα, μὴ ἐπιλαθώμεθα τῆς οἴκαδε οδοῦ.
 Ἐφοβείτο, μὴ οὐ δύναίτο ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἐξελθεῖν.

Note. — When these verbs signify: *to scruple, hesitate, be reluctant, shrink from*, like *vereor, metuo, dubito* in Latin, they require the infinitive. See An. 1, 3, 17.

3. Final object clauses after **verbs of caring** and other expressions that imply *care, anxiety, concern, endeavor*,

as *ἐπιμέλομαι, φροντίζω take care, am concerned, σκοπῶ, σκοποῦμαι see, consider, μέλει μοι it is an object of care, thought to me, σκεπτέον (ἐστίν) (you, we) must see to it that, — examine, βουλευόμαι deliberate, παρασκευάζομαι get ready, prepare myself*, introduced by **ὅπως, ὡς** *how, that*,

negatived **ὅπως μή, ὡς μή** *that — not, how — not*,

take either the **subj.** or the **opt.** (see 181, 1) or

generally the **future indicative** (according to 191, 3, c).

Ὅπως in this case is a relative and the clauses are final rel. clauses.

Σκεπτέον μοι δοκεῖ, ὅπως ὡς ἀσφαλέστατα μενούμεν.

Κῦρος βουλεύεται, ὅπως μήποτε ἔσται ἐπὶ τῷ ἀδελφῷ.

Compare An. 3, 1, 38 with 3, 1, 14. 16; 4, 6, 10 (bis) with 1, 3, 11.

Note 1. — In independent sentences expressing apprehension, warning, a cautious or ironical assertion,

μή or **ὅπως μή** with the subj. means: *I wish that — not, I am afraid*,

μή οὐ with the subj. means: *I rather think that — not, not . . . I dare say*,

οὐ μή with the aor. subj. or fut. indic. means: *hardly, very improbably, not at all likely, certainly not*.

Μὴ λίαν πικρὸν εἰπεῖν ἤ — ὅπως μὴ ποιήσητε, ὃ πολλὰκίς ὑμᾶς ἐβλαψεν.

Ἄλλα μὴ οὐ τοῦτ' ἢ χαλεπὸν, θάνατον ἐκφυγεῖν, ἀλλὰ πονηρίαν.

Τὸν ἄνδρ' ἐκείνον οὐ τι μὴ λίπω ποτέ.

Τοὺς πονηροὺς οὐ μὴ ποτε βελτίους ποιήσετε.

Note 2. — *Mή* with the indicative after verbs of fearing or caring has interrogative force (*if not, whether not*), and often represents the thing feared as positively taking or having taken place :

Φοβούμεθα, μή ἅμα ἀμφοτέρων ἡμαρτήκαμεν *we fear we have missed.*

*Ὅρα μή with the ind.: (*see if not*) perhaps, beware lest; e.g. ὄρα μή σκήψιν οὐκ ὀδσαν λέγεις. with the subj.: *take care not to, beware lest*: μή πῆμα νῦν σαυτῆ τιθῆς.

HYPOTHETICAL PROPOSITIONS.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

182. 1. Hypothetical propositions are introduced by

εἰ, εἴαν (= εἰ ἄν, also ἄν, ἦν) *if, in case that, if perchance.*

2. The negative of the condition is always μή; that of the conclusion either οὐ or μή, according to its character as a statement or a wish. See 171, 1.

Note. — The condition is also called protasis, the conclusion apodosis.

CLASSIFICATION OF HYPOTHETICAL PROPOSITIONS.

183. 1. There are four types of hypothetical sentences :

I. **The First Type** (*expressing conditioned reality*) :

Asserts merely the nexus between protasis and apodosis.

II. **The Second Type** (*expressing unreality*) :

Represents the unreality of both protasis and apodosis.

III. **The Third Type** (*expressing potentiality*) :

Represents both protasis and apodosis as conceivable.

IV. **The Fourth Type** (*expressing a single future or repeated occurrence*) :

Represents the protasis as possible or even as expected in a certain contingency.

The choice of any one of the four forms sometimes depends on the point of view of the writer.

2. The conditional clauses admit of the following variety of construction :

	In the protasis.	In the apodosis.
I. First Type :	εἰ with ind.,	indicative ;
II. Second Type :	εἰ with hist. tense ind.,	ἄν with hist. tense ind. ;
a) <i>present</i> :	εἰ with impf.,	ἄν with impf. ;
b) <i>past</i> :	εἰ with aor. ind.,	ἄν with aor. ind. ;
	(plup.)	(plup.)
III. Third Type :	εἰ with opt.,	ἄν with opt. ;
IV. Fourth Type :		
a) <i>fut., pres.</i> :	εἴαν with subj.,	princ. tense ind. ;
b) <i>past</i> :	εἰ with opt.,	hist. tense ind.
The negative is	μή,	οὐ, μή (182, 2).

Conditional Sentences of the First Type.

184. This form merely sets forth the nexus between the conclusion and the condition; in other words: it sets forth the conclusion as *real*, if the condition be real—but implies nothing as to the latter.

Ei with **ind.** of **any** tense — **indic.** of **any** tense.

Ei βούλει — δύνασαι.

If you wish, you can: Si vis, potes.

Ei θεοί τι δρώσω αἰσχρόν, οὐκ εἰσὶν θεοί.

Ei δαίμ' ἔδρασας, δεινὰ καὶ παθεῖν σὲ χρῆ.

Ei μὴ καθέξεις γλώσσαν, ἔσται σοι κακά.

Conditional Sentences of the Second Type.

185. Both the condition and the conclusion are represented as unreal or contrary to fact.

Ei w. **hist.** tense **indic.**, **ἄν** w. **hist.** tense **indic.** ;

for the present: **impf.**, **ἄν** w. **impf.**,

for the past: **aor.** (plupft.), **ἄν** w. **aor.** (plupft.).

a) Present time :

Ei ἐβούλου, ἐδύνασο ἄν.

Si velles, posses (sed non vis).

If you wished, you could (but you do not wish).

Φῶς εἰ μὴ εἴχομεν, ὅμοιοι τοῖς τυφλοῖς ἂν ἦμεν.

Ei μὴ γὰρ ἦν Χρῦσιππος, οὐκ ἂν ἦν στοά.

b) Past time :

Ei ἐβουλήθης, ἐδυνήθης ἄν.

Si voluisses, potuisses (sed non voluisti),

If you had wished, you could have (but you did not wish).

Οὐκ ἂν ἐποίησεν Ἀγασίας, εἰ μὴ ἐγὼ ἐκέλευσα.

Ei τριάκοντα μῶναι μετέπεσον τῶν ψήφων, ἀπεπεφεύγη ἄν.

c) Mixed Forms :

Ei μὴ ὑμεῖς ἦλθετε, ἐπορευόμεθα ἂν ἐπὶ βασιλέα.

Ei γὰρ σὺ μὲν παῖς ἦσθ', ἐγὼ δὲ σὸς πατήρ,

ἔκτεινά τοί σ' ἂν κοῦ φυγαῖς ἐζημίουν.

Note. — In conditional sentences of the second type, the imperfect occasionally expresses continuance of a past, and the aor. ind. instantaneous occurrence of a present, action.

Οὐκ ἂν Ἀγαμέμνων νήσων ἡπειρώτης ὦν ἐκράτει, εἰ μὴ τι καὶ ναυτικὸν εἶχεν. A. would not have been master, had he not had. . . . *Ei μὴ πατήρ ἦσθα, εἶπον ἂν σ' οὐκ εἶδ' φρονεῖν.*

Conditional Sentences of the Third Type.

186. Both the condition and the conclusion are set forth as purely imaginable, or as mere thoughts or suppositions that are gratuitously assumed by the speaker.

Ei with optative — ἄν with optative.

Ei βούλοιο, δύναιο ἄν: Si velis, possis.

If you should wish (= Suppose you were to wish), you would be able.

Εἴ τις ξυνελὼν ταῦτα φαίη, ὀρθῶς ἄν εἴποι.

Ei ἀναγκαῖον εἴη ἀδικεῖν ἢ ἀδικεῖσθαι, ἐλοίμην ἄν μᾶλλον ἀδικεῖσθαι ἢ ἀδικεῖν.

Note. — Suppositions that are contrary to fact may evidently also be expressed by the speaker, if he chooses, in this potential form.

Καὶ ἔγωγ' ἄν, εἰ σὺ εἶην (which is contrary to fact!), ἐνορκοῦν ἄν ποιησαίμην ὡσπερ Ἀργεῖοι.

Conditional Sentences of the Fourth Type.

187. 1. The condition is represented as objectively possible, or even as anticipated under certain circumstances. The conclusion is set forth as positively certain. This form of hypothetical proposition is especially employed to express thoughts or truths of universal application and is, therefore, of constant occurrence in legal phraseology.

2. Sentences of this type admit of a double construction.

I. The condition refers to a **single future occurrence (if)**.

***Εἰάν** with subj. (pres. or aor.) — **fut. indic. or imperative.**

**Εἰάν βούλη (βουληθῆς), δυνήσῃ.*

Si voles (volueris), poteris. If you wish, you will be able.

**Ἦξω παρὰ σὲ αὐριον, εἰάν θεὸς ἐθέλῃ.*

Νέος ἂν πονήσῃς, γῆρας ἔξεις εὐθαλές.

**Εἰάν δ' ἔχωμεν χρήμαθ', ἔξομεν φίλους.*

Compare *Donec eris felix, multos numerabis amicos.*

Here the pres. subj. stands in the sense of the Latin future, the aor. subj. stands in the sense of the Latin fut. perfect.

II. The condition implies **repeated occurrence (as often as)**.

a) in the **present** :

***Εἰάν** with subj. (pres. or aor.) — **present indicative.**

**Εἰάν βούλη (βουληθῆς), δύνασαι.*

Cum vis (voluisti), potes. If (= whenever) you wish, you (always) can.

**Ἀπας λόγος, ἂν ἀπῆ τὰ πράγματα, μάταιος φαίνεται.*

**Ἄν ἐγγυὺς ἔλθῃ θάνατος, οὐδεὶς βούλεται θηῆσκειν.*

b) in the **past**:

Εἰ with **opt.** (pres. or aor.)—**hist. tense ind.** (esp. impf.).

Εἰ βούλοιο (βουληθείης), ἐδύνασο.

Cum volebas (volueras), poteras.

If (= as often as) you (had) wished, you (always) could.

Ξενοφῶν εἴ ποῦ τι ὀρώη βρωτόν, διεδίδου.

Εἴ τίς γέ τι Κύρω προστάξαντι καλῶς ὑπηρετήσειεν, οὐδενὶ πάποτε ἀχάριστον εἶασε τὴν προθυμίαν. — (See Anab. 2, 3, 11; 1, 9, 19. cf. 172, 4.)

Here the pres. opt. stands in the sense of the Lat. imperfect,
the aor. opt. stands in the sense of the Lat. pluperfect.

Note. — These hypothetical forms account for the construction of those temporal and relative clauses (190, 3. and 4. b; 191, 4. d) in which

δταν, ἕως ἄν, πρὶν ἄν — ὅς ἄν, ὅπως ἄν, ἣ ἄν take the subj. after a princ. tense,
ὄτε, ἕως, πρὶν — ὅς, ὅπως, ἣ take the opt. after an hist. tense.

All these clauses are equivalent in meaning to hypothetical propositions.

188. 1. The protasis of one type is sometimes followed by the apodosis of another. In particular, a potential apodosis (as a more polite and less peremptory mode of expression, 174, 2) is often joined to a protasis of the first or the fourth type.

Δείξαιμι ἂν ταῦτα, εἴ μοί τινα βούλεσθε συμπέμψαι.

Οὐδέ, ἂν πολλαὶ γέφυραι ὄσιν, ἔχοιμεν ἄν, ὅποι σωθῶμεν.

2. Besides the simple particles **εἰ** and **ἕάν**, the following combinations are worthy of note:

a) **εἰ μὴ** after a negative means (like *nisi*): *save, except, unless.*

b) **εἰ δὲ μὴ**, when used without a verb after **εἰ μὲν (μὴ)**, **ἕάν μὲν (μὴ)**, is the regular expression for the English: *otherwise.*

c) **εἴπερ** with the indic. means: *si quidem, if indeed, if really, if it be true that.* Sometimes it is equivalent to: *since indeed, etc.*

d) **εἰ μὴ ἄρα** with the indic. is (like *nisi forte, nisi vero*) used chiefly in irony: *unless perhaps, unless indeed, unless of course, unless forsooth.*

e) **ὥσπερ ἂν εἰ** with the opt. (denoting potentiality) } (*just*) as if, as
or with hist. tense ind. (denoting unreality) } *though.*

CONCESSIVE AND ADVERSATIVE CLAUSES.

189. Being introduced by **εἰ καί**, **ἕάν καί** *if even, although,*

καὶ εἰ, καὶ ἕάν (κᾶν) *even if, even supposing,*

they perfectly agree in construction with conditional sentences. Their negative is **μὴ**.

Κεἶ μὴ πέποιθα, τοῦργον ἔστ' ἐργαστέου.

Γελαῖ δ' ὁ μωρός, κᾶν τι μὴ γελοῖον ᾗ.

Note. — Sentences introduced by “*although, even though,*” may also be expressed by the participle with *καί* or *καίπερ* prefixed, the negative being *οὐ*. See 203, 3. e.

TEMPORAL CLAUSES.

190. 1. They are introduced by the temporal particles

ὄτε, ὁπότε, ἡνίκα, ὡς *when, cum* with the indic.,

ἐπεί, ἐπειδή *when, after, cum* with the subj.,

ἐπεὶ (ἐπειδή) πρῶτον (τάχιστα) *as soon as, no sooner . . . than, cum*

ἀφ' οὗ, ἐξ οὗ *from the time that, since, ex quo,*

[*primum,*

ἐν ᾧ *during the time that, while, dum,*

ἕως, ἕστε, μέχρι (οὗ) *while, so long as, until, dum, quoad,*

πρὶν *before, until, priusquam.*

2. An **actual** (present or past) event is referred to by the **indicative**. The neg. is *οὐ*.

Ἐπεὶ πάντες συνήλθον, ἐκαθέζοντο· ὅτε δὲ ταῦτα ἦν, ἦσαν μέσαι νύκτες.

3. An event may, however, be represented as **possible** only or as **anticipated** (and occasionally as intended). And here too, as in hypothetical clauses (187 with note), it may be referred to as occurring only once at some future time or as one that may repeatedly take place. Then

a) the **subjunctive** with *ἄν* (neg. *μή*) must be used after a **princ.** tense,

b) the **optative** without *ἄν* (neg. *μή*) is generally used after an **hist.** tense.

Note. — **Ἄν* (171, 2. note) attaches itself to the temporal particle, with which, if possible, it forms one word.

Τάφος δὲ ποῖος δέξεται μ', ὅταν θάνω;

Ἐπειδὴν ἅπαντα ἀκούσητε, κρίνατε.

Μαινόμεθα πάντες, ὁπότεν ὀργιζώμεθα.

Κῦρος ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ ἐθήρευεν, ὁπότε γυμνάσαι βούλοιο ἑαυτὸν τε καὶ τοὺς ἵππους *whenever*.

Μὴ ἀναμείνωμεν, ἕως ἂν (*until*) πλείους ἡμῶν οἱ πολέμοιο γένωνται, ἀλλ' ἴωμεν, ἕως (*while*) ἔτι οἰόμεθα εὐπετῶς ἂν αὐτῶν κρατήσῃ.

4. *Πρὶν* may always be followed by the **infinitive** (nom. or acc. with inf.: 197). Generally, however, it takes

a) After an affirmative principal sentence: the infinitive.

Διέβησαν πρὶν τοὺς ἄλλους ἀποκρίνασθαι.

Πολλοὶ ἄνθρωποιο ἀποθνήσκουσι πρότερον πρὶν δῆλοιο γίγνεσθαι, οἰοιο ἦσαν.

b) After a negative principal sentence:

the indicative, if an (historical) fact is referred to:

Οὐκ ἀπέπλευσεν, πρὶν ἐξεπελευθερῆσαι τὴν πόλιν.

the subjunctive with *ἄν*, if an expected (or intended) event is referred to :

Μὴ ἀπέλθῃτε, πρὶν ἂν ἀκούσῃτε τὸ πρῶγμα.

Οὐκ ἤθελον συμπλεῖν οἱ Κορίνθιοι, πρὶν ἂν τὰ Ἴσθμια ἐορτάσωσιν.

Note. — Πρὶν never takes the optative except in indirect discourse- (193, 2. b) or by way of mood assimilation (192).

RELATIVE CLAUSES.

191. 1. They are introduced by relative pronouns or adverbs.

2. **Explanatory** relative clauses, which merely serve to explain some single word, retain the mood and the negative of the corresponding independent sentences.

Πρῶγμα, ὃ οὐκ ἐγένετο — ὃ οὐ γενήσεται —
 ὃ οὐκ ἂν γένοιτο — ὃ οὐκ ἂν ἐγένετο —
 ὃ μὴ γένοιτο — ὃ μῆποτε ποιῶμεν —
 ὃ μὴ ποιεῖτε (ποιήσῃτε).

3. Contrary to Latin usage, we find in Greek

a) in **causal** rel.-clauses the indicative (neg. οὐ).

Θαυμαστὸν ποιεῖς, ὃς (ὅτι) ἡμῖν οὐδὲν δίδως *qui des.*

b) in **consecutive** rel.-clauses the indicative, mostly the future (neg. οὐ).

Παῖδές μοι οὐπω εἰσίν, οἳ με θεραπεύουσιν *qui me colant: to take care.*

Τίς οὐτω μαίνεται, ὅστις οὐ βούλεται σοι φίλος εἶναι; *as not to desire.*

Οὐκ ἔστι θνητῶν, ὅστις ἔστ' ἐλεύθερος *nemo est qui sit.*

c) in **final** rel.-clauses regularly (even after a leading histor. tense) the fut. indic. (neg. μῆ).

Ἠγεμόνα αἰτήσομεν Κύρον, ὅστις ἡμᾶς ἀπάξει *qui abducat.*

Ἔδοξε τῷ δήμῳ τριάκοντα ἄνδρας ἐλέσθαι, οἱ τοὺς πατέρας νόμους συγγράφουσι, καθ' οὓς πολιτεύσουσιν *conscripterent, viverent.*

4. **Hypothetical** rel.-clauses, *i.e.* such as are equivalent to (and may be resolved into) hypothetical ones, require the moods of the hypothetical protases : 183 (neg. μῆ).

ὃς (ὅστις) = εἴ τις, ὃς ἂν (ὅστις ἂν) = ἐάν τις.

a) First Type (184): Ἄ μὴ οἶδα, οὐδὲ οἶομαι εἰδέναί.

Ἄ μὴ προσήκει, μῆτ' ἄκουε μῆθ' ὄρα.

b) Second Type (185): Οἱ παῖδες ὑμῶν, ὅσοι ἐνθάδε ἦσαν, ὑπὸ τούτων ἂν ὑβρίζοντο (εἴ τινες ἦσαν).

c) Third Type (186): Ἐγὼ μὲν ὀκνοίην ἂν εἰς τὰ πλοῖα ἐμβαίνειν, ἃ ἡμῖν Κύρος δοίη (εἴ τινα δοίη).

d) Fourth Type (187):

A single future occurrence: Ἀπόκριναι, ὅ,τι ἂν σε ἐρωτῶ.

Τῷ ἀνδρὶ, ὃν ἂν ἔλησθε, πείσομαι.

Repeated occurrence, pres.: Νέος δ' ἀπόλλυθ', ὄντιν' ἂν φιλήθεις.

past: Σφοδρὸς ἦν Χαιρεφῶν, ἐφ' ὃ τι ὀρμήσειεν.

192. The verbs of final, temporal and relative clauses are occasionally "assimilated to" = made to agree in mood with that of the main sentence. This assimilation of mood is of two kinds:

1. An optative without ἂν may follow an opt. with or without ἂν:

Εἶθε ἦκος, ἵνα γνοίης — Ἐρδοι τις, ἢν ἕκαστος εἰδείη τέχνην.

Οὐκ ἂν ἐπὶ πᾶν ἔλθοι βασιλεύς, ὡς πᾶσι φόβον παράσχοι;

2. The indicative of some hist. tense without ἂν may be used after an expression of unreality (172, 2, 3, whether statement or wish) in the main sentence.

Εἰ γὰρ ὄφελον οἰοί τ' εἶναι οἱ πολλοὶ τὰ μέγιστα κακὰ ἐργάζεσθαι, ἵνα οἰοί τ' ἦσαν καὶ ἀγαθὰ τὰ μέγιστα.

Εἰ τῷ ὄντι ξένος ἐτύγχανον ὦν, ξυνεγιγνώσκετε ἂν μοι, εἰ ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ φωνῇ τε καὶ τῷ τρόπῳ ἔλεγον, ἐν οἷσπερ ἐτεθράμην.

A SUMMARY OF THE RULES FOR INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

193. 1. When **independent** sentences, whether statements or wishes, are indirectly quoted, *i.e.* are made to depend upon a verb of saying or thinking,

- a) the former require ὅτι or ὡς with some finite form of the verb, or the infinitive (for whose subject, see 197).

E.g. Directly quoted: Οἱ θεοὶ πάντα ἴσασιν.

Indirectly: Σωκράτης ἔλεγεν, ὅτι οἱ θεοὶ πάντα ἴσασιν (εἰδεῖεν), or τοὺς θεοὺς πάντα εἰδέειν.

- b) the latter require the infinitive (for whose subj., see 197).

E.g. Directly: Μὴ παραχωρεῖτε (παραχωρήσητε) τῆς τάξεως.

Indirectly: Ἀξιῶ ὑμᾶς μὴ παραχωρεῖν (-ρῆσαι) τῆς τάξεως.

2. When **dependent** sentences are to be quoted indirectly:

- a) After a principal tense, both the mood and the tense of the direct discourse remain unchanged.

b) After an historical tense, the potential and the unreal moods remain unchanged, while indicatives, as well as subjunctives with or without ἂν, may be retained or changed to the indirect optative without ἂν. (See 176, 4.)

3. Not unfrequently the indirect turns abruptly into the direct discourse. See An. 1, 3, 14. 16. 20; 1, 9, 25.

4. Indirect discourse, introduced by ὅτι or ὡς, is occasionally changed to an infinitive construction; an indirect quotation with ὅτι (ὡς) or in the infinitive is sometimes continued by the indirect optative.

SUMMING UP OF THE USES OF THE PARTICLE *ἄν*.

194. The modal particle *ἄν* can be used only:
1. With the indicative of the hist. tenses to denote unreality, 172, 3.
 2. With the indicative of the hist. tenses to denote past potentiality (including the *ἄν iterativum*), 172, 4.
 3. With the subjunctive in hypothetical clauses of the fourth type (both in the purely hypothetical and in the hyp.-temporal or hyp.-relative clauses), 187; 190, 3. 4; 191, 4.
 4. With the optative to denote potentiality, 174, 2.
 5. With the infinitive and the participle to denote potentiality or unreality, 204.

6. Rarely with the final particles *ὡς*, *ὅπως* (never with the final *ἵνα*; *ἵν' ἄν* is always relative = *ubicunque*). *Ὡς ἄν μάθης τὰ δίκαια, ἀντάκουσον.*

Note. — *ἄν* sometimes occurs twice (*πῶς ἄν οὐκ ἄν πάσχομεν*); or it is occasionally omitted (by the poets, Thucydides and Herodotus) where the above rules would require it. For the position of *ἄν*, see 171, note.

THE VERBAL NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

PRELIMINARY NOTE.

195. Infinitives and participles may be inflected by means of the article; they are therefore used as nouns. However, they do not hereby lose their character as verbs. For a) they are qualified by adverbs, not by adjectives; b) they take their objects in the same cases respectively as the other forms of the verb (*τὸ ἀκριβῶς τοῖς νόμοις πείθεσθαι*); c) they have the properties of voice and express the stage of action (see 167: *λιπεῖν, λιπέσθαι, λειφθῆναι — φυγεῖν, φεύγειν, πεφευγέναι*); d) they may be modified by *ἄν*.

A. THE INFINITIVE.

196. The infinitive is originally a verbal noun with a dative (locative) meaning: *ιέναι to the going, to go, λῦσαι to the loosing, to loose.*

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE OF INFINITIVE.

197. 1. The subject of the infinitive is omitted when it is the same as that of the leading verb:

Ἄδικεῖσθαι ὑφ' ἡμῶν νομίζει Κῦρος: se esse injuria affectum.

Ἐχω τριήρεις ὥστε ἐλεῖν τὸ ἐκείνων πλοῖον.

2. The subject of the infinitive is put in the accusative when it is not the same as the subject of the leading verb and not already contained in a genitive or dative depending on the main verb. There is therefore an *Accusative-with-Infinitive construction* in Greek, as well as in English. *E.g. Σωκράτης ἠγάετο θεοῦς πάντα εἰδέναι.*

Note.—The indefinite subject “one, a person, [we, you]” (= τινά, τινάς) is omitted: Νοῦν ἔχειν δεῖ καὶ σωφρονεῖν (*sc.* τινά a person must have . . .).

3. Predicate qualifications (nouns or adjectives) agree with the word (whether expressed or understood) to which they relate.

Ἐρωτώμενος, ποδαπὸς εἶη, Πέρσης ἔφη εἶναι.

Νομίζω ὑμᾶς ἐμοὶ εἶναι καὶ φίλους καὶ συμμάχους.

Δίκαιον εὖ πράττοντα μεμνησθαι θεοῦ (*sc.* τινά).

Ἐξεστὶν ὑμῖν εὐδαίμοσι γενέσθαι, ἢ (ὑμᾶς) εὐδαίμονας γενέσθαι.

Compare: *Licuit esse otioso (otiosum) Themistocli.*

Κῦρος παραγγέλλει Ξενία ἤκειν λαβόντι τοὺς ἄλλους,
ἢ (αὐτόν) ἤκειν λαβόντα τοὺς ἄλλους.

INFINITIVE WITH THE ARTICLE.

198. 1. By prefixing the article, the infinitive becomes a noun (124) or is used substantively without losing its character as a verb. See 195.

2. The infinitive may always take the article when it is the subject or object accusative. It must have the article when it is the object genitive or object dative or when it depends on prepositions.

Νέοις τὸ σιγᾶν κρεῖττον ἔστι τοῦ λαλεῖν *silence . . . talking.*

Νίκησον ὀργὴν τῷ λογίζεσθαι καλῶς *by sound reasoning.*

Ἐκ τοῦ πρότερος (197, 3) λέγειν ὁ διώκων ἰσχύει *because he speaks first.*

Τὸ πολλὰ τολμᾶν πόλλ' ἀμαρτάνει ποιεῖ *who dares much will blunder much.*

INFINITIVE WITHOUT THE ARTICLE.

199. 1. The **supplementary** infinitive (or acc. with inf.) is used to complete the idea

a) conveyed by impersonal verbs and expressions, such as:

δεῖ, χρῆ, δοκεῖ, ἔξεστιν, οἷόν τέ ἐστιν, προσήκει, συμβαίνει, ἄξιον, δίκαιον, δυνατόν, καλόν — ὥρα, καιρός, νόμος ἐστίν.

Ἄλλὰ γὰρ ἤδη ὥρα ἀπιέναι.

Ἀγαθοῖς ὑμῖν προσήκει εἶναι. An. 3, 2, 11.

Note.—Some of the above expressions are often used personally. *E.g.* δοκῶ *videor, it seems that I, I seem, ἄξιός εἰμι, δίκαιός εἰμι I have a right, am entitled to.*

b) of verbs that signify:

*to say and to declare, to believe and to hope,
to desire and to wish, to forbid and to hinder,
to teach and to learn, to understand and to know.*

Πρωταγόρας ἔλεγε πάντων χρημάτων μέτρον εἶναι ἄνθρωπον.

“Ο,τι ἂν ποιῆς, νόμιζ’ ὄρᾶν θεοῦς τινας.

”Ἐλπιζε τιμῶν τὸν θεὸν πράξειν καλῶς.

Καλῶς ἀκούειν μᾶλλον ἢ πλουτεῖν θέλε.

Τί τοὺς θανόντας οὐκ ἔῃς τεθηκέναι ;

Τὴν τῶν κρατούντων μάθε φέρειν ἐξουσίαν.

Δίκαιος ἀδικεῖν οὐκ ἐπίσταται τρόπος.

2. The **limiting** (or *epexegetic*) infinitive (generally in the active voice) is used to limit the application of such adjectives as: *able, capable, worthy, clever, skilled, easy, agreeable* and their opposites. *E.g.*

χαλεπὸς εὐρεῖν *difficilis inventu*, ἄξιος ἐπαινεῖσθαι *dignus qui laudetur*,
 ἱκανοὶ φυλάττειν *sufficient to* —, οἷος ἄρχειν *fit for ruling* —,
 δεινὸς λέγειν *clever at speaking*, οἷος ζῆν *enough to live*,
 ἀμήχανος εἰσελθεῖν *difficult to* —, οἷός τέ εἰμι *am able*.

Ῥᾶδια πάντα θεῶ τελέσαι *easy to accomplish*.

Γινῶναι πάντων ὑμεῖς ὀξύτατοι τὰ ῥηθέντα.

Κύρος πάντων ἦν ἄρχειν ἀξιότατος.

3. The **final** infinitive denotes a purpose with verbs that signify *to give, deliver, allow; to choose, appoint* and the like.

Τὰς κόμας διαρπάσαι τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἐπέτρεψεν . . . *diripiendas tradidit!*
 Εἴλοντο Δρακόντιον δρόμου ἐπιμεληθῆναι.

4. An **infinitive absolute** (with or without the article) is used in: ὀλίγου, μικροῦ δεῖν “*little being wanting*” = *almost*.

ὡς (ἔπος) εἰπεῖν *so to speak*; ἐκὼν εἶναι *willing(ly), voluntarily*.

ὡς συνελόντι εἰπεῖν *to be brief, in short*.

ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν *as it seems to me*; τὸ νῦν εἶναι *at present, just now*.

τὸ κατὰ τοῦτον (ἐπὶ τούτῳ) εἶναι *so far as he is concerned, as far as depends on him*.

Ἄληθές γε ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν οὐδὲν εἰρήκασιν.

Τὸ ἐπ’ ἐκείνους εἶναι ἀπολώλατε.

B. THE PARTICIPLE.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

200. The participle is a verbal adjective and is, therefore, used as an adjective. Its double character as adjective and as verb is explained in 195.

THE ATTRIBUTIVE PARTICIPLE.

201. It stands with a noun in the attributive position (120).
 Οἱ παρόντες ἡγεμόνες — οἱ νῦν ὄντες ἄνθρωποι *the present generation* —
 ἡ Μίδου καλουμένη κρήνη *the so-called fountain of Midas* —

τοῖς Θραξί τοῖς ὑπὲρ Ἑλλάσποντον οἰκοῦσι *to those Thracians who* —
(128, note 1).

The article joined to the participle may be
individualizing (117): ὁ γραφάμενος τὸν Σωκράτη *the accuser of*,
or generalizing: ὁ τυχών, ὁ βουλόμενος *any one who wishes*,
ὁ μὴ πιστεύων *si quis non credit* (203, 3, d).

THE PREDICATE PARTICIPLE.

202. It qualifies, and completes the idea of, a verbal predicate.

1. It belongs to the **subject** of the verb, when it is used with verbs

a) that express some particular mode of being (in such or such a state). *E.g.*

τυγχάνω *am by chance, happen or chance (to be)* — adv. *by chance.*

λανθάνω *am hidden, escape the notice (in doing)* — *secretly.*

διάγω, διατελῶ, διαγίγνομαι *continue (doing)* — *constantly.*

δῆλος, φανερός εἰμι, φαίνομαι *it is evident that I* — *evidently.*

φθάνω *anticipate, am beforehand* — *before, sooner than.*

οἴχομαι *am gone* — adv. *away.*

Ἡ ψυχὴ ἀθάνατος φαίνεται οὐσα.

Ἐπτὰ ἡμέρας πάσας μαχόμενοι διετέλεσαν.

Ἐφθησαν τοὺς Πέρσας ἀφικόμενοι εἰς τὴν πόλιν.

b) that signify *to begin* and *to cease*, *to persevere* and *to grow weary.*

E.g. ἄρχομαι *begin (by), at first*; παύομαι, λήγω *cease (from).*

ἀνέχομαι *endure, can bear*; ἀπαγορεύω, κάμνω *grow weary (of).*

Οὔποτε ἐπανόμην ὑμᾶς οἰκτίρων.

Μὴ κάμης φίλον ἄνδρα εὐεργετῶν.

Πάύω τοὺς ἐχθροὺς γελῶντας *I make the enemy stop laughing.*

c) that signify *to be right* and *to do wrong*, *to be superior* and *to be inferior to one*, *e.g.*

καλῶς ποιῶ *do well (to or in)* — ἀδικῶ *do wrong (to or in)* —

χαρίζομαι τινι, χάριν φέρω τινί *do one a favor, oblige one (by)* —

νικῶ, κρατῶ *outdo (in)* — ἡττῶμαι, λείπομαι *am inferior (in)*; *wanting (in)* —

Καλῶς ἐποίησας προειπών *you did well to tell me beforehand.*

Ἄδικεῖτε πολέμου ἄρχοντες καὶ σπονδὰς λύοντες.

d) that denote mental states, as

χαίρω, ἡδομαι *delight (in), am delighted (to)* —
 ἄχθομαι, ἀγανακτῶ *am displeased, vexed, angry (at)* —
 αἰσχύνομαι *am ashamed (to do), (do) with a sense of shame* —
 μεταμέλομαι *repent (of), am sorry (for)*.

Ἥδομαι ἀκούων σου φρονίμους λόγους.

Οὐκ ἂν ἀχθοίμην μαυθάνων *I would fain* —.

2. It belongs either to the **subject** or the **object** of the verb, when it is used with verbs

a) that signify a (mental or sensitive) perception. *E.g.*

ὄρῶ, περιορῶ (*overlook — allow*), ἀκούω, αἰσθάνομαι, καταλαμβάνω, οἶδα, ἐπίσταμαι, μέμνημαι, γινώσκω, εὑρίσκω and the like.

Compare: *Catonem vidi sedentem, Socratem audio dicentem.*

Ὅρῶμεν πάντα ἀληθῆ ὄντα, ἃ λέγετε.

Οὐκ ᾔδεσαν αὐτὸν τεθνηκότα.

Ὁ θεὸς τὰ μέγιστα μὲν πράττων ὁρᾶται.

b) that denote the cause or occasion of such a perception.

E.g. δέικνυμι, δηλώω, (ἀπο)φαίνω, ἀγγέλλω, (ἐξ)ελέγχω.

Κῦρον ἐπιστρατεύοντα πρῶτος ἠγγεῖλα.

Πάνθ' ἔνεκα ἑαυτοῦ ποιῶν Φίλιππος ἐξελεγχθήσεται.

Note 1. — The above mentioned verbs expressive of thought or emotion may also take ὅτι with a finite form of the verb.

Note 2. — Observe the difference of idiom in :

ἴσθι (μέμνησο) θνητὸς ὢν *scito te esse mortalem.*

Ὅρῶμεν ἡμεῖς ἀδύνατοι ὄντες περιγενέσθαι.

Note 3. — Σύννοῖδα ἐμαυτῷ *am conscious of* takes the participle now in the nominative, now in the dative, — μεταμέλει μοι *repent, am sorry* takes it only in the dative.

Ἐγὼ οὐ ξύνοῖδα ἐμαυτῷ σοφὸς ὢν or σοφῷ ὄντι.

Note 4. — Ἀκούω, αἰσθάνομαι and πυνθάνομαι are construed as follows:

ἀκούω w. gen. part. : *hear [myself, in person] that* — (see 147, 4, note).

ἀκούω w. acc. part. : *hear [through others] (as a fact) that* — = ὅτι.

ἀκούω w. acc. and inf. : *hear (as a rumor) that* —.

Note 5. — In like manner several of the above verbs take sometimes the participle, sometimes the infinitive, in order to imply a different shade of meaning.

<i>E.g.</i>	with the Participle	with the Infinitive
ἄρχομαι	{ <i>am at the beginning (of an action),</i> <i>begin by (doing something), at first.</i>	<i>begin, undertake, set or go about (doing), proceed (to do).</i>
φαίνομαι	<i>it is evident that I, I am evidently,</i> <i>apparet.</i>	<i>it seems that I, videor.</i>
αἰδέομαι	} <i>am ashamed at (doing),</i> <i>i.e. do with a sense of shame,</i>	<i>am ashamed to (do),</i>
αἰσχύνομαι		<i>i.e. omit (doing) from shame.</i>

<p> <i>γινώσκω</i> (learn to) <i>know</i>, <i>ἐπίσταμαι</i> understand, <i>οἶδα, μαθηάω</i> know, learn, <i>ἐπιλανθάνομαι</i> forget, <i>μémνημαι</i> remember, </p>	}	<p> <i>that</i> (follows an assertion) <i>ὄτι, ὡς</i> </p>	<p> <i>determine, resolve</i> <i>understand, know how</i> <i>know, learn how</i> <i>forget</i> <i>am careful, remember</i> </p>	}	<p> <i>to do</i> <i>some-</i> <i>thing.</i> 199, 1. b. </p>
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μémνημαι (οἶδα, ἀκούω), ὄτε with indic. *memini cum*, remember (the time) when.

Note 6.—Accordingly :

μемνήσθω ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς εἶναι let him remember to be a brave soldier,
 but: *μемνήσθω ἀνθρώπος ὢν* let him remember that he is a man.

APPOSITIVE AND ABSOLUTE PARTICIPLES.

203. 1. The Greek participle is in sense equivalent to a variety of conjunctive clauses. In English we sometimes retain the participle, sometimes employ a subordinate clause. The participle is either appositive or absolute.

- a) An **appositive** participle may be used only when its subject occurs in some case or other in the main sentence.
- b) An **absolute** participle may be used only when its subject does not occur in any form in the main sentence.

2. The Greek has a genitive absolute corresponding to the ablative absolute in Latin.

Θεοῦ διδόντος οὐδὲν ἰσχύει φθόνος,
 καὶ μὴ διδόντος οὐδὲν ἰσχύει πόνος.

Note.—Differently from the Latin, the Greek

a) allows the participle to be without a subject whenever the latter is easily understood from the context: οὕτως ἐχόντων *quae cum ita sint*.

b) does not allow the participle to be replaced by either a noun or an adjective (*Cicerone consule, Hannibale vivo!*), but ὢν must always be added. Therefore, *Pericle duce* = *Περικλέους ἡγεμόνος ὄντος*. — Ἐκῶν and ἄκων are considered as participles: *me invito* = *ἐμοῦ οὐχ ἐκόντος*.

3. Either participial construction may correspond

a) to a **causal** clause, which, for greater clearness, often commences with

ἄτε, οἶον, οἷα (the author's reason): *since, as, because, inasmuch as*.

ὡς (reason of the subject of the leading verb): *since, as though, on the ground, plea, under the pretence, saying, thinking that, as if to signify etc.* See 178.

Ἔνθα δὴ ἀπεκρίνατο Κλεάνωρ ὁ Ἄρκας πρεσβύτατος ὢν.

Ἄτε ἐξαιφνης ἐπιπεσόντες πολλὰ ἀνδράποδα ἔλαβον.

Ἀνεθορύβησαν ὡς εἰπόντος τοῦ Ἀγασίου.

b) to a **final** clause. The part. must be in the future and is often preceded by *ὡς*: *in order to, with the intention, avowed object of* (neg. *μή*).

Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς πολεμήσουσες.

c) to a **temporal** clause. The part. is often emphasized by such adverbs as

ἄμα while, *αὐτίκα*, *εὐθύς* immediately, forthwith, *μεταξύ* while etc.

ἄμα πορευόμενοι during (on) their march, or: while marching, *εὐθύς* παῖδες ὄντες a pueris, from (earliest, their very) boyhood.

Πολλαχού με ἐπέσχε λέγοντα μεταξύ.

Δρυὸς πεσοῦσης πᾶς ἀνὴρ ξυλευέται.

d) to a **conditional** clause (neg. *μή*).

Δίκαια δράσας συμμάχους ἔξεις θεούς.

Γενόμενος καὶ σὺ γνώσει ὅτι ἡδέα ἐστίν taste, and you too will find . . .

Οὐκ ἂν δύναιο μὴ καμῶν εὐδαιμονεῖν.

e) to a **concessive** or **adversative** clause. For the purpose of clearness, *καί* or *καίπερ* (neg. *οὐ*) may be added. See 189, note.

Πολλοὶ γὰρ ὄντες εὐγενεῖς εἰσιν κακοὶ in spite of their noble birth.

Εἰσηλθετε ὑμεῖς καίπερ οὐ διδόντος τοῦ νόμου.

4. The **participle** (often with *ὡς*, *ὥσπερ*) is used absolutely with such impersonal expressions as:

δέον, *προσῆκον* since (when, although) it is or was necessary,

ὄν, *ἔξόν*, *παρόν* since (when, although) it is or was possible,

δόξαν, *δεδογμένον* since (if, although) it is or was resolved,

ἄδηλον ὄν, *αἰσχροὺν ὄν* since (if, although) it is or was unknown, shameful.

Κατακείμεθα, ὥσπερ ἔξον ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν.

Σὺ σαυτὸν οὐχὶ ἔσωσας, οἶόν τε ὄν καὶ δυνατόν.

Βουλῆς ἀξιοῖ τυχεῖν Φίλων, οὐ μετὸν αὐτῷ.

Infinitive or Participle with *ἂν*.

204. Both the infinitive and the participle require the modal suffix *ἂν*, if the finite verb for which they stand would be

either the optative with *ἂν*,

or the ind. of an historical tense with *ἂν*.

Consequently, infinitives or participles with *ἂν* always denote either potentiality or unreality.

Σὺν ὑμῖν ἂν οἶμαι τίμιος εἶναι, ὅπου ἂν ᾧ.

Ἄριστιππος αἰτεῖ Κῦρον εἰς δισχιλίους ξένους καὶ μισθόν, ὡς οὕτως περιγεγόμενος ἂν τῶν ἀντιστασιωτῶν.

Note.—Aorist infinitives or participles that stand for optatives never denote past time. Compare 169. 170.

C. THE VERBAL ADJECTIVES.

205. 1. Verbal adjectives in -τός, -τή, -τόν denote (79, 9) either what **has been** done: λυτός (*that has been*) loosed, ἄκρατος *unmixed*, or what **may be** done: βρωτός *that may be eaten*, eatable, ἀόρατος *invisible*.

2. Verbal adjectives in -τέος, -τέα, -τέον denote **necessity**.

E.g. λυτέος *solvendus*, πειστέον *oboediendum*,
ίτέον *it is necessary to go*, one must go.

The personal construction emphasizes the person (or thing) that must be acted upon.

The impersonal construction emphasizes the kind of action that is to be done.

The person who must do something is put in the dative (157, 2).

Οἱ συμμαχεῖν ἐθέλοντες εὖ ποιητέοι.

Οἰστέον πᾶσι τὴν τύχην — τῷ ἀδικοῦντι δοτέον δίκην.

X. THE PARTICLES.

THE NEGATIVE PARTICLES.

206. 1. There are two negative adverbs: οὐ and μή.

By οὐ (οὔτε, etc.) we deny (the truth of) a statement, by μή (μήτε, etc.) we desire that something feared may not happen.

Ἐγὼ θρασὺς καὶ ἀναιδής οὔτ' εἰμὶ μήτε γενοίμην.

2. Accordingly, οὐ stands in all **statements**,

i.e. in independent and dependent declarations, in questions and causal sentences, as well as in ordinary relative and temporal clauses.

Οὐ δυνατόν ἐστιν — ἔλεγεν, ὅτι οὐ δυνατόν εἶη —
τί οὐκ ἦλθετε; — ἐπεὶ ταῦτ' οὐκ ἐγένετο —
ὄθεν οὐκ ἐστιν ἐξελεῖν.

3. μή is required in all sentences that express a **desire**,

i.e. in independent and dependent wishes and prohibitions, as well as in dependent final clauses.

Μή μοι γένοιθ' ἂ βούλομ' ἄλλ' ἂ συμφέρει.
Μὴ φθόνηι τοῖς εὐτυχοῦσι, μή δοκῆς εἶναι κακός.
Δέδοικα, μή ἐπιλαθώμεθα τῆς οἴκαδε οδοῦ.

4. Again, *μή* is used

a) in conditions and in all such phrases or clauses as are equivalent in sense to a condition.

Εἰ *μή* καθέξεις γλώσσαν, ἔσται σοι κακά.

“A *μή* οἶδα, οὐδὲ οἶομαι εἰδέναι.

Ὁ *μή* δαρεῖς ἄνθρωπος οὐ παιδεύεται.

b) with the infinitive, with which, however, after verbs of saying *οὐ* may also be used:

Ἔπισχοῦντο *μηδὲν* χαλεπὸν αὐτοὺς πείσεσθαι.

Τολμῶσι λέγειν οὐδεμίαν μάχην γεγονέναι.

Note 1.—After the verbs of controverting, denying, doubting, and the like, which convey a negative idea, the dependent assertion receives an additional *οὐ*, which must not be rendered in English.

Οὐκ ἄν ἀρνηθεῖεν ἔνιοι, ὡς οὐκ εἰσὶ τοιοῦτοι.

Note 2.—In like manner, after verbs of hindering, refraining, avoiding, refusing, declining, denying, escaping, and the like, *μή* is often added to the infinitive, or *μή οὐ*, when the main verb itself is negated (also *τὸ μή* and *τὸ μή οὐ* respectively).

Μικρὸν ἐξέφυγε *μή* καταπετρωθῆναι *narrowly escaped being stoned.*

Ὁ φόβος τὸν νοῦν ἀπείργει *μή* λέγειν, ἃ βούλεται *hinders from saying.*

Οὐδεὶς πώποτε ἀντίπε *μή* οὐ καλῶς ἔχειν τοὺς νόμους *denied that the laws are good.*

Καὶ φημι δρᾶσαι οὐκ ἀπαρνούμαι τὸ *μή* οὐ *I do not deny it.*

Μή is always added after verbs of forbidding:

e.g. Ἀπηγόρευε *μηδένα* βάλλειν πρὶν Κῦρος ἐμπλησθεῖη θηρῶν.

5. **Accumulation of Negatives** of the same kind. A negative or several negatives following another negative of the same kind emphasize the negation, if they are compounded, but neutralize it, if they are simple.

Οὐκ ἐρεῖ οὐδεὶς οὐδέν *no one will say anything.*

Οὐδεὶς οὐκ ἀποθавεῖται *every one will die.*

6. **Combination of Negatives** of a different kind.

a) *οὐ μή* with the aor. subj. or fut. indic. is used in cautious or ironical assertions: “*hardly, not likely, certainly not*” (181, 3. note 1).

Τοὺς πονηροὺς οὐ *μή* ποτε βελτίους ποιήσετε.

b) *μή οὐ* with the subj. (or indirect optat. 193, 2, b) after verbs of fearing means: *ne non, that not* (181, 2; compare 3, note 1, “*perhaps not, I rather think . . . not*”).

Ἐφοβείτο *μή* οὐ δύναίτο ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἐξελεθεῖν.

c) *μή οὐ* with the inf. after a negative main verb (or after negative expressions) = *not to* (206, 4. note 2).

Οὐχ ὀσιόν σοί ἐστι *μή* οὐ βοηθεῖν δικαιοσύνη.

Πᾶσιν αἰσχύνῃ ἦν *μή* οὐ συσπυδάζειν.

THE INTERROGATIVE PARTICLES.

207. In independent questions, the Greeks expressed

1. the Latin *-ne*: by ἤ and ἄρα,
2. the Latin *nonne*: by οὐ, ἄρ' οὐ—οὐκοῦν *nonne igitur?*
ἦ γάρ and ἄλλο τι ἦ *does or is he (she, it)*
not?
3. the Latin *num*: by μή, ἄρα μή } “indeed?” implying a
μῶν (= μὴ οὖν) } neg. answer.
4. the Latin *utrum*—*an*: by πότερον (πότερα)—ἦ,
the Latin —*an*: by — ἦ.

Note.—For dependent questions, see 179.

THE REMAINING PARTICLES.

Their Most Common Meanings and Usages.

208. Note 1.—Such particles as cannot begin a sentence are called *post-positive*. In the subjoined list, they are marked by an asterisk. The references are to Xenophon's *Anabasis*.

Note 2.—It should be remembered that the meanings of the Greek particles which are given below are in many instances merely approximate. The Greeks were able by them to express the finest shades of meaning. In English, the stress of the voice, a change of tone, or even a gesture, will sometimes serve the same purpose.

1. Ἄλλά *adversative*: *on the other hand, but, yet, still, however, on the contrary, rather, sed, at*; especially after negatives.

with imper. and subjunctives: *well then, come now, come then.*

in replies: *well, well but, but mind, for my own part.*

in transitions to some new topic: *but enough of this, be this as it may.*

ἀλλ' οὐ, ἀλλὰ μή: *ac non, not, and not, but not, instead of*; = καὶ οὐ. 2, 1, 10.

ἀλλ' οὖν (γε): *yet certainly, yet at least, yet at any rate.*

εἰ μὴ—ἀλλά γε: *si non—at tamen.*

οὐ μὴν (μέντοι) ἀλλά: *verum tamen, however, still.*

2. ἄλλως: *in another way, otherwise, differently*; *at random.*

ἄλλως τε καί: *(both in other respects and) = especially, above all, particularly.*
τὴν ἄλλως: *to no purpose, fruitlessly, in vain, idly* (cf. τὴν ταχίστην 141).

3. ἅμα: *at the same time, together with, at once.*

With dat. 158, 1. With part. 203, 3. c.

ἅμα μὲν—ἅμα δέ:—*and at the same time, at once—and, both—and*; *partly—partly.*

ἅμα (τε)—καί: *both—and (καὶ ἅμα: and at the same time), as soon as—at once, scarce—when, no sooner—than.*

4. *ἄρα inferential: *therefore, then, consequently, accordingly.*
 intimating that, what is said, is obvious, a matter of course:
obviously, evidently, naturally, apparently, as one may con-
clude, as may be expected, as is known, videlicet.
 sometimes epexegetic: *to wit, namely.*
 introducing something that follows: *next, immediately, forth-*
with.

εἰ ἄρα, ἐὰν ἄρα: *if perhaps; to wit, if; if indeed, if forsooth.*

εἰ μὴ ἄρα with the indic.: *that is to say, if not; unless perhaps, unless forsooth,*
nisi forte, nisi vero. 188, 2. d.

ὡς (ὅτι) ἄρα: *to wit, that; namely, that.*

οὐκ ἄρα: *consequently not; then after all not (with imperfect).*

5. ἄρα; interrogative = *-ně?* ἄρ' οὐ; = *nonne?* — ἄρα μή; = *num?*
 207, 2. 3.

6. ἀτάρ (Homer αὐτάρ) adversative: *but, yet, but yet, on the other hand.*
 implying emphasis and gradation: *but above all, but especially, vero.*
7. *αὖ adversative: *in turn, on the contrary, on the other hand; like-*
wise, too, again. 1, 6, 7; 1, 10, 11; 1, 1, 7.

8. *γάρ stating a reason, cause or motive: *for, enim;* — often account-
 ing for a thought which is to be supplied.
 explaining and specifying: *namely, to wit,* — often introducing
 an announced (or an expected) explanation.
 in animated questions, denoting impatience, surprise, like *nam*
 in *quisnam?* τίς γάρ; “*why, who . . .*” or “*who, pray, . . .*”
 or “*who then.*”

ἀλλὰ γάρ: *at enim, but (a thought to be supplied) for = but of course; however;*
but since, since however; but alas!

καὶ γάρ: *etenim, and (I may well say so) for, for truly, and to be sure.*
nam etiam, for also, for even.
nam et, for both (. . . et, and).

For εἰ γάρ, see 172, 2; 174, 1.

9. *γέ (encl.), like *quidem*, emphatic and restrictive: *indeed, certainly,*
at all events, at least.

ἐπειγέ: *quandoquidem, since indeed; ἀλλὰ — γέ: yet certainly, yet at least, yet*
at any rate.

For ἔγωγε etc., see 61, 2; for ὄσγε, 129, 1. note 3.

10. *γοῦν (from γέ οἶν), emphatic: *at least, at any rate, at all events,*
certe.

11. *δέ adversative: *but, however, autem, atqui* (by far less emphatic
 than ἀλλά). See καὶ and μέν; in replies often: *to be sure, certainly.*

δέ very frequently simply *connects* clauses: *and, thereupon, etc.,* or
 it is not translated at all. *But not, and not = ἀλλ' οὐ* or *οὐ μέντοι.*
 For οὐδέ, see below 31.

12. ***δῆ** temporal: *already, presently, now, just now, immediately, iam*; **νῦν δῆ**: *just now, even now, now at once.*
 inferential: *then, therefore, accordingly.*
 marking as a matter of course: *evidently, as is known, scilicet, of course, you know.* **καὶ δῆ καὶ** *and of course (and therefore) also*; see below 19.
 with an imperative, strongly urging: **λέγε δῆ** *now then, go on to say!*; **pray, tell me!**
 emphatic and serving to call attention to something: as in **ἔνθα δῆ** *tum vero, at this juncture, at that crisis, it was then that, on this very occasion*, or merely an emphatic *then*, **ὅτε δῆ** *just at the time when.* **τί δῆ**; *what in the world? quid tandem?*
- εἰ δῆ** *namely if, if indeed, if really.*
ὅς δῆ *he who, the very person who, who therefore, who in fact.*
ὅστις δῆ *whosoever (I do not know who), nescio quis, some one.*
13. **δῆθεν** implying gradation: *above all, especially so (introduces an a fortiori).* — *as it seems, to all appearances.*
 restrictive: *of course, apparently, as is pretended.*
14. ***δῆπου** (less emphatic than **δῆ**): expresses confidence that a statement will not be doubted: *profecto, of course, you know, surely*; often ironically like *opinor, credo.*
15. ***δῆτα** (more emphatic than **δῆ**): *indeed, certainly, to be sure.*
οὐ δῆτα: *no! indeed not, of course not.* **τί δῆτα**: *what then?*
16. **εἴτε** — **εἴτε** (*sive — sive*): *be it that — or that; whether — or (i.e. in both cases).*
 In dependent questions: *whether — or; if — or if*; 179.
17. **ᾗ** in asseverations: *truly, of a surety, really, verily*; still more emphatic is **ᾗ μῆν**, see below 25.
 For the interrogative particle **ᾗ**, see 207.
ᾗ που *surely.*
18. **ἢ** disjunctive: *or*; often doubled **ἢ — ἢ**, *aut — aut.*
 comparative: *than*, after comparatives and comparative expressions (such as **ἄλλος**, **ἕτερος**, **ἐναντίος**).
ἄλλο τι ἢ: *is it not so? nonne?* 207, 2.
ἢτοι (γέ) — **ἢ** (or **ἢ — ἢτοι**): *aut — aut.*
ἄλλ' ἢ after a negative particle or a question: *nisi, but, except.*

Note. — With numerals and measures, **ἢ** is often omitted after the adverbial comparatives **πλέον** (coll. form **πλεῖν**), **ἔλαττον**, **μείον**, as well as after the corresponding adjectives; e.g. **πέμπει οὐκ ἔλαττον δέκα ἄνδρας** *non minus decem*; **ἔτη γεγονώς πλείω ἑβδομήκοντα annos natus amplius septuaginta.**

19. **καὶ** copulative: *and, also, too*; emphatic: *even*; sometimes inferential: *and consequently (= itaque)*; with comparatives: *still, yet.*

Where more than two words are to be joined, the Greek repeats *καί* with each one of them (polysyndeton).

καί — *καί*, both — *and*, joins things of equal importance. See below 39.

καί after expressions of sameness or likeness: *as*; ὁμοίως, ὁμοίως, ὁ αὐτὸς καί = *similis, similiter, idem atque*.

δέ *καί*: *moreover, also, besides; likewise, (and) — too*; 1, 4, 17.

καί δέ: (*but, and*) *also, (but, and) even; moreover*; here δέ connects, *καί* emphasizes. 2, 6, 8.

καί δὴ *καί*: *and (therefore) evidently also, and especially also*.

οὐ μόνον — ἀλλὰ *καί*: *not only — but also*.

ἤδη — *καί*: *iam — cum, already — when* (cf. *cum inversum*).

οὐπω — *καί*: *nondum — cum, not yet — when*.

20. *καίτοι* concessive: *and yet, still, though, however*.

but, atqui (in the minor of a syllogism). See 40.

21. *μά* in asseveration; followed by the acc. of the god or thing called upon as witness (see 133).

μά τοὺς θεούς: *by the gods!* *ναὶ μά* Δία: *yes, by Zeus*.

οὐ μά Δία: *no, by Zeus*.

22. **μέν*, a weak form of *μήν*. It is used

a) in asseveration: *certainly, truly, indeed, in truth*.

καί (ἀλλὰ) *μέν* δὴ *and (but) certainly, and in fact; even — indeed*.

οὐ *μέν* δὴ *certainly not, indeed not*. Compare 32 extr.

b) *μέν* — *δέ* are used in general to call attention to *any* kind of correlation (not only antithetical relations!) of those words (or even parts of sentences) which they follow and which the author wishes to be viewed *conjointly*, and not singly.

μέν is then mostly *not* translated, but only marked by the tone; see 1, 1, 1; so in *πρῶτον μέν — ἔπειτα δέ* in the *first place — in the second place*.

μέν — *δέ* are frequently used in forming *periods*, (Dem. 16, 30); also in the figure *anaphora* 1, 3, 16: “*showing in the first place — in the second place — in the third place*”; sometimes to be rendered by: *as — so*. See ὁ *μέν* — ὁ *δέ* 116.

μέν — *δέ* are often *adversative*: — *but, however, on the contrary, whilst, whereas* sometimes *concessive*: *indeed — but; it is true — but*.

23. **μέντοι* emphatic: *indeed, really, certainly, in truth*.

adversative (often after *μέν*): *but, yet, however; — for all that, nevertheless, all the same*.

in questions: οὐ *μέντοι* —; *is it not so? nonne?*

For οὐ *μέντοι* ἀλλὰ, see 1.

24. *μή*: *not*, the negative adverb in expressions of desire. 206, 3; apparently heading an independent sentence, 181, 3, note 1; in questions = *num*, 207, 3.

οὐ *μή* and *μή* οὐ 206, 6; *μηδέ*, see οὐδέ below 31.

μή ὅτι (= *μή* εἶπω, εἶπης, ὑπολάβῃς, ὅτι): *not only*.

μή ὅτι and *μή* ὅπως (like οὐχ ὅπως): *not only not*.

[less (more)].

μή ὅτι and *μή* τί γε δὴ (sc. εἶπης): *not to mention, to say nothing of, much*

ὅτι *μή* (like εἰ *μή* 188, 2. a): *except, but, nisi*.

25. ***μήν**, in asseveration: *vero, verily, in truth, certainly*, often preceded by **ἦ**: *upon my sacred honor* (see above 17).
adversative: *but, however, nevertheless, yet, for all that*.
ἀλλὰ μήν: *at vero, but certainly, but still*.
καὶ μήν: *et vero, and yet, and in fact*.

Both **ἀλλὰ μήν** and **καὶ μήν** are also used in transitions to some *new* (and more important) topic: *furthermore*; also in the *minor* of a syllogism: *but, now, but now*.
For **οὐ μήν ἀλλά**, see 1.

26. **μῶν**, interrogative = **μή οὖν**: *num . . . ?* implying a negative answer. 207, 3.
27. **ναί**, in replies: *yes. ναὶ μὰ Δία*: *yes, by Zeus*; compare 21.
28. **νή**, in asseveration; **νή Δία**: *yes, by Zeus*. 133.
29. ***νύν** (encl.), illative: *then, therefore*. See 40.
30. **οὐ**: *not*, the negative adverb in statements. 206, 2.

In direct questions: **ἄρ' οὐ, οὐκοῦν**: *nonne*, 207, 2.

οὐ τι: *not a whit, not at all, by no means, not in the least*.

οὐχ ὅτι (**οὐκ ἔρῳ ὅτι**); *not only*; also: *although*.

οὐ μόνον ὅτι and **οὐχ ὅτι μόνον**: *not only*.

οὐχ ὅπως (**οὐκ ἔρῳ ὅπως**): — **ἀλλὰ καὶ (οὐδέ)**: *not only not — but even (not even)*; after negative expressions: *not to mention, much less*.

μόνον οὐ (οὐχί), **ὅσον οὐ**: *tantum non, almost, all but*. Dem. 1, 2.

ὅσον οὐπω, **ὅσον οὐκ ἤδη**: *almost already*.

31. **οὐδέ (μηδέ)**, copulative: a) *and not, nor, neque* where some negative particle precedes (otherwise *and not* = **καὶ οὐ**).
b) *also not, likewise not, neither*; *not even, ne — quidem*.

οὐδ' εἰ: *not even if*. Compare 189.

οὐδέ — οὐδέ: *not even — nor*.

οὐδέ — δέ: *but . . . neither (likewise not), nor yet*.

32. ***οὖν**, confirmative: *indeed, certainly, the fact is, at any rate*.
inferential: *then, therefore, consequently, accordingly*.

It also introduces a promised or expected explanation, *e.g.* in the transition from the exordium to the subject-matter of a speech: then often not translated.

ἄρ' οὖν; (affirmative inference): *really? indeed?*

ἀλλ' οὖν (γε): *yet surely, yet certainly, yet at least, but at any rate*.

δ' οὖν: *now, but now* (in the minor of a syllogism); *but certain it is that, yet at any rate, but at all events*.

καὶ γὰρ οὖν: *wherefore then, and consequently also, and on that account, for at any rate, for the fact is*.

μὲν οὖν: a) confirmative: (**πάννυ, κομιδῆ, οὐ**) **μὲν οὖν** *to be sure, certainly*.

b) introducing a correction: *nay rather, immo vero*.

c) when corresponding to a following **δέ**, each particle has its original force.

joined to relatives: **ὅστισοῦν (ὄντιναοῦν, ἤστινοςοῦν** etc.): *quicumque, whosoever*.

33. **οὐκοῦν** (a strengthened **οὖν**) is:
 a) inferential and confirmative: *therefore, then, accordingly*;
 b) interrogative: = *nonne igitur?* 207, 2.
34. **οὐκουν** (a strengthened **οὐκ**) is:
 a) inferential and confirmative: *therefore not, at any rate not*.
 b) interrogative: *therefore not? so then not?*
35. **οὔτε — οὔτε (μήτε — μήτε)**: *neque — neque, neither — nor*.
οὔτε (μήτε) — τέ: *neque — et, on the one hand not — and (but) on the other hand, not only not — but even*.
οὔτε — οὐ (poet.): = **οὔτε — οὔτε**.
οὔτε — οὐδέ: *neither — nor even; neque — et ne — quidem*.
36. ***πέρ** (encl., from **πέρι**): *just, even, indeed, very, very much*; w. part. often = **καίπερ**. Compare Homer Od. α 6 with α 315.
ὅσπερ *the very person who*; **ἐπείπερ** *seeing that, because precisely*.
ὥσπερ *just as, even as*; **ὅτεπερ** *just (at the very time, even) when*; **εἴπερ** *if indeed*, 188, 2. c.
37. **πλήν**: *except, save, but*, is:
 a) a prepositional adverb with genit., 162, 5.
 b) a conjunction: *except that, save that, only*;
 it stands with the indic. or with the verb understood.
38. ***πῶ** (encl.) *yet, as yet*; mostly joined to negatives:
οὔπω *nondum, not yet (οὐκέτι iam non, no longer!)*
39. ***τέ** (encl., Lat. = *-que*), copulative: *and*; in prose
τέ — τέ: *both — and (= καί — καί)* generally connects sentences of equal importance, whereas
τέ — καί: *as well as, not only — but also*, connects single words that supplement each other and of which the second is of greater importance.
40. ***τοιί** (encl.) in asseveration: *verily, in truth, surely*. In this sense it is often joined to other particles:
καίτοι above 20; **μέντοι** above 23; **οὔτοι** *indeed not*.
τοιγαρ inferential: *therefore, then, consequently, accordingly*: strengthened forms are **τοιγαροῦν** and **τοιγάρτοι**: *for this very reason, precisely on that account*.
τοιίνυ: inferential (esp. in the conclusion of a syllogism): *therefore, consequently*; introducing a minor proposition: *but, atqui*: sometimes synonymous with **δέ**: *besides, moreover, again, furthermore* (esp. **ἔτι τοίνυ**).

HOMERIC DIALECT.

ON THE SOUNDS.

209. 1. Vowels : η for α : *φιλίη, νεηνίης, πρήσσω — ἀληθείη.*
 ει for ε : *ξείνος, εἵνεκα, χρύσειος.*
 ου for ο : *μόυνος, οὔνομα, πουλύς* etc.
2. Metathesis : *κάρτος, καρτερός, ἔδρακον, ἔπραθον.*
θρῶσκω : ἔθορον — βλώσκω : ἔμολον.
3. Metathesis of Quantity : Ἄτρειδεω and Ἄτρειδάο.
στέωμεν and στήομεν. ἔως, τέως and ἦος, τῆος.
4. Contraction : *γήραος, τέραα, τεράων, τεράεσσι, μένεα,*
τέγεος, φίλειον, ἀοιδιάει, ἀοιδιάουσα etc.
Ἐρμῆς, ἦοῦς, ἦῶ, σέλα, τιμᾶ, ἐφορμάται —
εο and εου to ευ : θέρευς, φιλεῦντες, σεῦ — νεικεῦσι.
εεα to εια or εα : εὐκλείας, δυσκλέα.
εεαι to εiai or εαι : μυθῆiai or μυθῆai.
5. Synizesis : Πηληιάδῃω Ἀχιλῆος — ἀλλ' ὅτε δῆ ἔβδομον ἡμαρ.
χρυσέοισιν ἐπὶ κλισμοῖσι — εἰλαπίνῃ ἦε γάμος.
ἀλλ' ἐῶμέν μιν πρῶτα — ἦ οὐκ αἶεις etc.
6. Apocope : in ἄρ (for ἄρα), in ἄν (for ἀνά), *κάτ, πάρ, ἄπ, ὕπ ;*
 with assimilation : *κάλ-λιπε, κάβ-βαλε, κάτ-θεμεν, κατ-θέμεν,*
καρ ρόον, καπ πεδίον, κακ κεφαλῆς, καδ δὲ παρειῶν, ἀλ-λέξαι,
ἀμ-μείξας, ἀμ-πνεῦσαι, ἀγ-κρεμάσας, ἀν-στήσας, ἀμ πεδίον.
7. A digamma was originally in the following words :

<i>φέαρ vē</i>	<i>φίς vīs</i>	<i>φέλ-δομαι vel-le</i>
<i>φισθῆς vestis</i>	<i>φοῖκος vīcus</i>	<i>φερ- ver-bum</i>
<i>φίσπερος vesper</i>	<i>φῶινος vīnum</i>	<i>φιδ-, ἔ-φιδον</i>
<i>φείκοσι vīginti</i>	<i>φέπος, φόψ vōx</i>	<i>φοῖδα, φείδος</i> } <i>vid-ere</i>
<i>φῶνος, ὁ</i> (hence <i>ἐωνούμην</i> 89, 1. note)	<i>φεκῶν</i> (hence <i>ἀέκων, i.e. ἀφέκων</i>)	
<i>φαλίσκομαι</i> hence (<i>ἐάλων, ἐά-</i> <i>λωκα</i>)	<i>φέλπομαι</i> (hence <i>ἔολπα, i.e. φέ-</i> <i>φολπα</i>)	
<i>φοράω</i> (hence <i>ἐώρων</i> 89, 2)	<i>φεργάζομαι</i> (hence <i>φέφοργα</i> and <i>εἶργ.</i>)	

8. There was an initial σφ in ὄς (σφός) = *suus*, ἔ = *sē*, ἔκυρός = *socer*, ἀνδάνω, aor. εὔαρον, (i.e. ἔσφαρον), ἔδης (suāvis) etc.

9. Doubling of Consonants :

ποσσίν, δικάσσετε—ἔσσομαι, ἐτέλεσσα.
 ὅττι, ὅππως, ὅπποτε—ἔδδισεν, ἀδδήσειεν.
 τόσσοι, ἔμμορε, ἔννεον, ἔλλαβε, ἔσσυτο.

10. Auxiliary Consonants (ἀνδρός, γαμβρός, μεσημβρία) :

ἡμβροτον of ἀμαρτάνω, μέμβλεται of μέλει.
 μέμβλωκα of ἔμολον, βλώσκω—ἄμβροτος.

INFLECTION OF NOUNS.

210. 1. A-Decl. : ἰππότᾶ. Ἄτρείδᾶο, Ἄτρείδεω, ἐνμμελίω.

διά θεάων, πυλέων ἐξέσσυτο, καὶ δὲ παρείω.
 ἀθανάτησι θεῆς—ἀκταῖς, πάσαις.

2. O-Decl. : ἀργυρέοιο βιοῖο—ὄο κράτος, Αἰόλοο κλυτὰ δώματα.

θεοῖσιν ἐπουρανίοισιν—τοῖν ὤμοιιν.

3. Conson. Decl. : ποσ-σί, ποσί, πόδ-εσσι—βέλεσ-σι, βέλεσι,
βελέ-εσσιν.

ἔριν and ἔριδα. γούνατος and γουνός.

οὔατος, οὔασιν and ὠσίν.

πατέρος and πατρός, θυγατέρα and θύγατρα.

ἀνέρος and ἀνδρός, ἀνδρεσσι and ἀνδράσιν.

γῆραος, οὔδεος, μένεος, θέρευς, μένεα.

κλέα, ἀγακλεές (see 209, 4).—Ἡρακλῆος, -κλήη, -κλήα.

ἠώς, -οὔς, -οῖ, -ῶ.—σπείλους, σπήη, σπέσσι, σπήεσσι.

πόλις : πόλιος and πόληος, πόλει and πόληη.

ἠδύς : εὐρύν and εὐρέα. ὠκέα Ἴρις, βαθέης ὕλης.

βασιλῆος etc., βασιλεῦσι. Ὀδυσ(σ)ῆος and -σ(σ)έος.

4. Irreg. nouns : Ἄϊδης : Ἄϊδᾶο and Ἄϊδεω and Ἄϊδος.

Ἄρης : Ἄρηος and Ἄρεος, voc. Ἄρες and Ἄρες.

Ζεύς : Διός and Ζηνός, Ζῆνα and Ζῆη.

κάρη, τό : καρῆατος, κάρητος, κράατος and κρᾶτός,

κράτων, κρᾶσίν.—κάρηνα, καρῆνων.

νηῦς : νηός and νεός, νήεσσι, νέεσσι and νηυσίν.

υἱός : υἱέος and υἱος.

ἀλκή : ἀλκῆ and ἀλκί. μᾶστιγι, μᾶστιγα and μᾶστι, μᾶστιν.

5. Suffixes. -φι : ἐξ εὐνήφι—κρατερῆφι βίηφι (sing.),

διὰ στήθεσφι—σὺν ὄχεσφι (plur.).

-θεν and -θι : ἐξ ἀλόθεν, ἐμέθεν—ἠῶθι πρό.

6. Adjectives : ἰφθίμους ψυχάς, ἀθανάτη ψυχῆ.

πο(υ)λός, πολύ, G. πολέος, A. πο(υ)λύν (masc. and fem.).

Plur. πολέες, πολέων, πολέεσσι, πολέσσι and πολέσι,

and πολλός, πολλή, πολλόν reg.

7. Comparison: γλυκίων, φιλίων — ὤκιστος — πλέες (= πλέονες),
 Comp. ἀρείων, βέλτερος, φέρτερος, λώϊον, λαΐτερον,
 κακώτερος, χειρότερος, χερείων, χερείοτερος —
 μάσσων, ἄσσων.
 Sup. κάρτιστος, φέριστος, φέρτατος — μήκιστος, ἀγχιστα.

PRONOUNS.

211. 1. Personal: ἐγών, ἐμεῖο, ἐμέο, ἐμεῦ, ἐμέθεν. ἄμμες, ἄμμι, ἄμμε.
 τύνη, σείο, σέο, σεῦ, σέθεν — τεῖν. ὕμμες, ὕμμι, ὕμμε.
 εἶο, εἶο, εὔ, ἔθεν — εἰοῖ — ἐέ, ἔ, μίν.
 σφέεις, σφείων, σφίσιν and σφίν, σφέας, σφάς and σφέ.
 Dual: νῶι, νῶιν — σφῶι, σφῶιν — σφωέ, σφωῖν.
 2. Possess.: ἐμός, τεός, ἐός and ὄς. ἄμός, ὕμός, σφός and σφέτερος.
 Dual: νωίτερος. σφωίτερος.
 3. Demonstr.: the article with τοί, ταί besides οἱ, αἱ,
 and ὄς or ὄ (both masc.: *he who*), ἦ, ὄ (116, note).
 4. Relative: ὄ = ὄς and ἔης = ἦς, as also those forms of ὄ, ἦ, τό,
 which begin with τ.
 5. Interrog.: τέο and τεῦ, τέω and τῶ, τέων, τέοισι;
 the same, when used as indefinite pronouns, are
 enclitic.
 6. Generalizing Relatives: ὅτις besides ὅστις, ὅττεο and ὄτ(τ)ευ,
 ὄτεω,
 ὅτινα besides ὄντινα, — ὄτινας, ἄσσα.

CONJUGATION.

212. 1. Modal suffixes, subj.: ἐγείρ-ο-μεν, ποιήσ-ε-ται, εὔξαι, ἴομεν.
 opt.: δύη (for δυή), φθίμην, φθίτο, δῦμεν,
 δαινῦτο, δαινῦατο, λῦτο, λελύτο.
 2. Augment: ἔλυσε and λῦσε, ἔβη and βῆ, ἔχεν — κάθεμεν, ἄνεσαν.
 3. Personal endings: ἐθέλωμι, ἐθέλησθα, ἐθέλησι — τίθησθα.
 πεποιθεα, -εας, -εεν, — φόβηθεν, ἴεν, ἔφαν, βάν.
 ὀδύρεαι, ἐλύσαο — βέβληται — φραζόμεσθα.
 βεβλήται, -ατο, ἰδοῖατο — δίδωθι, ὀμνυθι.
 4. Infinitive: ἀμνύνειν, ἀμνύμεν and ἀμνύμεναι — ἰδέ-ειν.
 5. Contract Verbs in -άω, uncontr.: ἀοιδιάει, πεινάων, μενοίνεον.
 assimilated: γελῶντες and γελῶντες, ὄρας.
 contr.: τιμᾶ, τιμᾶσι, τιμᾶν, ἐφορμᾶται.
 in -έω: φιλέεις, φίλεον, φιλέωμεν, φιλεῦντες.
 in -όω: ἀρώσι, ὑπνώοντας, δηϊόφεν, χολοῦνται.

6. Verbs in -μι: *τιθεῖ, τιθείσι, διδοῖσθα, διδοῖ, διδοῦσιν.*
θήω (θείω), θήης, θήομεν (θείομεν), θέω-μεν.
γνώ-ω, γνώης, δώ-ο-μεν, βήω (βείω),
*στή-ο-μεν (στείομεν), στέωμεν, στή-ε-τε, στήωσι. **
δαμή-ω (δαμείω), δαίω, μιγήης, φανήη,
τραπήομεν (from ἐτάρπην), δαμήετε, μιγέωσι.
εἶμι: εἶσθα, ἦια, ἴσαν, ἴμεν(αι), εἶσομαι, εἶσατο.
εἶμί: ἔασι, ἔα and ἔον, ἦην, ἔ(μ)μεν(αι), ἔσεται, ἔσσειται.
οἶδα: ἠείδης, εἶδομεν, ιδέω, ἴδμεν(αι), ἰδυῖα, εἰδήσω.
7. Alike forms (of different verbs): *ἴσαν (εἶμι, οἶδα), εἶσομαι*
(εἶμι, οἶδα, εἶδομαι), εἰσάμην (εἶμι, εἶδομαι).
8. Presents with the force of futures: *καλέω, τελέω, ἀνύω, ἐρύω,*
ἀντιώω, δήω, κείω, κακκείοντες, νέομαι, βείομαι.
9. Aorists without σ: *ἔκηα, ἔσσευα, ἔχευα, ἠλεύατο and ἀλέασθαι.*
10. Aorists of Liquids with σ: *ἔκελσα, ἄρσα, ἔκερσα, ὄρσα.*
11. Mixed Aorists: *ἴξον, δύσεται, βήσεται, λέξω, ὄρσο, οἰσέμεν(αι).*
12. Reduplicated Second Aorists:
ἦραρον, ὄρορον; ἐπέφραδε, τεταρπώμεσθα, ἀμπεπαλῶν.
πεπιθεῖν, πεφιδέσθαι (fut. πεπιθήσω, πεφιδήσεται).
ἐπέπληγον, πεπλήγοντο, κέκλυθι, ἐνένιπε and ἠνίπαπον.
 With syncope: *κέκλετο, ἔτετμε, ἔπεφνε, ἀλαλκε.*
 In a causative sense: *λελάχωσι, ἐκλέλαθον.*
13. Primitive or Root-Aorists Act. and Mid.
 (the aor. mid. mostly in an intr. or pass. sense):
ἐγήρα, ἔκταν (1. p. sg. and 3. p. pl.), κτάμεναι, κτάς,
ἔκτατο, κτάσθαι, βλήτο, λύντο, ἔφθιτο, φθίμενος,
 Subj. *κτέωμεν, βλήεται, φθίεται, φθιώμεσθα.*
 Opt. *βλήῃ (βλεῖο), φθίμην, φθίτο 212, 1.*
ἐδέγμην, δέξω, δέκτο, μείκτο, ἄλτο, πάλτο, πέρθαι, ἄρμενος,
λέκτο (of λέγω and λεχ-), πλήτο (of πελάζω and πίμπλημι).
14. Aorists of different formation:
ἄειρα and ἀέρθην (of αἰρώ, αἶρω),
ἠράμην and ἀρόμην, ἀρέσθαι of ἄρνημαι.
ἦρσα, ἦραρον, ἄρμενος, ἄρθην of ἀραρίσκω.
 of ὄρνημι: *ὄρσα (212, 10); ὄρορον (212, 12).*
ὄρετο (with ὄρηται, ὄροιτο 86).
ὄρτο (with ὄρσαι, ὄρθαι, ὄρμενος, 212, 13).
 and *ὄρσο, ὄρσευ (accdg. to 212, 11).*

15. Perf. and Plupft. : *κεκοπώς, πεφύασι, τεθνηώς.*
 With Attic redupl. : *ἄρηρα, ὄρωρα, ἀλάλημαι, ἐρέριπτο.*
 With change of vowel : *λέλασται* (besides *λήθομαι*), *ἔοικα* and *ἔικτον, εἰδώς* and *ιδυῖα, πέφευγα* and *πεφυγμένος, τετεύχαιο* and *τέτυκτο, τετύχθαι, τετυγμένος* — *ἄωρτο* of *αἰέρω*.
 With irreg. accent : *ἀκάχησθαι, ἀκαχήμενος, ἐσσύμενος, ἀλάλησθαι, ἀλαλήμενος.*
16. Iterative forms : *ἔχεσκον, ἔλεσκε, μνησάσκειτο, στάσκον, κέσκειτο.*

ON SYNTAX.

Cases and Prepositions.

213. 1. The cases without a preposition are used in a local sense (cf. 162, 2).
 Accus. : whither : *ἔρχεσθον κλισίην* — *ἔβαν νέας ἀμφιελίσσας.*
 Gen. : { where : *ἔρχονται πεδίω* — *μὴ δηθὰ διατρίβωμεν ὄδοιο.*
 { whence : *ἀνέδν πολιῆς ἀλός* — *πίθων ἠφύσσετο οἶνος.*
 Dat. : { where : *αἰθέρι ναίων* — *ἀκροτάτη κορυφῇ.*
 { whither : *χεῖρ πεδίω πέσε* — *θαλάσση ἔλσαι Ἀχαιοῖς.*
2. Prepositions : *εἰνί, ἐνί* and *εἰν, παραί* and *ὑπαί,*
προτί and *ποτί, ἀμφίς* and *ὑπείρ.*
3. Prep. as adverbs : *ἐν δέ, σὺν δέ, πρὸς δέ, μετὰ δέ.*
περὶ μὲν θείειν ταχύς, περὶ δ' ἱρὰ θεοῖσιν ἔδωκε.
4. Tmesis : *ἐκ δ' ἔβαν αὐτοί* — *ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο* — *ἐπὶ κνέφας ἦλθε.*
νήπιοι, οἱ κατὰ βοῦς Ὑπερίονος ἠελίοιο ἦσθιον.
5. Anastrophe : *Κικόνων ὑπο δηωθέντες* — *φυγὼν ὑπο νηλεὲς ἡμαρ.*
6. Ἄνά w. the dat. : *υρον : χρυσέφ ἀνά σκήπτρω.*
7. Μετὰ w. the dat. : among : *μετὰ τοῖσιν ἀνέστη.*
between, in, with : e.g. μετὰ χερσὶν ἔχουσιν.
8. Ἐνι (for *ἐνεστιν, ἐνεισιν*), *ἐπι, μέτα, πάρα* — *ἄνα.*

Moods. — Infinitive.

214. 1. In independent sentences, the subjunctive (with or without *ἄν*), being the mood of anticipation, borders on the meaning of the future indicative.

Καὶ ποτέ τις εἴπησιν, cf. *ὥς ποτέ τις ἐρέει.*

Οὐ γάρ πω τοίους ἴδον ἀνέρας οὐδὲ ἴδωμαι.

2. Ἄν (*κέ(ν)*) may be used (contrary to Attic usage, 194) :
 with the fut. ind. : *Καὶ κέ τις ᾧδ' ἐρέει.*

in the protasis of conditional sentences of the third type :

Εἰ τούτω κε λάβοιμεν, ἀροίμεθά κε κλέος ἐσθλόν.

frequently in final clauses :

Ἄλλ' ἴθι, μή μ' ἐρέθιζε, σαώτερος ὡς κε νέηαι.

rarely with the optative in wishes: ὡς κέ οἱ αἴθι | γαῖα χάνοι.

3. Ἄν (κέ(ν)) may be **omitted**, contrary to Attic usage, with the potential optative :

Ῥεῖα θεός γ' ἐθέλων καὶ τηλόθεν ἄνδρα σαώσαι.

with the iterative hypothetical subjunctive in conditional, as well as hypoth.-relative and -temporal sentences :

Εἰ δ' αὖ τις ῥαίησι θεῶν ἐνὶ οἴνοπι πόντῳ, | τλήσομαι.

Ζεὺς | ἀνθρώπους ἐφορᾷ καὶ τίνυται, ὅς τις ἀμάρτη.

Ἦ φίλοι, οὐ γάρ πω καταδυσόμεθ' ἀχνύμενοί περ
εἰς Ἀἶδαο δόμους, πρὶν μόρσιμον ἦμαρ ἐπέλθῃ.

frequently also in comparisons :

Ὦς δ' ὅτε καπνὸς ἰὼν ἐξ ἄστεος αἰθέρ' ἵκηται

τηλόθεν ἐκ νήσου, τὴν δῆλοι ἀμφιμάχωνται,

ὡς ἀπ' Ἀχιλλῆος κεφαλῆς σέλας αἰθέρ' ἵκανεν.

with the indicative implying unreality :

ἔνθα με κῦμ' ἀπόερσε *might have swept away*.

4. The infinitive with the force of an optative :

Ζεῦ ἄνα, Τηλέμαχόν μοι ἐν ἀνδράσιν ὄλβιον εἶναι,

καὶ οἱ πάντα γένοιτο, ὅσα φρεσὶν ἦσι μενοιῶ.

5. The infinitive with the force of an imperative :

Νοστήσας δὴ ἔπειτα φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν

σῆμά τέ οἱ χεῦαι καὶ ἐπὶ κτέρεα κτερεῖξαι

πολλὰ μάλ', ὅσσα ἔοικε, καὶ ἀνέρι μητέρα δοῦναι.

215. THE MOST COMMON GRECIAN MEASURES, WEIGHTS AND COINS.

1. MEASURES OF LENGTH.

στάδιον	πλήθρα	ὄργυιᾶί	πήχεις	πόδες	EQUIVALENTS	
stadia	plethra	fathoms	cubits	feet	meters	feet
1	5	100	333 $\frac{1}{3}$	500	164	540
	1 πλήθρον	20	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	100	32.8	108
		1 ὄργυιᾶ	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	5	1.64	5.4
			1 πήχυς	1 $\frac{1}{2}$.492	1.6
				1 ποῦς	.328	1.08

The above stadium was the itinerary stadium which was somewhat shorter than other stadia.

The Olympic stadium = 600 ft., reckoning .32 m to the foot,
= 192 m = 629 ft.

The Greek-Roman stadium = 600 ft., reckoning .29 m to the foot,
= 178 m = 584 ft.

1 Parasang = 30 stadia = 4.92 km = 3.05 miles = an hour's march.

2. MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

DRY MEASURES				LIQUID MEASURES				
μέδιμνος	χοίινικες	Approximate		μετρητής	χόες	κοτύλαι	Approximate	
		gallons	pints				gallons	pints
1	48	12		1	12	144	9	
	1 χοίινιξ		2		1 χούς	12		6
						1 κοτύλη		$\frac{1}{2}$

3. WEIGHTS AND COINS.

τάλαντον (talent)	μναί (mina)	δραχμαί (drachma)	όβολοί (obol)	APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS			
				grammes	grains	dollars	cents
1	60	6000	36,000	26,400 =	405,000	1080	
	1 μνα	100	600	440 =	6750	18	
		1 δραχμή	6	4.40 =	67.5		18
			1 όβολός	.73 =	11.2		3

The ratio of gold to silver was 10 or (in commerce) 12 to 1.

The Persian Δαρεικός (στατήρ) was exactly one Attic gold stater
= about \$5.40.

Besides the above weights and coins of the Solonian coinage, the ancient Aeginetan commercial weights were in vogue still at the early Roman period. Of the latter, a talent = 36,156 grammes, a mina = 602.6 gr., a drachma = 6.03 gr.

INDEXES.

In these Indexes the references are to the *Sections* of the Grammar. The *Prepositions* and *Particles* which are mentioned in alphabetical order in 163 and 208 are generally not included in the Greek Index. Nor is any reference made to the *Homeric Dialect*.

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TABLES FOR REPETITION
APPENDIX
CONTAINING
A LIST OF VERBS
AND
THE CHIEF RULES OF SYNTAX

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
1. admire, wonder at	ἀγάμαι	ἀγά(σ)	ἀγάσομαι
2. lead; <i>intr.</i> march <i>med.</i> lead for myself <i>pass.</i> am led set sail land, <i>intr.</i>	ἄγω ἄγομαι ἀν-άγομαι κατ-άγομαι	ἄγ	ἄξω ἄξομαι ἀχθήσομαι ἀν-άξομαι κατ-άξομαι
3. sing	ᾄδω <i>pass.</i>	dental	ᾄσομαι ᾄσθήσομαι
4. feel shame; re- spect; fear; look upon with awe	αἰδέομαι	αἶδες	αἰδέσομαι
5. praise encourage, exhort, recommend	αἰνέω, usu. ἐπ- <i>pass.</i> παρ-αινέω <i>pass.</i>		ἐπ-αινέσομαι ἐπ-αινεθήσομαι παρ-αινέσω παρ-αινεθήσομαι
6. take, capture <i>med.</i> take for my- self, choose <i>pass.</i> (to <i>med.</i> and <i>act.</i>)	αἰρέω αἰροῦμαι	αἶρη ἔλ αἶρε	αἰρήσω αἰρήσομαι αἶρεθήσομαι
7. raise, lift; <i>intr.</i> set out <i>med.</i> raise for my- self <i>pass.</i> am raised	αἶρω αἶρομαι	ἄρ, (ἀερ)	ἄρῶ, -εῖς ἄροῦμαι, -ῆ ἄρθήσομαι
8. perceive, esp. by hearing, observe, be- come aware of	αἰσθάνομαι	αἰσθ-η	αἰσθήσομαι
9. disgrace, shame <i>med.</i> am (feel) ashamed (before one τινά)	αἰσχύνω αἰσχύνομαι	αἰσχύν	αἰσχύνῶ, -εῖς αἰσχύνουμαι, -ῆ
10. blame, find fault with, charge, accuse	αἰτιάομαι <i>pass.</i>		αἰτιάσομαι αἰτιᾷθήσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἠγάσθην admired	— ἀγαστός	ἄγαμαι : τί, τινά τινος — ὅτι or <i>part.</i> μῦθον — Γοργίαν τῆς σοφίας — σοῦ, ὅτι προείλου = σοῦ προελομένου.
ἠγαγον ἠγαγόμενην ἠχθην ἀν-ἠγαγόμενην κατ-ἠγαγόμενην	ἠχα ἠγμαι ἀκτός ἀν-ἠγμαι κατ-ἠγμαι	ἀγανακτέω am irritated, vexed : τί — τινί : τοῦτο — τῷ ἐρωτήματι, <i>w. part.</i> ἀπεστερημένους. ἀγγέλλω : Κῦρον ἐπιστρατεύοντα or ὅτι ἐπιστρατεύει (<i>fact</i>) or Κῦρον ἐπιστρατεύειν (<i>rumor</i>). παραγγέλλω command : τῷ Κλεάρχῳ.
ἦσα ἦσθην	— ἦσμαι τὸ ἦσμα	ἀδικέω do wrong to : οὐς ἦκιστα ἔδει. ἀδικεῖτε πολέμου ἄρχοντες.
ἠδέσθην	ἠδεσμαι	αἰδοῦμαι before : τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους. οὐκ αἰδεῖται κακὸς εἶναι. οὐκ αἰδεῖται κακὸς ὢν.
ἐπ-ἦνεσα ἐπ-ἦνέθην παρ-ἦνεσα παρ-ἦνέθην	ἐπ-ἦνεκα — παρ-ἦνεκα —	ἐπαινῶ : ὑμᾶς τῶν λόγων — ὑμᾶς, ἐφ' οἷς λέγετε. παιραινῶ : ὑμῖν μὴ ἀναχωρεῖν.
εἶλον εἰλόμην ἦρέθην	ἦρηκα ἦρημαι αἰρετός ἢ αἵρεσις	αἰρῶ : πόλιν — convict : αὐτὸν κλοπῆς or αὐτὸν κλέπτοντα. <i>pass.</i> ἀλίσκομαι : κλοπῆς or κλέπτων. αἰρούμαι : Κίμωνα στρατηγόν (<i>pass.?!).</i> ἀφαιρούμαι : τοὺς ἄλλους χρήματα, or τῶν ἄλλων χρήματα. προαιρούμαι : τὰ σώσοντα τῶν ἠδέστων.
ἦρα, ἄρω ἠράμην, ἄρωμαι ἦρθην	ἦρκα ἦρμαι	αἰσθάνομαι , constr. like ἀκούω : τί, τινός and τινός τε, <i>w. gen. and acc. part., or w. inf.</i>
ἦσθόμην	ἦσθημαι αἰσθητός ἢ αἰσθησις	αἰσχύνομαι : θεοὺς καὶ ἀνθρώπους. λέγων (ὅτι, εἰ λέγω) } Gr. 202, note 5. λέγειν vereor dicere } μὴ οὐ συσπουδάξειν not to.
ἦσχῦνα ἦσχύνθη	— — ἢ αἰσχύνη	αἰτέω : Κῦρον μισθόν. Κῦρον δίδοναι ἠγεμόνα.
ἠτιᾶσάμην ἠτιᾶθην	ἠτιᾶμαι	αἰτιῶμαι : αὐτὸν ἀσεβείας, or ὅτι ἀσεβεῖ.

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
11. hear	ἀκούω		ἀκούσομαι
12. am taken, caught	ἀλίσκομαι (<i>ipf.</i> ἡλίσκόμην)	ἀλ-ω	ἀλώσομαι
13. change <i>med.</i> exchange, barter <i>pass.</i> (to <i>act.</i> and <i>mid.</i>)	ἀλλάττω ἀλλάττομαι ἀλλάττομαι <i>esp.</i> ἀπ-, δι-, κατ-, συν-	ἀλλάγ	ἀλλάξω ἀλλάξομαι ἀλλαγήσομαι -αλλάξομαι -αλλαγήσομαι
14. miss (the mark <i>τινός</i>), fail, sin (τι)	ἀμαρτάνω <i>pass.</i>	ἀμαρτ-η	ἀμαρτήσομαι ἀμαρτηθήσεται
15. race, contend	ἀμιλλάομαι		ἀμιλλήσομαι
16. ward off, assist <i>med.</i> ward off from myself = defend my- self (against <i>τινά</i>)	ἀμύνω ἀμύνομαι	ἀμύν	ἀμύνῶ, -εῖς ἀμυνούμαι, -ῆ
17. force, compel	ἀναγκάζω not compounded; regular.		
18. use up, spend, ex- pend; consume, waste	ἀναλίσκω } ἀναλόω } <i>pass.</i>	ἀν-ᾱλ-ω	ἀναλώσω ἀναλωθήσομαι
19. grieve, distress <i>med.</i> am grieved, dis- tressed	ἀνιάω ἀνιάομαι		ἀνιάσω ἀνιάσομαι
	ἀν-οίγω, see οἶγω		
20. finish, accomplish	ἀνύω and ἀνύτω (ἀνύω, ἀνύτω)	ἀνυ	ἀνύσω ἀνυσθήσομαι
21. forbid; give out	ἀπ-αγορεύω	(see λέγω)	ἀπ-ερώ, -ερείς
22. (go to) meet	ἀπ-αντάω		ἀπ-αντήσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἤκουσα	ἀκήκοα (ἤκηκόειν) ἀκουστός	ἀκολουθέω : τινί οἱ σὺν τινί. ἀκούσεσθε ἐμοῦ τὴν ἀλήθειαν.
{ ἔάλων ἤλων	ἔάλωκα ἤλωκα αἰχμάλωτος	ἀκούω τὸν θόρυβον hear the noise, τοῦ θορύβου listen, give heed, hearken to.
ἤλλαξα ἤλλαξάμην ἤλλάγην	ἤλλαχα ἤλλαγμαί	ἀκούω σοῦ λέγοντος I myself hear you say, σὲ λέγοντα } hear through others = ὅτι λέγεις } that . . . (fact). σὲ λέγειν hear that you say (rumor).
ἠλλάγην	ἠλλάγμαι	ἀκούω τινός (ὑπήκοος) : am subject to, obey.
ἤμαρτον ἤμαρτήθην	ἤμάρτηκα ἤμάρτημαι τὸ ἀμάρτημα	ἀλίσκομαι : κλοπῆς οἱ κλέπτων, see αἰρέω.
ἠμιλλήθην	ἠμίλλημαι	ἀπ-αλλάττω tr. set free, release : σὲ δεσμῶν. intr. get off free : ἀπὸ δεσμῶν.
ἤμῦνα ἤμῦνάμην	— —	ἀπαλλάττομαι rid myself, get rid. intr. go away, depart : πόλεως.
ἀνήλωσα ἀνηλώθην	ἀνήλωκα ἀνήλωμαι	ἀμαρτάνω : μέγιστα εἰς, περὶ ὑμᾶς. miss : σκοποῦ, οὐδεὶς ἡμάρτανεν ἀν- δρός. lose : τῆς Βοιωτίας, ἐσθλῆς γυναικός. do wrong to : ἀμαρτάνετε διώκοντες.
ἠνιάσα ἠνιάθην	ἠνιάκα ἠνιάμαι	ἀμύνω : παισὶν ὄλεθρον — νόμφ. ἀμύνομαι : τὸν ἐπὶόντα πολέμιον.
		ἀνιᾶς με τὰς φρένας γελῶν.
ἠνῦσα ἠνῦσθην	ἠνῦκα ἠνῦσμαι ἀνυστός	ἀνιῶμαι : τοῦτο — (ἐπὶ) ταῖς τῶν ἄλ- λων εὐπραξίαις — ἐχθρῶ παρόντι.
ἀπ-εἶπον	ἀπ-εἶρηκα [den ἀπόρρητος forbid-	ἀξιόω deem worthy (ἀξίος τινος) : ἐμαντὸν τῶν καλλίστων — ἠξίου οἱ δοθῆναι τὰς πόλεις. ἠηρὸς ἀνὴρ πολλῶν ἀντάξιος ἄλλων.
ἀπ-ἤντησα	ἀπ-ἤντηκα	ἀπαγορεύω : forbid : ὑμῖν μὴ ἀπιέναι. become exhausted : τρέχων.
		ἀπαντάω encounter : τινί. ἀπήντησαν αὐτοῖς Χάλυβες.

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
23. deceive threaten distrust am at a loss, doubt	ἀπατάω ἀπειλέω ἀπιστέω ἀπορέω	} are <i>not</i>	compounded
24. incur the hatred (of <i>τινί</i>)	ἀπ-εχθάνομαι	ἐχθ-η	ἀπ-εχθήσομαι
25. enjoy	ἀπο-λαύω		ἀπο-λαύσομαι
26. say in my own defence	ἀπο-λογέομαι		ἀπο-λογήσομαι
27. fasten; kindle <i>med.</i> touch, lay hold of	ἄπτω <i>pass.</i> ἄπτομαι	ἄφ	ἄψω ἄφθήσομαι ἄψομαι
28. please; gratify	ἀρέσκω	ἄρες	ἀρέσω
29. am sufficient; aid, assist	ἀρκέω	ἄρκες	ἀρκέσω
30. fit (together), join	ἄρμόττω (ἄρμόζω) <i>pass.</i>	ἄρμοτ	ἄρμόσω ἄρμοσθήσομαι
31. deny, disown	ἀρνέομαι		ἀρνήσομαι
32. grasp hastily, seize, plunder, carry away	ἀρπάζω <i>pass.</i>	dental	ἀρπάσομαι ἀρπασθήσομαι
33. rule; begin <i>med.</i> begin <i>pass.</i> am ruled	ἄρχω ἄρχομαι	ἄρχ	ἄρξω ἄρξομαι
34. pass the night in the open air, bivouac	αὐλίζομαι	dental	αὐλιοῦμαι, ἦ
35. increase, <i>trans.</i> <i>pass.</i> am increased, grow, increase, <i>intr.</i>	αὔξω, αὐξάνω	αὐξ-η	αὐξήσω αὐξήσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
		<p>ἀπορώ am in want: τῶν ἐπιτηδείων. at a loss: τῷ πράγματι (τούτο). in doubt: ὅποι τράπωμαι — ὅ,τι δεῖ ποιεῖν. unable: κρίναι — οὐκ ἀπορῶ πολλὰ λέγειν.</p>
ἀπ-ηχθόμην	ἀπ-ήχθημαι	<p>ἀπολαύω: τῶν ἐμῶν κτημάτων.</p>
ἀπ-έλαυσα	ἀπο-λέλυκα	<p>ἄπτω fasten, tie: βρόχον. light, kindle, set on fire: λύχνον, νεών, ἱερά.</p>
ἀπ-ελογησάμην	ἀπο-λελόγημαι	<p>ἄπτομαι: θανόντων οὐδὲν ἄλγος ἄπ- τεται.</p>
ἤψα, ἄψαι ἤφθην ἤψάμην	ἤμμαι ἤμμαι	<p>ἀρέσκω: ἀρεσκε μὴ σαυτῷ μόνῳ. pass. am satisfied, pleased with: τοῖς σοῖς λόγοις.</p>
ἤρεσα	ἄρεστός	<p>ἀρκῶ: ἀρκεῖ ἡμῖν μέτριος βίος. aid, ward off: ξένοις ὄλεθρον. it is enough that I ἀρκῶ πράττων ταῦτα.</p>
ἤρεκα		<p>ἀρνούμαι: τὸ πρᾶγμα, ὡς οὐ δέδρακα, οἷον μὴ δεδρακέαι. οὐκ ἀρνούμαι } μὴ οὐ δεδρακέαι. τίς ἀρνείται }</p>
ἤρμοσα ἤρμόσθην	ἤρμοκα ἤρμομαι ἄρμοστός	
ἤρνήθην	ἤρνημαι	<p>ἄρχω rule: τῶν Περσῶν — (pass.?!) ἄρχω begin: τοῦ λόγου (others continue), λέγειν am the first to speak.</p>
ἤρξα, ἄρξαι { ἤρξάμην ἤρχθην }	ἤρξα ἤργμαι ἀρκτός ruled ἀρκτέος <i>regendus</i> and <i>incipiendus</i>	<p>ἄρχομαι begin: τοῦ λόγου (my own speech, I continue), ἀπὸ τῶν θεῶν παντὸς ἔργου. ἄρχομαι λέγων begin to speak = am at the beginning of my speech, or: begin by speaking. λέγειν begin, undertake, proceed to speak, set about speaking.</p>
ἠύλισάμην and ἠύλισθην	ἠύλισμαι	
ἠύησα ἠύηθην	ἠύηκα ἠύημαι	

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
36. am displeased, vexed, angry	ἄχθομαι	ἀχθ-ες	ἀχθέσομαι
37. go, walk	βαδίζω	dental	βαδιούμαι, -ῆ
38. go, walk, step	βαίνω	βη, βᾶ	βήσομαι
39. throw <i>med.</i> throw for my- self. <i>pass.</i> am thrown	βάλλω βάλλομαι	βᾶλ, βλη	βάλλῶ, -εῖς βαλούμαι, -ῆ βληθήσομαι
40. force	βιάζομαι <i>pass.</i>	dental	βιάσομαι βιασθήσομαι
41. cause to go, bring	βιβάζω	βα, dental	βιβῶ, -ᾶς
42. injure, harm, dam- age, hurt	βλάπτω βλάπτομαι	βλάβ	βλάψω βλάβῃσομαι
43. shout, call	βοάω		βοήσομαι
44. wish, desire	βούλομαι	βουλ-η	βουλήσομαι
45. marry (a woman) <i>med.</i> marry (a man)	γαμέω γαμέομαι	γαμ-ε γάμ-η	γαμῶ, -εῖς γαμούμαι, -ῆ
46. laugh	γελάω <i>pass.</i>		γελάσομαι γελασθήσομαι
47. give a taste <i>med.</i> taste, eat, enjoy	γεύω, usu. γεύομαι		γεύσομαι
48. grow old	γηράσκω, γηράω	γηρᾶ	γηράσομαι
49. am born; become; happen	γίγνομαι	γεν-η	γενήσομαι
50. learn to know, per- ceive, know; decide upon	γινώσκω <i>pass.</i>	γνω(σ)	γνώσομαι γνωσθήσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἤχθέσθην	—	ἄχθομαι : τοῖς γεγενημένοις — τοῖς πρέσβειν, ὅτι ἁμαρτάνει, μανθάνων do not like, hate.
ἐβάδισα	βεβάδικα	
ἔβην	βέβηκα βᾶτός	
ἔβαλον ἐβαλόμην ἐβλήθην fut. pf.	βέβληκα, βλητός βέβλημαι βεβλήσομαι	εἰς (ἐμ)βάλλω tr. throw into, intr. empty (of rivers), invade (of armies). ἐκβάλλω banish; pass. ἐκπίπτω. ὑπερβάλλω go etc. over, across: τὰ ὄρη, τὰ τείχη; surpass προγόνους εὐκλεία.
ἐβιάσάμην ἐβιάσθην	βεβίασμαι βεβίασμαι	βασιλεύω: τινός — pass. βασιλεύομαι.
ἐβίβασα	—	βιάζομαι τὸν ἔκπλον force my way or passage out, βιάζομαι τὰδε am driven to, forced to (do) this.
ἔβλαψα ἔβλαβην	βέβλαψα βέβλαμμαι	
ἐβόησα	βεβόηκα	βοηθῶ : Κόνωνι δώδεκα ναυσιν.
ἐβουλήθην	βεβούλημαι	
ἔγημα ἔγημάμην	γεγάμηκα γεγάμημαι	γαμῶ γυναῖκα, γαμοῦμαι ἀνδρί.
ἐγέλασα ἐγελάσθην	γεγέλακα γεγέλασμαι καταγέλαστος	
ἔγευσάμην	γέγευμαι	γεύομαι : σίτου, πόνων μυρίων.
ἐγήρασα	γεγήρακα am old ἀγήρατος never aging, undecaying	γίνεται with (acc. and) inf.: fit, ut. διαγίγνομαι : μανθάνων. παραγίγνομαι : εἰς Σάρδεις. περιγίγνομαι : survive, escape from τοῦ πάθους. am superior to τῶν ἄλλων ῥόμῃ.
ἔγενόμην	γεγένημαι γέγονα, also pf. to εἰμί	γιννώσκω perceive that something is the case: ὅτι or part. ὅτι θνητός εἰμι or θνητὸς ὢν. ὅτι θνητὸς εἶ or σὲ θνητὸν ὄντα. resolve, with inf.: μὴ μάχεσθαι.
ἔγνω ἔγνώσθην	ἔγνωκα νονί ἔγνωσμαι γνωτός known γνωστός knowable	

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
51. write <i>med.</i> write (in my own interest), accuse, indict; <i>pass.</i>	γράφω γράφομαι	γράφ	γράψω γράψομαι γράφήσομαι
52. fear		δει-, δι-	δείσομαι
53. point, show <i>med.</i> show (what is my own), prove <i>pass.</i>	δείκνυμι δείκνυμαι	δεικ	δείξω δείξομαι δειχθήσομαι
54. receive	δέχομαι	δεκ	δέξομαι
55. bind <i>med.</i> bind (for myself); <i>pass.</i>	δέω δέομαι	(δες) δε	δήσω δήσομαι δεθήσομαι
56. want, lack it is necessary, one must need, want (τινός); beg, ask (τινός τι)	δέω δεῖ impersonal δέομαι	(δευ) (δεφ) δε-η	δεήσω δεήσει δεήσομαι
57. teach, instruct <i>med.</i> teach myself, have myself taught, have one taught (in my own interest)	διδάσκω διδάσκομαι <i>pass.</i>	διδᾶχ	διδάξω διδάξομαι διδαχθήσομαι
58. run away	διδράσκω, usu. ἀπο-	δρᾶ	ἀπο-δράσομαι
59. give (<i>pres.</i> and <i>ipf.</i> also: offer) <i>med.</i> give what is my own, for myself <i>pass.</i>	δίδωμι δίδομαι	δω, δο	δώσω δώσομαι δοθήσομαι
60. pursue	διώκω <i>pass.</i>	guttural	διώξομαι διωχθήσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἔγραψα ἔγραψάμην ἔγράψην	γέγραφα γέγραμμαι	ἀπογιγνώσκω acquit: ὑμῶν προδοσίαν. despair of, give up the intention of doing: μάχης or τοῦ μάχεσθαι.
ἔδεια	δέδοικα δέδια	καταγιγνώσκω τινός τι: charge: ὑμῶν δειλίαν. declare guilty: τούτου φόνον.
ἔδειξα ἔδειξάμην	δέδειχα	πολλῶν κατέγνωσαν θάνατον μηδισμοῦ, πολλῶν κατεγνώσθη θάνατος μηδισμοῦ.
ἔδείχθη	δέδειγμαι	συγγιγνώσκω pardon, forgive: σύγγνωθί μοι τὴν ἁμαρτίαν.
ἔδεξάμην	δέδεγμαι	γράφομαι accuse, indict: Σωκράτη ἀσεβείας or*
ἔδησα ἔδησάμην ἔδέθην	δέδεκα δέδεμαι δετός ὁ δεσμός	ὅτι ἀσεβεῖ or ὡς ἀσεβοῦντα. δέδοικα: μὴ ἐπιλαθώμεθα ne obliv. (οὐ) δέδοικα μὴ οὐκ ἔχω ne non hab. δέδοικα διαλέγεσθαι vereor colloqui.
ἔδέησα ἔδέησε(ν) ἔδεήθη	δέδεήκα δέδεήκε(ν) δέδεήμαι	δείκνυμι: ἐμαυτὸν ἀγαθὸν ὄντα, or ὅτι ἀγαθὸς εἰμι. δείκνυμαι (pass.) ἀγαθὸς ὢν. δέω πολλοῦ εἰπεῖν am far from. ὀλίγον ἐδέησα εἰπεῖν paene dixi.
ἐδίδαξα ἐδίδαξάμην ἐδιδάχθη	δεδίδαχα δεδιδάγμαι διδαχή, διδακτός	δεῖ μοι: πολλῆς φρονήσεως. ἔδει (three meanings!) and ἔδει ἄν. δέομαι need: τῆς ὑμετέρας βοηθείας. ask, beg: ὑμῶν ἐγὼ ταῦτα, but: Κῦρον ἤτησαν μισθόν. ὑμῶν μὴ ἀπιέναι.
ἀπ-ἐδρᾶν	ἀπο-δέδρᾶκα	
ἔδωκα, ἔδομεν ἔδόμην ἔδόθη	δέδωκα δέδομαι δοτός ἢ δόσις δώρον δωρεῖά	δίδωμι allow: δός μοι σφίξειν τοὺς Ἕλληνας. ἀποδίδομαι sell: τί τινος (at a price), πολλοῦ. μεταδίδωμι: μετέδοσαν ἀλλήλοις, ὧν εἶχον ἕκαστοι.
ἔδίωξα ἔδιώχθη	δεδίωχα δεδιώγμαι	διώκω accuse: τινά τινος; φεύγεις τὴν δίκην ἢ διώκεις; ὁ διώκων the accuser.

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
61. seem, am believed or looked upon as; believe, think it seems good, best, advisable, expedient to me = <i>videtur mihi</i> , I move	δοκέω δοκεῖ μοι	δοκ-ε	δόξω δόξει
62. can, am able, strong enough, have power	δύναμαι	δυνη δυνᾶ	δυνήσομαι
63. am unlucky, unhappy	δυστυχέω		δυστυχήσω
64. wrap up, cause to sink or set wrap myself up, put on (clothes), sink or set, enter, <i>intr.</i>	δύω <i>pass.</i> δύομαι and δύνω	δϋ, δϋ	δύσω δϋθήσομαι δύσομαι
65. suffer, permit, allow, let, leave	ἔάω (<i>ipf. εἶων</i>) <i>pass.</i>		ἔάσω ἔάσομαι
66. will, am willing, ready, determined	ἔθέλω, θέλω	ἔθελ-η	ἔθελήσω θελήσω
67. accustom	ἔθιζω (<i>ipf. εἶθιζον</i>) <i>vass.</i>	dental	ἔθιῶ, -εἶς ἔθισθήσομαι
68. yield, give way, withdraw	εἴκω	φικ, εικ	εἴξω
69. resemble, am similar, am like, look like	εἴκω	φικ, εικ	—
70. am	εἰμί, εἶ, ἔστιν etc. ἦν, ἦσθα, ἦν etc. ὦ, ἦς, ἦ — εἶην, εἶης, ἴσθι, ἔστω — εἶναι, ὦν	ἔσ	ἔσομαι, ἔσται

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἔδοξα ἔδοξε(ν)	— δέδοκται it has been resolved on, <i>visum est.</i> ἢ δόξα, τὸ δόγμα	δοκῶ : seem, am believed <i>χρήσιμοι ἐδόκουν εἶναι.</i> believe, think: βασιλέα ἀπιέναι (ποτὸς τι). δοκεῖ : δόξαν ταῦτα— (ὡς) ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν. δουλεύω serve, am subject to: <i>τινὶ — ἡδοναῖς — τὴν κακίστην δουλείαν.</i>
ἐδυνήθην ἐδυνάσθην	δεδύνημαι δυνατός	δύναμαι (δυνατὸν ἐστί): εὐρεῖν— <i>πόλις δυνατὴ ἀρίστη γενέσθαι, ὁδὸς δυνατὴ πορεύεσθαι.</i>
ἐδυστύχησα	δεδυστύχηκα	
ἔδῶσα ἔδύθην ἔδῶν	— δέδῶμαι δέδῶκα τὸ ἄδῶτον	καταδύω : <i>ναῦν αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσιν. δύεται ὁ ἥλιος — καταδύεται ἡ ναῦς. ἐν(ἀπο)δύομαι</i> put on, off, <i>στολήν.</i>
εἶᾱσα εἶᾱθην	εἶᾱκα εἶᾱμαι	εἶῶ : οὐκ εἶῶν ἀδικεῖν <i>vetabant</i> —.
ἠθέλησα ἐθέλησα	ἠθέληκα	ἐθέλω : ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς γενέσθαι — οὐκ ἐθέλω <i>refuse: εἰσιέναι.</i>
εἶθῖσα εἶθῖσθην	εἶθῖκα εἶθῖσμαι εἶωθα, εἰώθειν <i>am,</i> <i>was wont</i>	
εἶξα	—	εἶκω : τοῖς γέρονσι τῆς ὁδοῦ.
—	ἔοικα <i>look like</i> <i>prpf. ἐφίκειν</i> εἰκῶς <i>similar</i> εἰκός <i>natural; meet;</i> <i>probable, likely</i>	ἔοικα : φιλοσόφῳ, μεθύοντι. <i>εἰκὸς Ἑλλήνας βαρβάρων ἄρχειν. ὡς τὸ εἰκός.</i>
ἐγενόμην	γεγένημαι, γέγονα	εἶναι : ἀνδρὸς σοφοῦ (but ἐμόν) ἐστί. <i>ἔστι μοι ὄνομα Ἀγάθων (Γαῖο). ὄνομά μοι ἔθεσαν Ἀγάθωνα. ἐξῆν — δίκαιον ἦν — ἀπιτέον ἦν — ἔξεστι — τὸ νῦν εἶναι — ἐξόν, παρόν.</i>

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
71. shall go (the opt., inf., and part. with <i>ful.</i> and <i>pres. force</i>)	εἶμι, εἶ, εἶσιν etc. ἦα, ἦεις, ἦει, ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν ἴω, ἴης — ἴοιμι, ἴοις — ἴθι, ἴτω — ἴεναί — ἰών	εἶ, ἰ	εἶμι
72. shut up (in, out), hem in, enclose, press	εἴργω (εἴργω, ἔργω, εἴργνυμι) <i>pass.</i>	guttural φery	εἴρξω, εἴρξω εἴρξομαι
73. <i>tr.</i> drive; <i>intr.</i> drive, ride, march, sail etc. = <i>feror</i> and <i>vehor</i>	ἐλαύνω <i>pass.</i>	ἐλαν ἐλᾶ	ἐλῶ, -ᾶς ἐλᾶθήσομαι
74. draw, drag	ἔλκω (<i>ipf.</i> εἴλκων) <i>pass.</i>	ἐλκ ἐλκυ(σ)	ἔλξω ἐλκῦσθήσομαι
75. hinder	ἐμποδίζω	dental	ἐμποδιῶ, -εἶς
76. am against, oppose	ἐναντιόομαι (<i>ipf.</i> ἠναντιούμην)		ἐναντιώσομαι
77. lie in ambush; way- lay (τινά)	ἐνεδρεύω		ἐνεδρεύσω
78. lay to heart, con- sider well, reflect	ἐνθυμέομαι		ἐνθυμήσομαι
79. examine well; in- spect, review	ἐξετάζω (<i>ipf.</i> : ἐξήταζον) <i>pass.</i>	dental	ἐξετάσω ἐξετασθήσομαι
80. urge on, press hasten, hurry, push, press on	ἐπείγω, usu. ἐπείγομαι	guttural	ἐπείξομαι
81. desire, long for, covet	ἐπιθυμέω		ἐπιθυμήσω
82. swear falsely, am a perjurer	ἐπιορκέω		ἐπιορκήσω
83. know, understand, am versed in, ac- quainted with	ἐπίσταμαι ἠπιστάμην, ἠπίστατο ἐπίστωμαι, ἐπίσταιτο — ἐπίστασο	ἐπιστη ἐπιστᾶ	ἐπιστήσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
—	— ἰτός, ἰτέον	περίεμι (περιεῖναι) surpass : ἄλλων πολὺ ἀρετῇ.
εἶρξα εἶρχθην	— εἶργμαι	εἶργω keep off, hinder from : τὴν ψυχὴν ἐπιθυμιῶν. ὁ φόβος τὸν νοῦν ἀπείργει μὴ λέγειν ἂ βούλεται
ἤλασα ἤλασθην	ἐλήλακα ἐλήλαμαι p[ro]f. ἐληλάμην	ἐλευθερώω (ἐλεύθερος) free : τοὺς ἀναίτιους τῆς ζημίας.
εἶλκῦσα εἶλκύσθην	εἶλκῦκα εἶλκῦσμαι	ἐλπίζω expect, hope : πράξειν καλῶς. μηδὲν κακὸν πείσεσθαι.
ἐνεπόδισα	ἐμπεπόδικα	
ἤναντιώθην	ἤναντιώμαι	ἐναντιοῦμαι : τινί — ἐναντιώσομαι ὑμῖν μηδὲν ποιεῖν παρὰ τοὺς νόμους.
ἐνήδρευσα	ἐνήδρευκα	
ἐνεθύμήθην	ἐντεθύμημαι τὸ ἐνθύμημα	ἐνθυμοῦμαι : ταῦτα πάντα — ὅτι ἡμῖν οὐδενὸς μέτεστιν — οἶων τιμῶν ἀπεστερήμεθα — μὴ οὐκ ἔχωμεν.
ἐξήτᾶσα ἐξητάσθην	ἐξήτᾶκα ἐξητάσμαι	
ἠπείχθην	ἠπειγμαι	
ἐπεθύμησα	ἐπιτεθύμηκα	ἐπιθυμῶ : πλούτου — ἀρχεῖν, τιμᾶσθαι.
ἐπιώρκησα	ἐπιώρκηκα	ἐπιορκῶ : τινά — Θεὸν ἐπιορκῶν μὴ δόκει λεληθέναι.
ἠπιστήθην	— ἡ ἐπιστήμη	ἐπίσταμαι know, understand : τέχνην. know how to : εἶκειν κακοῖς. know that : θνητὸς ὢν (ὅτι — εἶμι). σὲ θνητὸν ὄντα (ὅτι — εἶ). ἐπιστήμων τῶν περὶ τὰς τάξεις.

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
84. follow	ἔπομαι (<i>ipf.</i> εἰπόμην)	ἐπ, σεπ, (σπ)	ἔψομαι
85. love, desire ardently	ἐράω, ἔραμαι	ἐρά	ἐρασθήσομαι
86. work	ἐργάζομαι (<i>ipf.</i> : εἰργαζόμην) <i>pass.</i>	φεργ	ἐργάσομαι ἐργασθήσομαι
87. go, come	ἔρχομαι (<i>ipf.</i> ἤα)	ἐρχ, εἰ, ἰ ἐλ(υ)θ	εἶμι
88. ask, question	ἐρωτάω <i>pass.</i>	ἐρ-η	ἐρωτήσω ἐρήσομαι ἐρωτηθήσομαι
89. eat, consume, live on	ἐσθίω, βιβρώσκω often κατα- <i>pass.</i>	ἐσθι, ἐδ, φαγ, βρω	ἔδομαι κατα-βρωθήσομαι
90. find, discover <i>med.</i> find for myself, get, procure, obtain	εὕρισκω εὕρισκομαι <i>pass.</i>	εὕρ-η εὕρ-ε	εὕρήσω εὕρήσομαι εὕρεθήσομαι
91. gladden <i>med.</i> rejoice	εὐφραίνω <i>reg.</i> εὐφραίνομαι	εὐφρᾶν	εὐφρανοῦμαι, -ῆ
92. pray; vow	εὐχομαι	guttural	εὐξομαι
93. have, hold; <i>intr.</i> am (in a certain state, —e.g. καλῶς), fare <i>med.</i> hold for myself	ἔχω (ἴσχω) (<i>ipf.</i> εἶχον) ἔχομαι (<i>ipf.</i> εἰχό- μην)	ἐχ, σεχ σχ-η	ἔξω, σχήσω ἔξομαι, σχήσο- μαι
<i>Compounds</i> , e.g. furnish, supply, afford, provide, grant	παρέχω		παρέξω, παρα- σχήσω

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
<p>ἔσπόμεν σπῶμαι, ἐπίσπωμαί, σπόιτο, ἐπίσποιτο, σπού, ἐπίσπου</p>	<p>—</p>	<p>ἔπομαι : ἡγεμόνι sequor ducem. νόμοις ἐπιχωρίους. ἔρημός τινος : ὑμῶν ἔρημος ὦν with- out you.</p>
<p>ἠράσθην became fond</p>	<p>—</p>	<p>ἔρῶ μαθήματος — τοῦ ζῆν. οὐκ ἔρῶ τυχεῖν τῆς σῆς τιμῆς.</p>
<p>εἰργασάμην εἰργάσθην</p>	<p>εἰργασμαι</p>	<p>ἐρίζω rival, vie with in something : ἐρίζουσιν Ἀφροδίτῃ κάλλος.</p>
<p>ἦλθον</p>	<p>ἔλήλυθα ἦκω adsum</p>	
<p>ἠρώτησα ἠρόμην ἠρωτήθην</p>	<p>ἠρώτηκα — ἠρώτημαι</p>	<p>ἠρωτῶ : ταῦθ' ὑμᾶς — ἀνῆρεθ' ἡμᾶς τοὺς ἐν Ἰλίῳ πόνους. ἔσθιω : κηρίων — ἀρούρης καρπόν.</p>
<p>ἔφαγον κατ-εβρώθην</p>	<p>κατα-βέβρωκα κατα-βέβρωμαι</p>	<p>εὐδαιμονίζω account one happy be- cause of : ὑμᾶς τῆς ἐλευθερίας.</p>
<p>ἠύρου (εὐρον) ἠύρομην ἠύρέθην εὐρετός-ἢ εὐρεσις</p>	<p>ἠύρηκα (εὐρ.) — ἠύρημαι τὸ εὐρημα</p>	<p>εὐεργετῶ (= εὐ ποιῶ) : τινά do good to. εὐρήσεις, ὅτι ἀληθῆ λέγω or ἐμὲ ἀληθῆ λέγοντα. εὐρίσκομαι ἀληθῆ λέγων.</p>
<p>ἠύφράνθην</p>	<p>—</p>	<p>εὐφραίνομαι : (ἐπι) τῇ διανοίᾳ. δρῶν (at seeing) ὑμᾶς παρόντας.</p>
<p>ἠύξάμην</p>	<p>ἠύγμαι εὐκτός</p>	<p>εὐχομαι wish : ὑμῖν ἀγαθά. vow : θεοῖς ἑκατόμβην, θύσειν σωτήρια.</p>
<p>ἔσχον σχῶ, σχοίην σχές, σχέτω ἔσχόμην σχῶμαι σχοίμην σχοῦ, σχέσθω</p>	<p>ἔσχηκα ἔσχημαι</p>	<p>pray to, beseech : θεοῖς πολυκαρτίαν φοι, ὑμῖν δοῦναι τὰγαθά. ἔχω : καλῶς ἔχει τὰ ἱερά. εἰνοϊκῶς εἶχομεν ἀλλήλοιιν. ἔχομαι : χειρός — νόμων — cling to, τῆς αὐτῆς γνώμης.</p>
<p>παρέσχον παράσχω παράσχοιμι παράσχές</p>	<p>παρέσχηκα</p>	<p>ἀπέχω trans. : τοὺς υἱοὺς πονηρῶν. intr. : οὐ πολὺ Βαβυλῶνος. ἀπέχομαι : ἐπιθυμιῶν. μετέχω : ἀρχῆς — τινί τινος share with.</p>

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
furnish etc. (what is my own)	παρέχομαι		παρέξομαι παρασχήσομαι
endure, suffer, can bear promise	ἀνέχομαι (<i>ipf.</i> ἠνειχόμεν) ὑπισχνέομαι		ἀνέξομαι ὑποσχήσομαι
94. live	ζάω, ζῆς etc., βιώω	ζη, βιω	βιώσομαι
95. yoke, join together <i>med.</i> join for myself	ζεύγνυμι ζεύγνυμαι <i>pass.</i>	ζευγ	ζεύξω ζεύξομαι ζευχθήσομαι
96. grow to man's estate; am at man's estate, in the prime of youth, young	ἡβάσκω ἡβάω	ἡβα, ἡβη	ἡβήσω
97. lead (<i>τινός</i> — <i>τινί</i>); take for, regard as (<i>τινά τι</i>); believe	ἡγέομαι		ἡγήσομαι
98. am glad, delight	ἡδομαι	dental (σφᾶδ, φᾶδ)	ἡσθήσομαι
99. am arrived, am come, am here (there), <i>adsum</i>	ἦκω	guttural	ἦξω
100. am seated (see ἴζω)	ἦμαι, pros. κάθημαι <i>ipf.</i> ἐκαθήμην	ἦς καθη(s)	—
101. am weaker, beaten, defeated	ἡττάομαι		ἡττήσομαι
102. bury	θάπτω <i>pass.</i>	τᾶφ	θάψω τᾶφήσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
<p>παρεσχόμην παράσχωμαι παράσχοιτο παράσχου ἤνεσχόμην ἀνάσχωμαι ὑπέσχόμην ὑπόσχωμαι ὑπόσχου</p>	<p>παρέσχημαι ἠνέσχημαι ὑπέσχημαι</p>	<p>παρέχω : ἔμαντὸν φίλον, ἔμαντὸν ἐρωτᾶν τῷ βουλομένῳ. ἀνέχομαι : πῆματα πάσχων πολλά, Ἄρριου βασιλεύοντος suffer A. to rule. ὑπισχνούμαι : δώσειν μισθόν. ὑμῖν, αὐτοὺς μηδὲν πείσεσθαι.</p>
<p>ἐβίω</p>	<p>βεβίωκα</p>	
<p>ἔξευξα ἔξευξάμην ἔξεύχθην</p>	<p>— ἔξευγμαι τὸ ζεύγος τὸ ζυγόν</p>	<p>ζεύγνυμι γέφυραν (πλοίοις) build a (pontoon) bridge. ποταμὸν (πλοίοις) span the river (by a bridge).</p>
<p>ἤβησα came to m.</p>	<p>ἤβηκα have been young</p>	<p>ζηλόω emulate, vie with : τὸν ἐσθλὸν ἄνδρα. envy : ζηλῶ σε τοῦ νοῦ. ζημιώω punish, fine : Περικλέα χρή- μασιν.</p>
<p>ἠγησάμην</p>	<p>ἠγγμαι (with pres- ent force : am of opinion) ἠγγητέου</p>	<p>ἠγοῦμαι command : στρατεύματος. show the way, lead : ταῖς ναυσίν (την ῤάστην ὁδόν). regard as : τὸν σοφὸν εὐδαιμονέστα- τον. believe : ἱκανὸς εἶναι διατελεῖν, τὴν παρασκευὴν μείζω εἶναι.</p>
<p>ἦσθην</p>	<p>—</p>	<p>ἦδομαι : (ἐπὶ) δικαίοις ἔργοις — ὀρῶν τὸ φῶς or ὅτι ὀρῶ τὸ φῶς.</p>
<p>N.B. — The ipf., subj. and opt. have also the force of aorists.</p>		
<p>—</p>	<p>—</p>	
<p>ἠττήθην</p>	<p>ἠττημαι ἢ ἠττα</p>	<p>ἠττώμαι : τῶν Ἑλλήνων μάχῃ (-την). am inferior to, surpassed by in some- thing.</p>
<p>ἔθαψα ἐτάφην</p>	<p>τέταφα τέθαμμαι inf. τεθάφθαι ἄθαπτος, ὁ τάφος</p>	<p>τῶν φίλων εὐεργεσίαις or τῶν φίλων εὐεργετῶν.</p>

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
103. admire, wonder at	θανμάζω <i>pass.</i>	dental	θανμάσομαι θανμασθήσομαι
104. behold, look on	θεάομαι		θεάσομαι
105. die off, fall (in battle)	ἀπο-θνήσκω	θᾶν, θνη	ἀπο-θανοῦμαι, -ῆ
106. am angry	θῦμόμαι		θῦμώσομαι
107. sacrifice; <i>med.</i> sacrifice in my own interest	θύω θύομαι <i>pass.</i>		θύσω θύσομαι τύθῆσομαι
108. heal, cure	ιάομαι <i>pass.</i>		ιάσομαι ιάθήσομαι
109. <i>tr.</i> make sit down <i>intr.</i> sit down sit down sit down — am seated am seated	ἴζω, ἰζάνω, not in prose καθίζω καθίζομαι καθέζομαι κάθημαι p. 204	ιδ εδ ῆ(σ)	καθιῶ, -εῖς — καθεδούμαι, -ῆ
110. send <i>med.</i> send in my own interest; hasten, rush	ἵημι ἵεμαι <i>pass.</i>	ῆ, εἶ	ῆσω ῆσομαι ἐθήσομαι
111. come (to), arrive (at)	ἰκνέομαι, usu. ἀφ-, ἐξ-	ικ	ἀφ-ίξομαι
112. make stand, place <i>med.</i> place for myself <i>intr.</i> place myself	ἵστημι ἵσταμαι <i>pass.</i> ἵσταμαι	στη, στι	στήσω στήσομαι σταθήσομαι στήσομαι
113. cleanse, purify, purge	καθαίρω, is not compounded; reg.	καθᾶρ	καθαρώ, -εῖς καθαρθήσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἐθαύμασα ἐθαυμάσθην	τεθαύμακα am full of wonder τεθαυμάσμαι θαυμαστός	θανμάζω : ὑμᾶς τῆς διανοίας, Ὁμηρον ἐπὶ ποιήσει. τῶν στρατηγῶν, ὅτι οὐ πειρῶνται. τίσι ποτὲ λόγοις ἔπεισαν Ἀθηναίους. εἰ μὴ ἀσμένους ὑμῖν ἀφίγμαι.
ἐθεᾷσάμην	τεθεᾶμαι θεᾷτός	
ἀπ-έθανον fut. pf.	τέθνηκα am dead τεθνήξω shall be dead	ἀποθνήσκω : ὑπό τινος, pass. to ἀποκτείνω.
ἐθυμώθην	τεθύμωμαι	ἐπιθυμέω desire, wish for : σοφίας. πλούτου ἄρχην, τιμᾶσθαι } p. 201.
ἔθῦσα ἐθῦσάμην ἐτύθην	τέθῦκα τέθῦμαι	θυμοῦται : σοι τῆς θυγατρὸς with you on account of.
ἰᾷσάμην ἰάθην	ἰᾶμαι	ἰδῖός : τινος (τινι) <i>proprius alcius, alci</i> . ἰερός : ὁ χῶρος Ἀρτεμίδος.
ἐκάθισα _____	_____	ἀφήμι send off, let depart : βέλος, δούλον. ἀφίεμαι desist from : σωτηρίας.
ἐκαθεζόμεν with the force of ipf. and aor. (= <i>consider- bam and considi</i>)	_____	ἐξίημι tr. send forth; intr. empty (of rivers). ἐφίημι send upon one : Ἀργεῖους πῆ- ματα. leave, allow : σοὶ πᾶν λέγειν. ἐφίεμαι seek for : κερδῶν.
ἦκα, εἶμεν εἶμην εἶθην	εἶκα εἶμαι έτός — έτέος	ἱκανώτατος ἀνὴρ εἰπεῖν καὶ πράξει. ἐξ-(ἐφ-)ικνοῦμαι reach, hit : τῶν σφενδονητῶν.
ἀφ-ἰκόμην	ἀφ-ἰγμαι ἢ ἀφιξῖς	ἀφίστημι : τοὺς συμμάχους (ἀπὸ) τῶν Ἀθηναίων. ἐφίστημι bring to a stop : στρατόν. <i>praeſicio</i> : τῷ ξενικῷ.
ἔστησα ἔστησάμην ἑστάθην ἔστην fut. pf.	_____	καθίστημι make, appoint; establish : Κῦρον βασιλέα. προίστημι <i>praeſicio</i> : τοῦ ξενικοῦ. ὑφίσταμαι <i>subire</i> : κινδύνους. promise : δώσειν. withstand, resist : συμφοραῖς.
ἐκάθηρα ἐκαθάρθην	κεκάθαρκα κεκάθαρμαι	καθαίρω : Ἄδραστον φόνου. purify A. from blood.

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
114. kill, slay	κατα-καίνω	κᾶν	κατα-κᾶνῶ, -εῖς
115. kindle, light, burn, <i>tr.</i>	καίω (κᾶω), in prose mostly κατα- <i>pass.</i>	και, κᾶ, καυ	καύσω καυθήσομαι
116. call = summon, invite; and call = term, style	καλέω <i>pass.</i>	κᾶλ κλη	καλῶ, -εῖς κληθήσομαι I shall be called (in either sense)
117. grow weary, become tired of	κάμνω	κᾶμ, κμη	κᾶμοῦμαι, -ῆ
118. lie, <i>iaceo</i>	κείμει <i>ipf.</i> ἐκείμεν, ἔκεισο etc.	κει	κείσομαι
119. bid, urge, command, order, <i>iubeo</i>	κελεύω <i>pass.</i>	κελευ(σ)	κελεύσω κελευσθήσομαι
120. mix	κεράννυμι <i>pass.</i>	κεραῖ(σ) κρᾶ	κερῶ, -ᾶς κρᾶθήσομαι
121. weep	κλαίω (κλάω) <i>pass.</i>	κλαν(σ) κλᾶ	κλαύσομαι κλαυσθήσομαι
122. shut	κλείω (κλήω) <i>pass.</i>	κλει(σ)	κλείσω κλεισθήσομαι
123. incline, cause to lean, bend	κλίνω <i>pass.</i>	κλίν κλι	κλινῶ, -εῖς κλιθήσομαι
124. lay to rest <i>med.</i> go to sleep	κοιμάω κοιμάομαι		κοιμήσομαι
125. bring, convey <i>med.</i> get for myself, acquire, get back, recover <i>pass.</i> am brought etc.; travel	κομίζω regul. κομίζομαι	dental	κομιῶ, -εῖς κομιοῦμαι, -ῆ κομισθήσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
κατ-έκᾶνον	κατα-κέκονα	
ἔκαυσα	κέκαυκα	καίω : ἀνακαίειν πῦρ — κατακαίειν τὰς κόμῃας.
ἐκαύθην	κέκαυμαι ἄκαυ(σ)τος	κακουργῶ (= κακῶς ποιῶ) : τινά do harm to.
ἐκάλεσα ἐκλήθην <i>fut. pf.</i>	κέκληκα κέκλημαι am called = my name is κεκλήσομαι shall be called	καλῶ : ἐπὶ δέπνον, εἰς δικαστήριον. ἐγκαλῶ : charge, blame, reproach : ὑμῖν δειλίαν, or ὅτι (ὡς) δειλοί ἐστε.
ἔκᾶμον	κέκμηκα	κάμνω : μὴ κάμῃς φίλον εὐεργετῶν.
—	—	ἀνάκειται ἀνάθημα (ἀνατίθημι). διάκειμαι φιλικῶς σοι (διατίθημι). ἐπὶκείμαι πολεμίους (ἐπιτίθημι).
ἐκέλευσα ἐκελεύσθην	κεκέλευκα κεκέλευσμαι κελευστός	κενός empty, void, without : ἄρμα κενὸν ἠνιόχων.
ἐκέρᾶσα ἐκράθην	— κέκρᾶμαι ἄκρᾶτος	κεράννυμι : οἶψ ὕδωρ. κινδυνεύω : διαφθαρήναι am in dan- ger of.
ἔκλαυσα ἐκλαύ(σ)θην	κέκλαυκα κέκλαυμαι ἄκλαυ(σ)τος	τὸν στρατὸν ἀποβαλεῖν. κινδυνός ἐστι, μὴ πολλοὶ ἀπόλωνται = πολλοὺς ἀπολέσθαι. κινδυνεύει σοφὸς εἶναι <i>haud scio an sap. sit.</i>
ἔκλεισα ἐκλείσθην	κέκλεικα κέκλειμαι	κοινός common to : πάντων or πᾶσιν. κοινῶ make common : τὴν δύναμιν.
ἔκλινα ἐκλίθην	κέκλικα κέκλιμαι	(ἀνα) κοινοῖμαι communicate, con- sult, confer with, τῷ θεῷ — Σωκράτει περὶ τῆς πορείας.
ἐκοιμήθην	κεκοίμημαι	κοινωνέω have a share of, share : ἀλλήλοις πόνων καὶ κινδύνων.
ἐκόμισα ἐκομισάμην	κεκόμικα	
ἐκομίσθην	κεκόμισμαι	

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
126. hew, fell, slay, cut	κόπτω <i>pass.</i>	κοπ	κόψω κοπήσομαι
127. cry out	κράζω, often ἀνα-	κράγ	ἀνα-κράξομαι
128. hang, suspend	κρεμάννυμι <i>pass.</i>	κρεμᾶ(σ)	κρεμῶ, -ᾶς κρεμασθήσομαι
129. divide, judge answer, reply	κρίνω <i>pass.</i> ἀπο-κρίνομαι	κρίν κρί	κρίνω, -είς κρίθήσομαι ἀπο-κρίνούμαι, -ῆ
130. acquire	κτάομαι		κτήσομαι
131. kill	ἀπο-κτείνω	κτεν	ἀπο-κτενωῶ, -είς
132. obtain by lot, obtain, get	λαγχάνω	λάχ, ληχ	λήξομαι
133. take, receive	λαμβάνω <i>pass.</i>	λάβ, ληβ	λήψομαι ληφθήσομαι
134. am hidden, escape the notice of <i>med.</i> forget	λανθάνω (λήθω) ἐπι-λανθάνομαι	λάθ, ληθ	λήσω ἐπι-λήσομαι
135. speak, say, tell, call; say yes, affirm, declare; discourse, harangue speak, converse with for	λέγω φημί ἀγορεύω <i>pass.</i> δια-λέγομαι ἀπ-αγορεύω see n. 21	ἀγορευ λεγ, φη, φᾶ φερ, φερ, ῤη	ἔρω, ἐρεῖς λέξω, φήσω ῤηθήσομαι λεχθήσομαι δια-λέξομαι
136. gather, collect, assemble	λέγω (έκ-, κατα-, συλ-) <i>pass.</i>	λεγ	συλ-λέξω συλ-λεγήσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἔκοψα ἐκόπην <i>fut. pf.</i>	κέκοφα κέκομαι κεκόψομαι	
ἀν-ἐκράγῳ	κέκράγα cry out	κρατέω (ἐγκρατής, ἀκρατής) : rule, am master of, have power over, control : ὀργῆς — πάντων οἱ θεοὶ κρατοῦσιν. conquer, defeat : Συρακοσίους μά- χαις. surpass : ἄλλους πολὺ εὐεργετῶν.
ἐκρέμασα ἐκρεμάσθην	κρέμαμαι hang, am suspended	κρίνω decide, settle : νείκος, ἀγῶνα. consider as : τὴν ἀρετὴν μέγιστον ἀγαθόν. accuse, try : τοὺς πρέσβεις δώρων.
ἔκρινα ἐκρίθην ἀπ-εκρινάμην	κέκρικα κέκριμαι κρίτος, κρίτεος ἀπο-κέκριμαι, also pass.	κωλύω hinder, prevent : τινά τινος : τοὺς ἐπιόντας τῆς παροδοῦ. τοῦ κάειν. τί κωλύει ἡμᾶς (μὴ) διαβαίνειν ;
ἐκτησάμην pass. ἐκτήθην <i>fut. pf.</i>	κέκτημαι { possess, ἔκτημαι { have κεκτήσομαι shall h.	ἀποκτείνω : pass. φονεύομαι or ἀποθνήσκω ὑπὸ τινος.
ἀπ-έκτεινα	ἀπ-έκτονα	λαγχάνω obtain by lot, as my share : ἄλβον, ἀρχήν. am chosen by lot : ὁ λαχὼν πολέ- μαρχος. receive a share : ἐπαίνου, τιμῆς.
ἔλαχον	εἴληχα	λαμβάνω seize : τῆς ζώνης τὸν Ὀρόν- ταν. (κατα)λαμβάνω ὑμᾶς κλέπτοντας.
ἔλαβον ἐλήφθην	εἴληφα εἴλημμαι ληπτέος	λανθάνει τὸ στράτευμα τρεφόμενον is secretly . . . οὐδὲς ποίων πονηρὰ λανθάνει θεόν. λάβρα τῶν στρατιωτῶν without the knowledge.
ἔλαθον	λέληθα	ἐπιλανθάνομαι : τῆς οἴκαδε ἰδοῦ.
ἐπ-ελαθόμην	ἐπι-λέλησμαι ἢ λήθθην	λέγω : ὑμᾶς εὖ, κακῶς (pass. εὖ ἀκούω). ὑμᾶς προδότας. ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς θαρρεῖν bono animo essent. μὴ ἀποπλεῖν ne aveh.
εἶπον, εἶπέ εἶπα ἔλεξα, ἔφησα ἐρρήθην ἐλέχθην εἰρήσεται and λε- λέξεται it will have been said δι-ελέχθην	εἶρηκα εἶρημαι λέλεγμαι δι-είλεγμαι	διαλέγομαι : Σωκράτει περὶ σοφίας. συλλέγειν : συλλέγεσθαι εἰς πεδίον.
συν-έλεξα συν-ελέγην	συν-είλοχα συν-είλεγμαι	

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
137. leave <i>med.</i> leave what is my own (for myself, behind me) am left, remain, fall behind	λείπω λείπομαι <i>pass.</i> (ὕπο)λείπομαι	λειπ λιπ	λείψω λείψομαι λειψθήσομαι λείψομαι λείψομαι
138. take into account, reason, consider	λογίζομαι <i>pass.</i>	dental	λογιούμαι, ἤ λογισθήσομαι
139. ruin, spoil; insult, outrage	λῦμαινομαι <i>pass.</i>	λυμᾶν	λυμᾶνούμαι, ἤ λυμανθήσομαι
140. grieve, pain, harass <i>med.</i> am sad, grieved, pained	λύπέω <i>reg.</i> λύπέομαι		λύπησομαι
141. loose, unbind <i>med.</i> loose myself or for myself	λύω λύομαι <i>pass.</i>	λυ, λῦ	λύσω λύσομαι λύθησομαι
142. rage, am mad	μαίνομαι	μᾶν	μᾶνούμαι, ἤ
143. learn	μανθάνω	μᾶθ-η	μᾶθήσομαι
144. fight	μάχομαι	μαχ-ε(σ), -η	μαχοῦμαι, ἤ
145. mix	μείγνυμι <i>μίσγω</i> <i>pass.</i>	μειγ	μείξω μειχθήσομαι
146. <i>curae mihi est</i> , it is a matter of interest to me, concerns me, I care for take care	μέλει μοι ἐπι-μέλομαι (ἐπι-μελέομαι)	μελ-η	μελήσει ἐπι-μελήσομαι
147. am about to, on the point of; likely to; am expected, destined, doomed to; intend; delay, hesitate	μέλλω	μελλ-η	μελλήσω

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἔλιπον ἐλιπόμην ἐλείφθην fut. pf. ἐλείφθην	λέλοιπα λέλειμμαι λελείφεται λέλειμμαι	ἐπιλείπει : ὁ σίτος τὸν στρατόν. (ὑπο)λείπομαι : τίνος τινί. λέλειφθε πολὺ ἡμῶν πλήθει, οὐδενὸς εὐεργετοῦντες.
ἐλογίσάμην ἐλογίσθην	λελόγισμαι	λήγω leave off, cease from : ἔριδος. οὐ λήξω θεραπέων τοὺς γονέας.
ἐλυμνήάμην ἐλυμνήθην	λελύμασμαι	
ἐλυπήθην	λελύπημαι	λυπῶ : ὑμᾶς πολλὰ ἐλύπων. λυπούμαι : πολλὰ (ἐπὶ) τοῖς γιγνο- μένοις. λύσιτελέω am profitable : ὑμῖν πολλά.
ἐλύσα ἐλύσάμην ἐλύθην fut. pf. λελύσομαι	λέλύκα λέλύμαι, λυτός λελύσομαι	ἀπολύω acquit : ὑμᾶς προδοσίας. καταλύω tr. unyoke; intr. make a halt. λύσω : ὑμᾶς τῶνδε τῶν πόνων.
ἐμάνην	μέμηνα	
ἔμαθον	μεμάθηκα μαθητός	μανθάνω : τί βούλει μαθεῖν ἐμοῦ; learn and know how to: σωφρο- νεῖν. learn that : θνητὸς ὢν (ὅτι — εἰμί). σὲ θνητὸν ὄντα (ὅτι — εἶ).
ἐμαχεσάμην	μεμάχημαι	
ἔμειξα ἐμείχθην	— μέμειγμαι	μάχομαι : Πέρσαις ἢ ἐπὶ, πρὸς Π. in alliance with μετὰ Κύρου ἢ σὺν Κίρῳ.
ἐμέλησε(ν)	μεμέληκε(ν)	μείγνυμι : οἶνω ὕδωρ. μέλει μοι : τοῦ ἐπαίνου ὑμῶν. ὅπως ὑμεῖς ἐπαινέσεσθε.
ἐπ-εμελήθην	ἐπι-μεμέλημαι	μεταμέλει μοι <i>raenitet me</i> , repent : πράξεως — ὅτι ταῦτ' ἔπραξα — ταῦτα πράξαντι. ἐπιμέλομαι : πᾶσαν ἐπιμέλειαν. ἐπιμέλονται πάντων οἱ θεοί. ἐπιμελώμεθα τῶν νέων, ὅπως ὡς ἄρι- στοὶ ἔσονται. ἐπιμελῆς (ἀμελῆς, ἀμελέω) παιδείας.
ἐμέλλησα	— μέλλητέον	μέλλω am about : ὑμᾶς διδάξειν. it is to be expected that : οὐδεὶς ἔτι μέλλει ἀγορὰν παρέξειν.

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
148. find fault with, blame	μέμφομαι <i>pass.</i>	labial	μέμψομαι μεμφθήσομαι
149. stay, remain ; await, expect, <i>maneo</i>	μένω	μεν	μενῶ, -εῖς
150. devise, plan, contrive	μηχανάομαι		μηχανήσομαι
151. stain, pollute	μιάινω <i>pass.</i>	μιᾶν	μιᾶνῶ, -εῖς μιανθήσομαι
152. imitate, copy	μιμῶμαι <i>pass.</i>		μιμήσομαι μιμηθήσομαι
153. remind remember, recall ; mention	μιμνήσκω, (usu. ἀνα-, ὑπο-) μιμνήσκομαι	μνη μνη(σ)	ἀνα-μνήσω μνησθήσομαι
154. deal out, allot, distribute <i>med.</i> allot to myself, occupy ; graze, feed	νέμω νέμομαι <i>pass.</i>	νεμ	νεμῶ, -εῖς νεμοῦμαι, -ῆ νεμηθήσομαι
155. think, am minded	νοέω reg., oftener -νοέομαι in compos.		-νοήσομαι
156. open	οἴγω (ἀν-, δι-) οἴγνυμι <i>pass.</i>	οιγ	ἀν-οίξω ἀν-οιχθήσομαι
157. know (<i>novi</i>)	οἶδα, οἶσθα etc. ἦδειν, ἦστον — ἦδε- σαν, εἰδῶ — εἰδείην — ἴσθι, ἴστω — εἰ- δέναι — εἰδώς.	εἰδ, ἰδ	εἴσομαι shall know <i>cognoscam</i> and <i>novero</i>
158. wail, bewail, lament	οἰμῶζω	οἰμωγ	οἰμῶξομαι
159. think, imagine, believe	οἶομαι, οἶμαι		οἰήσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἐμεμφάμην ἐμέμφθην	— ἢ μέμφις	μέμφομαι find fault with: τὴν γνώμην. blame for: ὑμῖν τὴν ἐξέλασιν or: ὑμῖν, ὅτι ἐξηλάσατε.
ἔμεινα	μεμένηκα	
ἐμηχανησάμην	μεμηχάνημαι also <i>pass.</i>	μηχανῶμαι : πρᾶγμα τοῖονδε. cast about: ὅπως ἀποφεύξεται.
ἐμίᾱνα ἐμίανθην ἀμίαντος	μεμιάγκα μεμιάσμαι τὸ μίασμα	
ἐμιμησάμην ἐμιμήθην	μεμίμημαι	ἀναμιμνήσκω : ὑμᾶς τοὺς κινδύνους. μιμνήσκομαι (μνήμων) τινός: μémνησο τῆς κοινῆς τύχης.
ἀν-έμνησα	—	μémνημαι remember that: θνητὸς ὢν (ὅτι — εἰμί), σὲ θνητὸν ὄντα (ὅτι — εἶ),
ἐμνήσθην ἀμνηστέω	μémνημαι <i>memini</i> μεμνήσομαι <i>memi- nero</i> μνήμη μνήμα	purpose, remember to: ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς εἶναι. μémνησο πλουτῶν τοὺς πένητας ὠφελεῖν.
ἐνειμα	νενέμηκα	μισθῶ : τινά τινος. μισθοῦ = mer- cede, for money.
ἐνειμάμην ἐνεμήθην	νενέμημαι	νομίζω consider as: ὑμᾶς φίλους — believe: ὑμᾶς ἐμοὶ φίλους εἶναι. believe in: οὐ νομίζει τοὺς ἀρχαίους θεοὺς.
-ἐνόηθην	-νενόημαι	ἀπο-νοέομαι despair of: διαμάχε- σθαι.
ἀν-έφρα (ἀν-οίξω) ἀν-εφράχθην	ἀν-έφρα ἀν-έφραγμα ἀν-εφράγη	δια-νοέομαι intend: ἀπάγειν (ἀπάξειν). προ-νοέομαι foresee: τὰ μέλλοντα. provide for: τοῦ μέλλοντος.
—	—	οἶδα know that: θνητὸς ὢν (ὅτι — εἰμί). Κῆρον πεπτωκότα (ὅτι —). know how to: εἴκειν θεοῖς. σύνοιδα ἐμαυτῷ: οὐδὲν σοφὸς ὢν or οὐδὲν σοφῷ ὄντι.
ῥῶξα	ῥῶγωμαι	σύνοιδα ἐμαυτῷ also: I feel guilty.
ῥήθην	—	οἶομαι : ἱκανὸς εἶναι <i>me esse</i> . ὑμᾶς ἱκανοὺς εἶναι. οἶχομαι : ῥῆχτο λάθρα ἀπιών.

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
160. am gone, am away	οἶχομαι	N.B. — The ipf. and the moods may be used aoristically.	
161. <i>perdo</i> , destroy <i>med. pereo</i> , perish	ἀπ-όλλῦμι ἀπ-όλλῦμαι	ὀλ-ε	ἀπ-ολῶ, -εἶς ἀπ-ολοῦμαι, -ῆ
162. swear	ὄμνῦμι	ὄμ-ο	ὄμοῦμαι, -ῆ
163. profit, benefit, help	ὀνίνημι (<i>ipf. ὠφέλουν.</i>)	ὀνη ὀνά	ὀνήσω ὀνήσομαι
164. see	ὄραω (<i>ipf. ἑώραν</i>) <i>pass.</i>	φορα, ὄρα, ὄπ, ριδ, ιδ	ὄψομαι ὄφθήσομαι
165. make angry <i>med. am angry</i>	ὀργίζω ὀργίζομαι	dental	ὀργιῶ, -εἶς ὀργιοῦμαι, -ῆ
166. stretch out, reach <i>med. desire</i>	ὀρέγω, usually ὀρέγομαι	guttural	ὀρέξομαι
167. set in motion; set out [off <i>med. set out, start</i>	ὀρμάω ὀρμάομαι		ὀρμήσω ὀρμήσομαι
168. lie at anchor <i>tr. moor, anchor</i> <i>intr. land, come to</i> or lie at anchor	ὀρμέω and ὀρμέομαι ὀρμίζω ὀρμίζομαι	dental	<i>reg.</i> <i>reg.</i> ὀρμιοῦμαι, -ῆ
169. owe	ὀφείλω	ὀφελ	—
170. suffer, experience	πάσχω	πασχ, πᾶθ, πενθ	πείσομαι
171. cause to cease, stop, <i>tr.</i> <i>med. cease, stop intr.</i>	παύω <i>pass.</i> παύομαι		παύσω παυθήσομαι παύσομαι
172. prevail upon, per- suade, induce <i>med. obey, comply</i> with	πείθω <i>pass.</i> πείθομαι	πειθ	πείσω πεισθήσομαι πείσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (ΝΟΥΝΣ)	SYNTAX
		ὀκνέω scruple, hesitate : ἀποκρίνασθαι. am afraid : μὴ ἀποδόξῃ ὑμῖν.
ἀπ-ώλεσα ἀπ-ωλόμην	ἀπ-ολώλεκα ἀπ-όλωλα ἀπ-ωλώλειν	ὀμιλέω associate with : σοφοῖς ὀμιλῶν καυτὸς ἐκβήσῃ σοφός.
ὤμοσα	ὤμώμοκα ὤμωμόκειν	ὄμνυμι (ἐπιορκέω) : ὄρκον — σπονδάς. by the gods : τοὺς θεοὺς — νῆ Δία — οὐ μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς. ὄμνύουσι πάντες μὴ λείψειν τὴν τάξιν.
ᾤησα ᾤνήθην	ᾤηκα ᾤνημαι ἢ ᾤνησιν	ὀρώμεν : ἄποροι ὄντες (ὕμᾱς ὄντας), πάντα ἀληθῆ ὄντα οἱ ὅτι πάντα ἀληθῆ ἐστίν.
εἶδον εἰδόμην ᾤφθην	εἶώρακα ᾤωπα εἶωράμαι ᾤμμαι	ὄρα μὴ w. <i>ind.</i> (see if not) perhaps, beware lest. w. <i>subj.</i> beware lest, take care not to.
ᾤργισα ᾤργίσθην	ᾤργίκα ᾤργίσμαι	περιορῶ overlook, suffer to happen : πόλιν διαφθειρομένην.
ᾤρέχθην	ᾤρεγμαί	ὀργίζομαι : τῷ ἀδελφῷ, ὅτι ἀπέστη— οἱ τῷ ἀδελφῷ τῆς ἀποστάσεως. ἀδικούμενος.
ᾤρμησα	ᾤρμηκα	ὀρέγονται : δόξης — τοιοῦτοι γενέσθαι. τοῦ πρώτος ἕκαστος γίνεσθαι.
ᾤρμήθην	ᾤρμημαι	ὀφείλω : ἀλλ' ὄφελε μὲν Κῆρος ζῆν. ὡς ὄφελον πάροιθεν ἐκλιπεῖν βίον.
ᾤρμισάμην	ᾤρμισμαι	παιδεύω : τινά τι instruct, train in. μουσικὴν ὑπὸ Λάμπρου παιδευθεῖς.
ᾤφελον <i>utinam</i>	—	πάσχω : εὔ, κακῶς ὑπὸ τινος am treated, <i>pass.</i> to εὔ, κακῶς ποῶ τινα.
ἔπαθον	πέπονθα	παύω : ἔπαυσαν Τιμόθεον ἀρχῆς, οἱ Τιμόθεον ἀρχοντα.
ἔπαυσα ἐπαύθην ἐπαυσάμην	πέπαυκα πέπαυμαι ἄπαυστος	παύομαι : Τιμόθεος ἐπαύσατο ἀρχων. ἔπειτα θρήνων καὶ γόνων ἐπαύσατο.
ἔπεισα ἐπέισθην ἐπέισθην	πέπεικα πέπεισμαι πέπεισμαι [rely πέποιθα trust,	πείθω persuade to do : ποιεῖν. convince you of this : ὑμᾶς ταῦτα, that : ὡς οὐκ ἀγαθοί εἰσιν.
		πείθομαι (ἀπειθῶ) τινί : obey : ἀρχοντι, νόμοις. believe, trust : ταῦτ' ἐγώ σοι. πέποιθα : ἐμαντῷ, τῇ χειρὶ.

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
173. try, attempt <i>med.</i> try (my own skill in), attempt	πειράω <i>reg.</i> πειράομαι		πειράσομαι
174. send	πέμπω <i>pass.</i>	πεμπ	πέμψω πεμφθήσομαι
175. spread out, expand	πετάννυμι (often ἀνα-) <i>pass.</i>	πετᾶ(σ) πτᾶ	πετώ, -ῶς πετασθήσομαι
176. fasten, fix <i>pass.</i> am fastened, become stiff	πήγνυμι πήγνυμαι	πηγ πᾶγ	πήξω πᾶγήσομαι
177. fill, <i>tr.</i>	πίμπλημι (πλήθω am full)	πλη, πλᾶ	πλήσω πλησθήσομαι
178. set fire to, burn, <i>tr.</i>	πίμπρημι (πρήθω am on fire)	πρη πρᾶ	ἐμ-πρήσω ἐμ-πρησθήσομαι
179. drink	πίνω <i>pass.</i>	πῖν, πι, πω, πο	πίομαι ποθήσομαι
180. fall	πίπτω	πετ, πεσ, πτω	πεσοῦμαι, -ῆ
181. lead astray <i>med.</i> stray, wander	πλανάω <i>reg.</i> πλανάομαι		πλανήσομαι
182. form, mold	πλάττω	πλάτ	πλάσω πλάσθήσομαι
183. sail, go by sea	πλέω	πλευ	πλεύσομαι
184. strike, beat frighten, <i>tr.</i> <i>pass.</i> am frightened in like manner: καταπλήττω	παίω, τύπτω πατάσσω, πλήττω ἐκ-πλήττω ἐκ-πλήττομαι	παι, τυπ, παταγ <i>pass.</i> πληγ, πλᾶγ	παίσω πληγήσομαι ἐκ-πλήξω ἐκ-πλᾶγήσομαι
185. breathe, blow breathe again	πνέω, often : ἀνα-πνέω	πνευ	πνεύσομαι
186. bring <i>med.</i> march, travel	πορεύω πορεύομαι		πορεύσω πορεύσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἐπειράθην	πεπείραμαι πειρατέον	πειρώμαι (ἔμπειρος, ἄπειρος) : ἔργου, τειχῶν — κακῶν — ἀπολογήσασθαι.
ἔπεμψα ἐπέμφθην	πέπομψα πέπεμμαι -μψαι	
ἐπέτασα ἐπετάσθην	—— πέπτᾶμαι	
ἔπηξα ἐπάγην	—— πέπηγα am fixed πηκτός	
ἔπλησα ἐπλήσθην	πέπληκα πέπλησμαι	ἐμπίμπλημι (πληρώω — πλήρης, πλέως) : τὴν θάλατταν τριήρων. ἐμπίμπλάμαι eat my fill, eat suffi- cient : σίτων καὶ ποτῶν.
ἐν-έπρησα ἐν-επρήσθην	ἐμ-πέπρηκα ἐμ-πέπρησμαι	πίνω : ἡδέος οἴνου — τὸ φάρμακον.
ἔπιον ἐπόθην	πέπωκα πέπομαι τὸ ποτόν	ἐκπίπτω : pass. to ἐκβάλλω.
ἔπεσον	πέπτωκα	πιστεύω have confidence in, trust : τινί. ἐπίστευον γὰρ αὐτῷ. am confident : ἐπίστευε μηδὲν ἂν παθεῖν. pass. am trusted : ἐπιστευόμην ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων.
ἐπλανήθην	πεπλάνημαι	
ἔπλασα ἐπλάσθην	πέπλάκα πέπλάσμαι πλαστός — πλάσμα	πλεονεκτέω have more than, the ad- vantage over, get the better of : τινός τινι — στρατιωτῶν χρήμασι καὶ τιμαῖς.
ἔπλευσα	πέπλευκα	
ἔπαισα	πέπαικα	ἐκπλήττομαι at : τὴν δύναμιν τῶν Ἀθηναίων. on account of : ταῖς οἴκοι κακοπρα- γίαις.
ἐπλήγην ἐξ-έπληξα ἐξ-επλάγην	πέπληγμα —— ἐκ-πέπληγμα am panic-stricken	ποιέω : εὖ, κακῶς τοὺς πολίτας — πολλὰ καὶ ἀγαθὰ τὴν πόλιν. pass. see πάσχω.
ἔπνευσα	πέπνευκα	ποιοῦμαι : περὶ πολλοῦ, πλείονος, οὐδέ- νός etc. ὑμᾶς σῶσαι.
ἐπόρευσα ἐπορεύθην	πεπόρευκα πεπόρευμαι	πολεμέω make war upon : τινί ; in alliance with σὺν τινι, μετὰ τινος.

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
187. do, bring about <i>med.</i> do, exact in my own interest	πράττω <i>πράττομαι</i> <i>pass.</i>	<i>πρᾶγ</i>	<i>πράξω</i> <i>πράξομαι</i> <i>πρᾶχθήσομαι</i>
188. am willing, eager	προθύμέομαι		<i>προθύμήσομαι</i>
189. ask, inquire, learn, hear, ascertain	πυνθάνομαι	<i>πῦθ</i> <i>πευθ</i>	<i>πεύσομαι</i>
190. sell	πωλέω, πιπράσκω <i>ἀποδίδομαι</i> <i>pass.</i>	<i>πωλη,</i> <i>πρᾶ,</i> <i>δω, δο</i>	<i>πωλήσω</i> <i>ἀποδώσομαι</i> <i>πρᾶθήσομαι</i>
191. flow	ρέω	<i>ῥυη, ῥυε</i>	<i>ῥύησομαι</i>
192. break, tear, <i>tr.</i> break, tear, burst, <i>intr.</i>	ῥήγνυμι <i>ῥήγνυμαι</i>	<i>ῥηγ</i> <i>ῥᾶγ</i>	<i>ῥήξω</i> <i>ῥᾶγήσομαι</i>
193. throw, fling, hurl	ρίπτω, ῥίπτέω <i>pass.</i>	<i>ῥιπ</i>	<i>ῥίψω</i> <i>ῥιφθήσομαι</i>
194. strengthen	ῥώννυμι, esp. in <i>comp. ; pass.</i>	<i>ῥω(σ)</i>	<i>ῥώσω</i> <i>ῥώσθήσομαι</i>
195. dig	σκάπτω (esp. <i>κατα-) pass.</i>	<i>σκάφ</i>	<i>σκάψω</i> <i>σκαφήσομαι</i>
196. disperse, scatter	σκεδάννυμι <i>pass.</i>	<i>σκεδᾶ(σ)</i>	<i>σκεδᾶ, -ᾶς</i> <i>σκεδασθήσομαι</i>
197. look, view, con- sider, examine	σκοπέω, usu. <i>σκοπέομαι,</i> <i>σκέπτομαι</i>	<i>σκοπε,</i> <i>σκεπ</i>	<i>σκέψομαι</i>
198. draw <i>med.</i> draw for my- self	σπάω <i>σπάομαι</i> <i>pass.</i>	<i>σπα(σ)</i>	<i>σπάσω</i> <i>σπάσομαι</i> <i>σπασθήσομαι</i>
199. sow, plant	σπείρω <i>pass.</i>	<i>σπερ</i>	<i>σπερῶ, -εῖς</i> <i>σπαρήσομαι</i>
200. pour out <i>med.</i> make a treaty	σπένδω <i>σπένδομαι</i>	<i>σπενδ</i>	<i>σπέισω</i> <i>σπέισομαι</i>
201. am busy, studeo	σπουδάζω	<i>dental</i>	<i>σπουδάσομαι</i>

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἐπράξα ἐπράξάμην ἐπράχθην	πέπράχα πέπράγμαι πράκτος	πράττω am, do, fare : εὖ, καλῶς, κακῶς. (εἰς)πράττω, -πράττομαι exact (money) from : <i>συμμάχους φόρον.</i>
προεθυμήθην	προτεθύμημαι	πρέπει (προσῆκει) <i>τινί: decet aliquem.</i>
ἐπύθόμην	πέπυσμαι act. & pass. ἄπυστος	πυνθάνομαι inquire, ascertain, learn : <i>πάντα σαφῶς τῶν παραγενομένων.</i>
ἐπώλησα ἀπεδόμην ἐπράθην	πεπώληκα πέπράκα πέπράμαι	learn that (<i>fact</i>): <i>Κῦρον παρόντα</i> or <i>ὅτι Κῦρος πάρεστιν.</i> (<i>report</i>): <i>Κῦρον παρῆναι.</i>
ἐρρύην	ἐρρύηκα τὸ βεῦμα, περιέρυτος	πωλῶ : πολλοῦ <i>μαγνο</i> , ὀλίγου <i>ρανο</i> . <i>τῶν πόνων πωλοῦσιν ἡμῖν πάντα</i> <i>τὰγάβ' οἱ θεοί.</i>
ἔρρηξα ἐρράγην	— ἔρρωγα am broken ἄρρηκτος	
ἔρριψα ἐρρίφθην	ἔρριψα ἔρριμμαι	
ἔρρωσα ἐρρώσθην ἄρρωστος	— ἔρρωμαι ἢ ῥώμη	
ἔσκαψα ἐσκάφην	ἔσκάφα ἔσκαμμαι	
ἔσκέδασα ἐσκέδασθην	— ἔσκέδασμαι	παρασκευάζομαι : take precautions lest, take measures to prevent :
ἔσκεψάμην	ἔσκεμμαι, also <i>pass.</i> σκεπτέον	<i>ὅπως μὴ ἀποστήσονται.</i> σκοπῶ : τοῦτο σκεπτέον μοι δοκεῖ, <i>ὅπως ὡς ἀσφαλέστατα μενοῦμεν.</i>
ἔσπᾶσα ἔσπᾶσάμην ἔσπᾶσθην	ἔσπᾶκα ἔσπᾶσμαι	σπένδομαι : σπονδᾶς, εἰρήνην — <i>Ἄθηναίοις καὶ Λάκωσιν.</i>
ἔσπειρα ἔσπᾶρην	ἔσπαρκα ἔσπαρμαι	σπεύδω, σπουδάζω : am eager, anxious, <i>λαμπρὸν ποιεῖσθαι τὸν βίον.</i>
ἔσπεισα ἔσπεισάμην	ἔσπεικα ἔσπειςμαι	pursue, follow up zealously, am in earnest about, promote, hasten : <i>τὰς περὶ τὸ μανθάνειν ἡδονάς.</i>
ἔσπούδασα	ἔσπούδακα, <i>pres.</i>	<i>ἀσπούδαστα.</i>

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
202. send	στέλλω <i>pass.</i>	στελ	στελῶ, -εῖς σταλήσομαι
203. sigh, groan	στενάζω	στεναγ	στεναῶ
204. deprive of, rob am without, have lost	ἀπο-στερέω (στερίζω) <i>pass.</i> στέρομαι (only <i>pres.</i> and <i>impf.</i>)		ἀπο-στερήσω ἀπο-στερήσομαι
205. turn, twist <i>pass.</i> <i>med.</i> turn myself } subject (to my rule), subdue	στρέφω στρέφομαι κατα-στρέφομαι <i>pass.</i>	στρεφ	στρέψω στραφήσομαι κατα-στρέφομαι κατα-στραφήσομαι
206. spread out	στρώνυμι <i>pass.</i>	στρο	στρώσω στρωθήσομαι
207. cause to fall <i>med.</i> and <i>pass.</i> am balked, err; fail	σφάλλω σφάλλομαι	σφάλ	σφάλῶ, -εῖς σφαλήσομαι
208. slay (esp. by cutting the throat), slaughter, sacrifice	σφάττω <i>pass.</i>	σφᾶγ	σφάξω σφαγήσομαι
209. save <i>med.</i> save for myself } <i>pass.</i> save myself, am saved	σώζω σώζομαι	σψδ, σω	σώσω σώσομαι σωθήσομαι
210. disturb, trouble, throw into disorder	ταράττω <i>pass.</i>	ταραχ	ταράξω ταράξομαι
211. arrange, place (in order) <i>med.</i> arrange for myself, place myself	τάττω τάττομαι <i>pass.</i>	τᾶγ	τάξω τάξομαι ταχθήσομαι
212. stretch, draw tight	τείνω <i>pass.</i>	τεν	τενῶ, -εῖς ταθήσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἔστειλα ἔστάλην	ἔσταλκα ἔσταλμαι	
ἔστέναξα ὁ στεναγμός	— ἔστέναγμα	
ἄπ-εστέρησα ἄπ-εστερήθην	ἄπ-εστέρηκα ἄπ-εστέρημαι	ἀποστερῶ : στρατιώτας μισθόν, οἱ στρατιώτας μισθοῦ. pass. οἱ στρατιῶται ἐστερήθησαν μισθόν οἱ μισθοῦ.
ἔστρεψα ἔστράφην κατ-εστρεψάμην κατ-εστράφην	ἔστροφα ἔστραμμαι στρεπτός κατ-έστραμμαι	
ἔστρωσα ἔστρώθην	— ἔστρωμαι στρῶμα στρωτός	
ἔσφηλα ἔσφάλην	ἔσφαλκα ἔσφαλμαι τὸ σφάλμα failure	σφάλλομαι am disappointed of : τῆς ἐλπίδος. lose, am deprived of : ἀνδρὸς τοιοῦδε.
ἔσφαξα ἔσφάγην	— ἔσφαγμα	
ἔσωσα ἔσωσάμην ἔσώθην	σέσωκα — σέσωφμαι	
ἐτάραξα ἐταράχθην ἢ ταραχή	— τετάραγμα ὁ ταραγμός	
ἔταξα ἐταξάμην ἐτάχθην	τέταχα τέταγμα τακτός, ἢ τάξις	ἐπιτάττω } enjoin, give orders : τινί προσάττω } τι ὑμῖν πορεύεσθαι. ἐπιτάττεσθε (= κελεύεσθε) μείναι.
ἔτεινα ἐτάθην	τέτακα τέταμαι	τελευτάω tr. finish, end, bring to an end. intr. die ; expire ; come off.

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
213. finish, accomplish; pay	τελέω <i>pass.</i>	τελεσ	τελώ, -εῖς τελεσθήσομαι
214. accomplish give orders, enjoin <i>med.</i> give orders	τέλλω , poet. ἐπι-τέλλω ἐπι-τέλλομαι	τελ	ἐπι-τελώ, -εῖς ἐπι-τελούμαι, -ῆ
215. cut	τέμνω <i>pass.</i>	τεμ τμη	τεμῶ, -εῖς τμηθήσομαι
216. <i>tr.</i> melt, dissolve <i>intr.</i> melt, vanish	τήκω τήκομαι	τηκ τᾶκ	τήξω τακίσομαι
217. put, set, place <i>med.</i> put etc. for myself	τίθημι τίθεμαι <i>pass.</i>	θη, θε	θήσω θήσομαι τεθήσομαι
218. bring forth, beget	τίκτω	τεκ	τέξομαι
219. pay, pay or suffer for <i>med.</i> make another pay = punish	τίνω τίνομαι	τῖ, τει	τείσω τείσομαι
220. wound	τιτρώσκω <i>pass.</i>	τρω	τρώσω τρωθήσομαι
221. turn <i>med.</i> turn for my- self turn myself	τρέπω τρέπομαι τρέπομαι <i>pass.</i>	τρεπ	τρέψω τρέψομαι τρέψομαι τραπήσομαι
222. nourish, feed <i>med.</i> rear up for myself	τρέφω τρέφομαι <i>pass.</i>	τρεφ	θρέψω θρέψομαι θρέψομαι
223. run	τρέχω [ἰρφ.] θέω (only <i>pres.</i> &	τρεχ δραμ-η	δράμοῦμαι, -ῆ
224. rub	τρίβω <i>pass.</i>	τριβ, τριβ	τρίψω τριβήσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἐτέλεσα ἐτελέσθην	τετέλεκα τετέλεσμαι	διατελώ w. part. : am constantly, all the time, ἐπτὰ ἡμέρας μαχόμενοι διετέλεσαν.
ἐπ-έτειλα ἐπ-ετειλάμην	ἐπι-τέταλκα ἐπι-τέταλμαι, <i>pass.</i>	ἐπι-τέλλω order, poet.; in prose usu. ἐν-τέλλομαι : τινί τι — ταῖς πόλεσιν ὁδοποιεῖν.
ἔτεμον ἐτμήθην	τέτμηκα τέτμημαι	
ἔτηξα ἐτάκην	— τέτηκα am melted	
ἔθηκα, ἔθεμεν ἐθέμην ἐτέθην	τέθηκα — κεῖμαι	ἐπιτίθεμαι attack : πολεμῖος. ἐπίκειμαι press upon : διαβαίνουσιν. προτίθημι prefer : δόξαν χρημάτων.
ἔτεκον	τέτοκα	τίκτω : <i>pass.</i> γίγνομαι.
ἔτεισα	τέτεικα	τιμᾶν, τιμᾶσθαι τι πολλοῦ : aliquid magno aestimare.
ἔτεισάμην	τέτεισμαι	τιμωρέω help : τινί— ἀλλήλοις. τιμωροῦμαι take vengeance : τινά on, tivos for.
ἔτρωσα ἐτρώθην	τέτρωκα τέτρωμαι	τίνω : δίκην, ὕβριν — χάριν.
ἔτρεψα, ἔτραπον ἐτρεψάμην put to flight ἐτράπόμην ἐτράπην was turned and turned myself	τέτροφα τέτραμμαι (τε- τράφθαι) τρεπτός	ἀποτρέπω avert : ἡμῶν βλάβην. hinder, dissuade from : ὑμᾶς ἀδικίας. ἐπιτρέπω commit, entrust to : ὑμῖν τὴν ἀρχήν. give over to : Ἐλλησι τὴν χώραν διαρπάσαι. allow, leave : μηδενὶ κακῷ (-όν) εἶναι.
ἔθρεψα ἐθρεψάμην ἐτράφην	τέτροφα — τέθραμμαι (τε- θράφθαι) θρεπτός	προτρέπω urge on to : τοὺς νέους εἰς ἀρετήν. persuade, exhort, encourage : τοὺς συνόντας ἀληθεύειν.
ἔδραμον	δεδράμηκα	
ἔτριψα ἐτρίβην	τέτριφα τέτριμμαι	

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
225. hit; obtain, attain	τυγχάνω	τύχ-η τευχ	τεύξομαι
226. suspect, apprehend	ὑποπτεύω		ὑποπτεύσω
227. show <i>med.</i> show what is my own show myself, appear	φαίνω φαίνομαι <i>pass.</i> φαίνομαι	φᾶν	φᾶνῶ, -εἰς φανοῦμαι, -ῆ φανθήσομαι φανοῦμαι φανήσομαι
228. spare	φείδομαι	dental	φείσομαι
229. bear, carry <i>med.</i> carry for myself <i>pass.</i> am carried hurry, rush, fly etc.	φέρω φέρομαι φέρομαι	φερ, οἰ, ἐνε(γ)κ	οἴσω οἴσομαι, also <i>pass.</i> ἐνεχθήσομαι ἐνεχθήσομαι
230. flee; am an (go into) exile	φεύγω	φευγ, φύγ	φεύξομαι
231. say, speak, — say yes, (see λέγω), affirm, declare	φημί ἔφην, ἔφησθα — φῶ — φαίην — φάθι — φάναι — (φάς), φάσκων	φη, φᾶ	φήσω
232. am beforehand, anticipate, do or come etc. before	φθάνω	φθα, φθη	φθήσομαι
233. spoil, corrupt	φθείρω (mostly δια-) <i>pass.</i>	φθερ	δια-φθερῶ, -εἰς δια-φθαρήσομαι
234. frighten fear, dread	φοβέω, more common φοβεόμαι		φοβήσω φοβήσομαι
235. point (out, to), tell remark, perceive; ponder, think	φράζω φράζομαι	dental	φράσω φράσομαι
236. guard, watch <i>med.</i> watch in my own interest = am on my guard	φυλάττω φυλάττομαι <i>pass.</i>	φυλάκ	φυλάξω φυλάξομαι φυλάξομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἔτυχον	τετύχηκα	τυγχάνω hit: σκοποῦ. (ἀποτυγχάνω miss). obtain: τῆς ἀξίας τιμῆς — (παρὰ) τῶνδε συγγνώμης.
ὑπόπτεισα	ὑπόπτεικα	τυγχάνω w. part. am by chance, happen: παρὼν ἐτύχανεν.
ἔφηνα ἔφηνάμην ἔφάνθην ἔφάνην	πέφαγκα — πέφασμαι πέφηνα	(ἀπο)φαίνω: ταῦτ' ἀληθῆ ὄντα, or ὅτι ταῦτ' ἀληθῆ ἔστιν. ἀποφαίνομαι explain, declare my opinion: γνώμην.
ἔφεισάμην	πέφεισμαι	φαίνομαι φθονῶν it is evident (arrārei) that. φθονεῖν it seems that (videor).
ἤνεγκον, -κα ἤνεγκάμην ἤνέχθην ἤνέχθην	ἐνήνοχα ἐνήνεγμαι ἐνήνεγμαι	φειδώμεθ' ἀνδρῶν εὐγενῶν. φέρω χαλεπῶς am annoyed, take ill: τοῖς παροῦσι πράγμασιν. λοιδορούμενος (or ὅτι).
ἔφύγον	πέφευγα	διαφέρω (διάφορος) am different from, excel in: ἀπάντων ἀρετῇ. διαφέρομαι am at variance, quarrel: τοῖς πονηροῖς.
ἔφησα	—	συμφέρει it is of use: πᾶσι σωφρο- νεῖν.
ἔφθην ἔφθᾶσα	— ἔφθᾶκα	φεύγω am accused of: τινός. φεύγω τὴν γραφὴν ὑπὸ τινος. φεύγεις (are you prosecuted?) τὴν δίκην ἢ διώκεις; μικρὸν ἐξέφυγε μὴ καταπετρωθῆναι (narrow escape!) he came near being stoned.
δι-έφθειρα δι-εφθάρην	δι-έφθαρκα δι-έφθαρμαι	οὐ φησι ταῦτ' ἀληθῆ εἶναι negat.
ἐφόβησα ἐφοβήθην	πεφόβηκα πεφόβημαι	φθάνω : τινὰ ποιῶν τι do sth. before some one. ἔφθησαν τοὺς Πέρσας ἀφικόμενοι εἰς τὴν πόλιν.
ἔφρασα { ἔφρασάμην ἔφράσθην	πέφρακα πέφρασμαι	φθονέω grudge one sth.: τινί τινος. φθονοῦμαι mihi invidetur.
ἐφύλαξα ἐφυλαξάμην ἐφυλάχθην	πεφύλαχα πεφύλαγμαι φυλακτέον	φοβοῦμαι : αὐτούς, μὴ ἐπιθῶνται. ἐφοβείτο, μὴ οὐ δύναίτο ne non. φοβοῦμαι εἰπεῖν vereor dicere.

MEANING	PRESENT	STEM	FUTURE
237. bring forth am born, come into being	φύω φύομαι	φϋ, φϋ	φύσω φύσομαι
238. subdue, overpower	χειρόομαι <i>pass.</i>		χειρώσομαι χειρωθήσομαι
239. pour <i>med.</i> pour for myself	χέω χέομαι <i>pass.</i>	χευ, χυ	χέω χέομαι χϋθήσομαι
240. use	χράομαι <i>pass.</i>		χρήσομαι χρησθήσομαι
241. it is necessary, one must	χρή ἐχρῆν and χρῆν — χρῆ — χρείη — χρῆναι — τὸ χρεών	—	—
242. anoint	χρίω <i>pass.</i>	χρι(σ)	χρίσω χρισθήσομαι
243. deceive <i>med.</i> tell a lie, am false, deceive <i>pass.</i> am deceived, disappointed	ψεύδω ψεύδομαι ψεύδομαι	dental	ψεύσω ψεύσομαι ψευσθήσομαι
244. push, thrust <i>med.</i> thrust myself; push (away) from myself	ώθέω ώθεομαι <i>pass.</i>	ώθ-ε	ώσω ώσομαι ώσθήσομαι
245. buy, purchase	ὠνέομαι <i>pass.</i>	ὠνη, πρια	ὠνήσομαι ὠνηθήσομαι

AORIST	PERFECT (NOUNS)	SYNTAX
ἔφῦσα ἔφῦν	— πέφῦκα am (by nature)	φρονέω : μέγα ἐπ' ἀρετῇ am proud of. καταφρονέω despise, contemn : τοῦ κινδύνου.
ἐχειρωσάμην ἐχειρώθην	κεχείρωμαι	φροντίζω give heed to : τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων οὐδέν. take care to : ὅπως κτήσομαι.
ἔχεα ἐχέαμην ἐχῆθην	κέχῦκα — κέχῦμαι	φυλάττομαι : κόλακας — διαβολάς. φύλαξαι, (ὅπως) μὴ πέσης (πεσῆ). (τὸ) μὴ πεσεῖν.
ἐχρησάμην ἐχρήσθην χρηστός	κέχρημαι — τὸ χρῆμα	ἐπιχειρῶ set to work at, attempt : ἀδυνάτοις — διώκειν.
—	—	χρῶμαι : ξύλοις ἐχρῶντο τοῖς οἰστοῖς. τί βούλεται ἡμῖν χρῆσθαι; what — for? treat, deal with : οὕτως αὐτοῖς χρῆσθε ὥσπερ ἄξιον.
ἔχρισσα ἐχρίσθην χριστός	κέχρικα κέχριμαι τὸ χρίμα	χρῆ τοὺς εὖ πράττοντας τῆς εἰρήνης ἐπιθυμεῖν. τί σιγῆς; οὐκ ἐχρῆν σιγᾶν, τέκνον.
ἔψευσα ἔψευσάμην ἔψευσθην	ἔψευκα ἔψευσμαι am mistaken	ὑποχωρέω : τινὶ ὁδοῦ get out of the way of, make way for one. ψαύω touch : ἦθος δικαίου φαῦλος οὐ ψαύει λόγος.
ἔωσα ἔωσάμην ἔωσθην	ἔωκα ἔωσμαι ἔωσμαι	ψεύδω : οἱ θεοὶ ψεύδουσί σε. ψεύδομαι deceive : Κῦρον πάντα. am mistaken in : γνώμης. τοῦτο οὐκ ἐψεύσθησαν in this.
ἐπριάμην ἐωνήθην	ἐώνημαι ἐώνημαι	ὠνοῦνται οἱ Σκύθαι τὰς γυναῖκας χρη- μάτων μεγάλων.

CHIEF RULES OF SYNTAX.

Agreement.

114. The subject a neuter plural:
in the dual:
A masc. or fem. subject with a neuter predicate adjective:
Pronominal subj. assim. to pred. noun:
The assimilation sometimes omitted:
115. Adjectives instead of adverbs (place, situation, time, manner, state of mind):
- Καλὰ ἦν τὰ σφάλμα.
Δύο ἄνδρες τέθνατον οἱ τεθνήασιν.
Οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκαιραίνῃ—*triste senex miles*.
Οὗτοι νόμοι εἰσίν—*αὕτη ἄλλη πρόφασις ἦν*—
ταῦτα φλαυρίας εἶναι λέγω.
Σκηνοῦμεν ὑπαίθριοι—*τριταῖοι ἐγένοντο*—
σκοταῖοι κατέβανον—*προτέρα ἀφίκετο*—
ἐκοῦσαι ἔδοσαν—*primus, laetus*.

The Article.

117. The article w. individualizing force:
w. generic force:
118. The article to be used:
119. omitted w. the predicate:
w. certain appellatives, if used as proper names:
- Ὅ σοφός ἐν αὐτῷ περιφέρει τὴν οὐσίαν.
τρία ἡμίωρα καὶ τοῦ μηνὸς τῷ στρατιώτῃ.
πολλοί, οἱ πολλοί—(ὁ) ἐμὸς φίλος.
Νικᾷ ὁ μέγαν τὸν μέγαν δίκαι' ἔχων.
ὁ βουλόμενος—ὁ τυχὼν—ὁ τολμήσων.
ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ—οὗτος ὁ ἀνθρωπος—οὗ τὸ εὔρος.
ἡμεῖς οἱ Ἑλληγες—τὰ δύο μέρη.
τὸ παῖδε ἀφοστέρω—ἕκαστον (τὸ) ἔθνος—*pās* 123.
Αἱ δεύτεραί πως φροντιδὲς σοφώτεραι.
Κάλλιστόν ἐστι κτῆμα παιδεία βροτῶν.
Χαιρεφῶν ἐμὸς εἰαίρος ἦν ἐκ νέου.
ἐπὶ θάνατον ἄγειν—*ἐν ἄστει*—(μέγας) βασιλεύς.
ἐγὼ ὁ αὐτός εἰμι—*δουὸν θάτερον τὸ τεθνάνα*.
Σωκράτης ὁ Ἀθηναῖος—*ἡ Εὐρώπη*.

Names of nations often without the art.:

120. Attributive position:
possess. and refl. pronouns:
nouns in the genitive:
121. Predicate position:
pers. and demonstr. pron.:
partit. genitives:
122. Change of meaning, change of position:
123. Πᾶς, ἅπας, σύμπας, ὅλος:
124. The article w. nounizing force:
125. Direct reflexive pronouns:
Indirect refl. pronouns:
Indir. reflexives may be replaced by αὐτός:
126. Possessive pronouns — position:
οἱ, σφίον:
127. The intensive pronoun αὐτός:
- Ἐντριθεν ἀφικονῶνται εἰς Τιβαρηνούς· ἢ δὲ τῶν Τιβαρηνῶν χώρα· πολὺ ἦν
πεδινωτέρα.
ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ οἱ ὁ ἀνὴρ ὁ ἀγαθός.
ἢ ἔμ-ἢ τύχη — τὴν ἑαυτοῦ θυγατέρα —
ἢ τῶν Περσῶν ἀρχή — but also?
ἀγαθὸς ὁ ἀνὴρ οἱ ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός (sc. ἔστιν οἱ ὦν).
ὁ πατὴρ μου, τὸν παῖδα αὐτῆς — οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος.
οἱ πλείστοι τῶν πολεμίων.
ὁ αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς ἴδεναι rex, ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτός rex ipse.
ἢ μέση πόλις — μέση ἢ πόλις the center of the city.
ἢ πόλις πᾶσα, πᾶσα ἢ πόλις all the city.
αἱ πόλεις πᾶσαι, πᾶσαι αἱ πόλεις all (the) cities.
ἢ πᾶσα πόλις the entire city, οἱ σύμπαντες in all, all told.
πᾶσα πόλις (πόλις πᾶσα) every city; a whole city.
ὁ σοφός, τὸ κακόν, τὰ ληθῆ, οἱ γῆν, τὸ γινώθι σουτόν —
τὰ οἴκοι, οἱ ἀμφὶ Ἀραιοῖν, τὸ Δημοσθένους.
- Pronouns.**
σύνοδα ἐμυτιῶ — γνώθι σουτόν —
Ὁ σοφὸς ἐν αὐτῷ περιφέρει τὴν οὐσίαν within him.
Ὁρέσσης ἔπεισεν Ἀθηναίους ἑαυτὸν κατάνειν.
Λέγουσι Ξενοφῶντι, ὅτι μεταμέλει αὐτοῖς (se poenitere).
Κῦρος ἡξίου δοθῆναι οἱ (sibi) τὰς πόλεις.
Κἀπὶ τοῖς σουτῆς κακοῖσι κἀπὶ τοῖς ἐμοῖς γελᾷς.
Ἀστύαγης τὴν ἑαυτοῦ θυγατέρα μετεπεμψάτο καὶ τὸν παῖδα αὐτῆς —
τοῖς ὑμετέροις αὐτῶν ὀφθαλμοῖς.
Σοφοῖς ὀμιλῶν καὐτὸς ἐκβήσῃ σοφός.
τρίτος αὐτός — ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ. — ὁ αὐτός (122). — 158.

128. Demonstrative pronouns:
 ὁδε ὁ ἀνήρ — ἦδε ἡ χεὶρ — ἐκεῖνο τὸ ὄρος.
 Τεκμήριον δὲ τούτου καὶ τόδε.
129. Relatives w. individ. force; ὅς etc. :
 w. generic force; ὅστις etc. :
 Relatives assimilate to case of antecedent :
 the antec. a demonstr. :
 a noun :
 Inverted assimilation :
 Anacoluthon instead of rel. construction :
- Οἱ χριστιανοὶ ἴσασιν οὐδὲν ὧν λέγουσιν.
 Ἡρακλῆδας ἐπορεύετο σὺν ἧ εἶχε διυνάμει.
 Ἄνευθεν αὐτῷ θεοῖς οἷς εἶδει θείην.
 Καὶ νῦν τί χρὴ δρᾶν, ὅστις ἐμφανῶς θεοῖς
 ἐχθαίρομαι, μισεῖ δέ μ' Ἑλλήνων στρατός;

The Cases.

THE ACCUSATIVE.

133. Accusative of External Object :
 Ἐπίσταμαι καὶ εὖ ποιεῖν τὸν εὖ ποιῶντα καὶ εὖ λέγειν τὸν εὖ λέγοντα
 — κακῶς ποιεῖν (λέγειν) τινά.
 Οὐδεὶς ποιῶν πονηρὰ λαμβάνει θεόν.
 Ἥισχύνθημεν καὶ θεοῦς καὶ ἀνθρώπους.
 ὁμνῶναι, ἐπιτρκεῖν τοὺς θεοὺς — νῆ Δία.
 δευρὴν μάχην μάχεσθαι — μέγιστον ἀγῶνα ἀγωνίζεσθαι.
 μεγάλην μάχην νικᾶν — τὸν ἱερὸν πόλεμον στρατεῦσαι.
 στάδιον ἀγωνίζεσθαι — Ὀλύμπια νικᾶν —
 πάντα νικᾶν — ἦδὺ γελᾶν — οὐδὲν φροντίζειν.
 Δαρεῖος Κῦρον σατράπην ἐποίησεν (pass. ?).
 Ἀναμνήσω ὑμᾶς τοὺς κινδύνους (pass. ?).
 Λακεδαιμόνιοι πολλὰ τὴν πόλιν ἠδικήκασιν.
137. Accusative of Internal Object,
 a noun of kindred etymology :
 meaning :
 an attribute (noun, adj. or pron.) :
- Two accusatives :
 135. external object and pred. accus. :
 136. person and thing affected :
 138. external and internal object :

139. Greek accusative (as *humerosque*):
 140. Acc. of extent (*how far? how long?*):
 141. Adverbial accusative:
 143. Possessive gen. (owner, author):
 144. Objective gen. w. nouns den. action:
 145. Partitive gen., wherever a relation of whole to part:
 146. Gen. of quality w. numerals:
 147. separation:
 148. comparison:
 149. material:
 150. cause w. verbs den. emotion:
 151. price:
- κάνω τὸν δόφθαλμούς, τὴν κεφαλὴν—(τὸ) ὄνομα.
 Βέλτιόν ἐστι σῶμά γ' ἢ ψυχὴν νοσῶν.
 οὐ μείον ἢ μύρια στάδια—πολὸν χρόνον—
 τριάκοντα ἔτη γεροντός—εἰς Ἀθήνας.
 οὐδὲν, τί, (τὸ) πάντα, τάλλα, τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον, τὸ λοιπόν, τὴν ταχίστην,
 ἀρχὴν, πρόφασιν.
- THE GENITIVE.
- ἡ Κύρου στρατιὰ—ἱερός Ἀργεμίδος—τὸ τοῦ Σόλωνος—
 Κίμων Μιλτιάδου—ἐν Ἄιδου, εἰς Ἄιδου.
 ἀνδρὸς σοφοῦ (ἐμὸν) ἔστιν—περίαν φέρειν οὐ παντός.
 Βασιλεὺς ἡγεῖται ἡμᾶς εἰαυτοῦ εἶναι.
 ἡ τῆς πατρίδος σωτηρία—δι' αἰσχύνην ἀλλήλων.
 Ἄλωται τῆς κακώσεως τῶν γονέων—αἴτιος κακῶν.
 Ἄνθρωπος ὃν μέμνησο τῆς κοινῆς τύχης—ἐπιμελής.
 Ἡθους δικαίου φαιδλος οὐ ψαύει λόγος.
 Οἱ σοφοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων—ἔμενον τῆς γῆς (τὴν γῆν!)—
 Ὀλίγοι σίτου ἐγείσαντο—Σωκράτης τὸ φάρμακον ἔπιεν.
 καινὸν τι αἰσιμαῖο νονι, οὐδὲν ἀγαθὸν nihil boni.
 ὁ λοιπὸς τοῦ χρόνου, τῆς γῆς τὴν πολλήν.
 τεῖχος (τὸ) εὖρος εἰκοσι ποδῶν—ἔτῶν ὡς τριάκοντα.
 Ἀπέχει ἢ Πλάταια τῶν Θηβῶν σταδίου εἰς βδομήκοντα.
 Σιγὴ ποτ' ἐστὶν αἰρετωτέρα λόγου.
 Οἱ στέφανοι οὐκ ἴων ἢ ῥόδων ἦσαν, ἀλλὰ χρυσοῦ.
 Εὐδαμνίζω ἡμᾶς τῆς ἐλευθερίας, ἧς κέκτησθε.
 θαναμάσιος τοῦ κάλλους—σοφίας φθονῆσαι τινι.
 Τῶν πόνων πωλοῦσιν ἡμῖν πάντα τὰ γὰρ οἱ θεοί.
 πολλοῦ μαγνο, δλίγου παντο, μισθοῦ for money.

152. Gen. of time without attribute: *when?*
with an attr.:

155. Dative of Indirect Object:
156. advantage (disadv.):
157. The ethical dative:

Dative of agent: = *ὑπό* w. gen.
reference:
union, accompaniment:

158.
159. instrument:
cause:
(after verbs of emotion *ἐπί* may be added):
manner:

160. degree of difference:
time without *ἐν*, *dates*:
with *ἐν*, *during*:

νυκτὸς καὶ ἡμέρας, θέρους, χειῶνος, τοῦ μηνός (117).
πολλοῦ χρόνου *for* a long time — δέκα ἡμερῶν *within*.

THE DATIVE.

Ἡ μωρία δίδωσιν ἀνθρώποις κακά.
Ἐνταῦθα Κίρῳ βασιλεία ἦν καὶ παράδεισος.

Μή μοι θορυβήσῃτε *pray* — οὕτως ἔχει σοι ταῦτα *you see*.
πῶς ἡμῖν ἔχει; — *our darling?*
Ἐὰν ἐκεῖ νικῶμεν, πάθῃ ἡμῖν πεπoύργηται.

τὰ ἐμοὶ πεπραγμένα — τί πέπρακται τοῖς ἄλλοις;
Τῷ γὰρ καλῶς πρᾶσσοντι πᾶσα γῆ πατήρ.
(ὡς) συνελόντι εἰπεῖν — ἐμοὶ δ' ὄνομα Αἴθων (Gaiο).

Σοφοῖς ὁμῶν καυτὸς ἐκβήσῃ σοφός.
Θεῶ μάχεσθαι δεινόν ἐστι καὶ τύχη.
ὀλίγῳ στρατεύματι — γαῖν αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσιν.
Οὐδεὶς ἔπαιον ἡδοναῖς ἐκτίσαστο.
Ἄβουλίᾳ τὰ πολλὰ βλάπτονται βροτοί.

Χαίρειν ἐφ' ἡδοναῖς — θαυμάζειν ἐπὶ ποιήσει.
Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι κρίνουσι βoῆ καὶ οὐ ψήφῳ.
δημοσίᾳ *publicly*, ἰδίᾳ *privately*, κοινῇ *jointly*.
Πολλῷ κρείττον, πολλοῖς ἔτεσιν ὕστερον (πολύ, οὐδέν, τί).
ταύτη τῇ ἡμέρᾳ — τετάρτῳ ἔτει — Παναθηναίους.
Ἐν νυκτὶ βουλή τοῖς σοφοῖσι γίνεσθαι.

Prepositions.

162, 163. Generally speaking, prepositions w. the gen.
w. the dat. } answer the question { *whence? wherewith?*
w. the acc. } *whither? how far?*

USES AND MEANINGS.

	Genitive	Dative	Accusative
with one case	<p>ἀντί ἀπό ἐκ, ἐξ πρό</p> <p>instead of away from down from from, out of in consequence of before in behalf of</p>	<p>τῷ βελτίονος τοῦ ποταμοῦ τῶν ἔργων τῆς πόλεως τῆς νόσου τῆς θύρας, μάχης τῆς πατρίδος</p>	
	<p>ἐν σύν εἰς ἀνά</p>	<p>τῇ πόλει, σπονδαῖς Κύρου, τοῖς ὅπλοις</p>	<p>ἰnto up, up along over, through on account of down along over, through according to after, post beyond</p>
with two cases	<p>διά κατά μετά ὑπέρ</p> <p>through down from against with above in behalf of</p>		<p>τῶν πεδίων τῶν ὄρων Φιλίππου Κύρου τῆς γῆς, κώμης τῆς πατρίδος</p>
with three cases	<p>ἀμφί ἐπί</p> <p>upon</p>	<p>[about, on acct. of Ὀδυσῆος]</p> <p>ὑπὸν in charge of dependency because of purpose</p> <p>ταῖς κινσάν τῷ στρατεύματι τῷ βασιλεῖ αἰσχραῖς ἡδοναῖς θανάτῳ. βλάβῃ</p>	<p>Ἐριαῖον μέσας νόκτας towards, against in quest of towards, against, friendly hostile</p> <p>τὸς συμμάχους τοὺς Πέρσας</p>

	Genitive	Dative	Accusative
With three cases	παρά from (beside) βασιλέως on the part of θεῶν	by the side of, with τοῖς Πιέραις near, at τῷ βωμῷ	to (the side of), up to τὴν γέφυραν alongside of τὸν ποταμὸν by and beyond, against τοὺς νόμους during τὸν πόλεμον about Κύρον, τὰ θεῶν towards βασίλειαν, τὴν ἑω with a view to χάριν, ἀρετὴν to a place and τὰ δένδρα, τὸ τεῖχος, under ρύκτα ὄφ' αὐτοὺς παιεῖσθαι (sub w. accusative)
	περί πρός ὑπό on, concerning, de τῆς εἰρήνης from, over against τῆς Θράκης by the side of πατρός from beneath γῆς ἑλθεῖν under γῆς οἰκεῖν by (ab w. abl.) τῶν Ἑλλήνων through λύπης, λυμοῦ	[about, around αἱ, near στῆθεσι] ταῦς πηγὰς in addition to τῷ πόνῳ beneath, under τῷ οὐρανῷ at the base of τῇ ἀκροπόλει under τυράννους (sub w. ablative)	

The Voices and Tenses of the Verb.

165. Accusative (direct) Middle: λούομαι, ἐνδύομαι — παύομαι, φαίνομαι.
 Dative (indirect) Middle: ἀμύνομαι, μεταπέμπομαι, φυλάττομαι, ἄρχομαι.
 Dynamic Middle: παρέχομαι, ἐπαγγέλλομαι, ποιοῦμαι, πόλεμον ποιοῦμαι.
 Causative Middle: δικάζομαι, μισθοῦμαι, ποιῶμαι, διδάσκομαι.
 166. Personal Passive of intrans. verbs: ἄρχομαι, πιστεύομαι, φθονοῦμαι *mihī invidetur*.
 167. Period of action — stage of action: φυγεῖν — φεύγειν — πεφευγέναι.
 The period of action is expressed solely by the indicative: ἔφυγον — ἔφευγον — ἐπεφεύγειν.
 168. Durative Present — Imperfect: Ἡένιας ἀγόνα ἔθρκεν· ἔθεωρει δὲ καὶ Κύρος.
 Conative Present — Imperfect: *Ἐπειθον, καὶ οὐς ἔπεισα, τοῦτους ἔχων ἐπορευόμην.
 Pres. and Impf. with perfect force: νικῶ, ἀδικῶ — ἦκα (ἦκον) — οἴχομαι (ὤχομην).
 Historical Aorist: *Ἦλθον, εἶδον, ἐνίκησα: *veni, vidi, vici*.
 Gnomic Aorist: Οὐδὲς ἔπανον ἦδοναῖς ἐκτίστατο — *omne tulit punctum*.

Pluperfect Aorist in depend. clauses:
Ingressive Aorist:

The Future ind. both ingressive:
and durative:

169. Infinitives and Dependent Moods denote merely the stage of action:

Aor. Imper.: one single action etc.:

Present Imper.: repeated action, maxim:

170. Participles, relative time:

It is only in *indirect* discourse that optatives and infinitives express the *period* of action, because then they represent the corresponding indicatives of the direct discourse:

*Ἐλεγον, ὅτι διαβατός γένοιτο (*had been*; dir. *έγένετο*).

*Ἐλέγετο δοῦναι Κύρω χρήματα (*to have given*; dir. *έδωκεν*).

The Moods of the Verb.

I. MOODS IN INDEPENDENT SENTENCES.

172. The Indicative of histor. tenses without *άν*,
a hopeless wish — present:

past:

The indicative of histor. tenses with *άν*,

1. unreality — present (*dicerem*):

past (*dixissem*):

2. past potentiality (The Potential Indicative — iterative *άν*):

θάρττον *άν* ὡς τις *άν* *έ*ερο (*έ*ήθη) *you might have b.*

*έ*παισεν *άν* *he would sometimes strike.*

Accordingly, the indicative of *historical* tenses expresses three different relations: past reality, unreality, past potentiality.

ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἧς αὐτὸν σαυράτην ἐποίησε fecerat.

ἐπολέμησα, ἐνόησα — Ἰππίας ἔσχε τὴν ἀρχήν.

Σκεπτόν, ὅπως τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἔξομεν.

Ὁ δίκαιος ἀνὴρ εὖ βιώσεται, κακὸς δὲ ὁ ἀδίκος.

εἴπωμεν ἢ σιγῶμεν;

Μεῖνον' παρ' ἡμῶν καὶ συνέντιος γενοῦ.

Τοὺς μὲν θεοὺς φοβοῦ, τοὺς δὲ γονέας τίμα.

ταῦτ' εἰπὼν ἀποβαίνει — ἀπέβη — ἀποβήσεται.

173. The **Subjunctive**: hortatory 1. p. — *μή*:
 deliberative 1. p. — *μή*:
 prohibitive 2. & 3. pp. aor.
 subj.:
174. The **Optative**:
 without *ἄν*: attainable wish — *μή*:
 with *ἄν*: present potentiality — *οὐ*:
 (The Potential Optative)
 175. The **Imperative**. See above 169.
 Prohibitions: 2. p.:
 3. p.:
- II. MOODS IN DEPENDENT CLAUSES.
176. Dependence of Mood *may* be expressed after an *historical* tense and then only by means of the *optative* without *ἄν* (the Indirect Optative) [never by the subjunctive!]. Moreover, only the indicative expressing reality and the subjunctive are subject to this change, never the indicative denoting unreality or the potential moods.
 Anticipation or Prolepsis:
 Δέδοικα δ' αὐτήν, μή τι βουλεύσῃ νέον.
177. **Simple Sentences in Indir. Discourse**; 178. **Causal**, 179. **Interrogative Sentences**.
 princ. tense: indic., } neg. οὐ,
 hist. tense: mostly opt., }
 εἰ οὐ & εἰ μή:
- Interrogative sentences implying doubt (*deliberative subjunctive*):
 princ. tense: subj., } *μή*
 hist. tense: opt., }
 180. **Consecutive Clauses** (ὥστε, ὡς):
 actual result: ind., οὐ:
 conceivable r.: inf., *μή*:
- ἴωμεν easmus let us go.*
τί ποιῶμεν; quid faciamus? what are we to do?
μή ποιήσῃς ne feceris do not do.
ὦ παῖ, γένοιο πατρὸς εὐτυχέστερος,
τὰ δ' ἄλλ' ὁμοιος, καὶ γένοι' ἄν οὐ κακός.
ἴσως ἄν τις εἴποι forsitan dixerit quispiam.
μή ποίειε or μή ποιήσῃς.
μή ποιείτω or μή ποιήσῃ or μή ποιησάτω.
- Κῆρος ἔλεγεν, ὅτι ἡ δόδος ἔσοιτο πρὸς βασιλέα.*
Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν Περικλέα ἐκάκιζον, ὅτι οὐκ ἐπέξάγοι.
Ἡρώτων αὐτὸν εἰ μὴδὲν φροντίζει τῶν παρόντων.
**Ἡερο εἴ τις ἐμοῦ εἴη σοφώτερος.*
**Ὀρῶ σε ἀποροῦντα, ποίαν δόδον τράπη.*
**Ὁ Θηβαῖος ἠπόρει, ὅτι χηρήσαιοτο τῷ πράγματι.*
**Ἦν ψῆχος δεινόν, ὥστε τὸ ὕδωρ ἐπήγνυτο.*
**Ἐχω τρήρεις ὥστε εἰεῖν τὸ ἐκείνων πλοῖον.*

181. Final Clauses (*ἵνα*, *ὥς*, *ὥπως* — *μή*):

princ. tense: subj.:

hist. tense: opt.:

Same after verbs of *fearing*:

After verbs of *caring* usu. fut. indic.:

182. Hypothetical Propositions: neg. *μή*. There are four types:

184. First Type: *εἰ* w. ind. || ind.:

185. Second Type: a) Present:

εἰ w. impf. || impf. w. *ἄν*:

b) Past:

εἰ w. aor. ind. || aor. ind. w. *ἄν*:

c) Mixed Forms:

186. Third Type:

187. Fourth Type: 1) single fut. occurrence:

εἰάν w. subj. || fut. or imper.:

2) repeated occurrence:

a) in the present:

εἰάν w. subj. || pres. ind.:

b) in the past:

εἰ w. opt. || impf. (aor. — also w. *ἄν*: 172, 2).

Μὴ φθόνει τοῖς εὐτυχούσι, μὴ δοκῆς εἶναι κακός.

Ταῦτ' εἰπὼν ἀνέστη, ἵνα περιαινίητο τὰ δέοντα.

Δέδουκα, μὴ ἐπιλαθώμεθα τῆς οἴκαδε ὁδοῦ *νε*.

Ἐφοβέετο, μὴ οὐ δύναίτο ἐξελεῖν *νε non*.

Σκεπτόμεν μοι δοκεῖ, ὅπως ὡς ἀσφαλτέατα μενοῦμεν.

εἰ βούλει, δύνασαι: *εἰ vis, potes*.

Εἰ θεοί τι δρῶσιν αἰσχρόν, οὐκ εἰσὶν θεοί.

εἰ ἐβούλοιο, εἰ δύνασο *ἄν*: *εἰ velles, posses* (sed non vis).

Φῶς *εἰ* μὴ εἴχομεν, ὅμοιοι τοῖς τυφλοῖς *ἄν* ἦμεν.

εἰ ἐβουλήθης, εἰ δύνασθης *ἄν*: *εἰ voluisses, potuisses* (sed —).

Οὐκ *ἄν* ἐπίοισεν Ἀγασίας, *εἰ* μὴ ἐγὼ ἐκέλευσα.

Εἰ γὰρ σὺ μὲν παῖς ἦσθ', ἐγὼ δὲ σὸς πατήρ,

ἔκτεινά τοί σ' *ἄν*, κοῦ φηγαῖς ἐξημίουν.

εἰ βούλοιο, δύναιο *ἄν*: *εἰ velis, possis*.

Οὐκ *ἄν* φορητὸς εἶης, *εἰ* πράσσοις καλῶς.

εἰάν βούλη (βουλήθης), δύνασαι: *εἰ voles* (*voluens*), *poteris*.

Ἐὰν δ' ἔχωμεν χρήμαθ', ἔξομεν φίλους.

Νέος *ἄν* πονήσης γῆρας ἔξεις εὐβαλές.

εἰάν βούλη (βουλήθης), δύνασαι: *cum vis* (*voluisti*), *potes*.

* Ἦν ἐγγυὸς ἔλθῃ θάνατος, οἰδεὶς βούλεται θηήσκειν.

εἰ βούλοιο (βουλήθεις), εἰ δύνασο:

cum volebas (*volueras*), *poteras*.

Ἐισοφῶν *εἰ* ποῦ τι ὀρώη βρωτόν, διεδίδου.

188. The protasis of one type is sometimes followed by the apodosis of another:
 Δείξαιμι ἄν, εἰ μοί τινα βούλεσθε συμπέμψαι.
 Οὐδέ, ἂν πολλαὶ γέφυραι ᾤσιν, ἔχοιμεν ἄν, ὅποι σωθῶμεν.
189. **Concessive or Adversative Clauses** (εἰ καί, καὶ εἰ, ἐὰν καί, καὶ) are conditional clauses: neg. μή:
 (καί, καίπερ — οὐ w. part. = *although*):
 190. **Temporal Clauses**:
 a) actual event: indicative:
 b) conceivable (expected) etc. event — single future or repeated occurrence (187):
 princ. tense: future } subj. w. ἄν:
 present }
 hist. tense: past, opt. }
 191. **Relative Clauses**:
 a) *consecutive*: ind.; esp. fut.:
 neg. οὐ:
 b) *final*: fut. ind.:
 neg. μή:
 c) *hypothetical*: first type:
 second type:
- Δείξαιμι ἄν, εἰ μοί τινα βούλεσθε συμπέμψαι.
 Οὐδέ, ἂν πολλαὶ γέφυραι ᾤσιν, ἔχοιμεν ἄν, ὅποι σωθῶμεν.
 Εἰ καὶ βασιλεύς πέφυκας, ὡς θνητὸς ἀκουσον.
 Εἰσῆλθετε ὑμεῖς καίπερ οὐ διδόντος τοῦ νόμου — 203.)
 Ἐπεὶ πάντες συνῆλθον, ἐκαθέζοντο.
 Ἐπειδὴν ἅπαντα ἀκούσῃτε, κρίνατε.
 Μαινόμεθα πάντες, ὅπότεν ὀργιζώμεθα.
 Κύριος ἐθήρευεν, ὅποτε γυμνάσασθαι βούλοιτο.
 Περιεμύομεν ἐκάστοτε, ἕως ἀνοιχθεῖη.
 Διέβησαν πρὶν τοὺς ἄλλους ἀποκρίνασθαι.
 Οὐκ ἐπάσαντο πολεμῶντες, πρὶν ἐξεπολιόρκησαν τὴν πόλιν.
 Μὴ ἀπέλθῃτε, πρὶν ἂν ἀκούσῃτε (pr. *audiveritis*).
 Παιδῆς μοι οὐπω εἰσὶν, ὃς με θεραπεύουσιν
quā me colant. — οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις οὐ ποιήσει.
 Ἐγεμόνα αἰτήσομεν, ὃς ἡμᾶς ἀπάξει *abducet*.
 Ἐδοξεν ἀνδρας ἐλέσθαι, οἱ τοὺς πατριῶς νόμους συγγράψουσιν *con-*
scriberent.
 Ἄ μὴ οἶδα, οὐδὲ ὄμοι εἶδέναι.
 Οἱ παῖδες ἂν ὑβρίζοντο, ὅσοι ἦσαν.

- third type:
fourth type:
1. single future occurrence:
 2. repeated occ., present:
- past:
192. Assimilation of Mood:
- Ἄρκουρον ἄν ἐμβαίνειν εἰς τὰ πλοῖα, ἃ δοίη.
 Τῷ ἀνδρὶ, ὃν ἄν ἐλησθε, πείσομαι.
 Νέος δ' ἀπάλλυθ', ὅντιν' ἄν φιλήθῃ θεός.
 Σφοδρὸς ἦν χαυρεφῶν, ἐφ' ὅτι ὀρμήσειεν.
 Εἶθε ἦκοις, ἵνα γνοίης.

Verbal Nouns. Verbal Adjectives.

- Τὸ ἀκριβὲς τοῖς νόμοις πέθεσθαι.
 Ὁμολογῶ ἁμαρτεῖν: *confiteor me peccasse.*
 Ἐγὼ τμήρεις ὥστε ἐλεῖν τὸ ἐκείνων πλοῦτον.
 Σωκράτης ἠγέτο θεοὺς πάντα εἰδένα.
 Νῶν ἔχεν δεῖ καὶ σωφρονεῖν.
 1) Ἐρωτώμενος, ποδαπὸς εἶη, Πέρσης ἔφη εἶναι.
 2) Νομίζω ὑμᾶς ἐμοὶ εἶναι καὶ φίλους καὶ συμμαχούς.
 3) Δίκαιον εἶ πράττοντα μεμῆσθαι θεοῦ.

*Ἐξέστιν ὑμῖν εὐδαίμοσι γενέσθαι οἱ

(ὑμᾶς) εὐδαίμονας γενέσθαι.

ἀλίγου, μικροῦ δεῖν — ἐκῶν, τὸ νῦν εἶναι —
 ὡς εἶπεῖν, ὡς ἔπος εἶπεῖν — ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν.

οἱ παρόντες ἠγεμόνες, οἱ νῦν ὄντες ἄνθρωποι.
 ὁ γραψάμενος τὸν Σωκράτη, ὁ οὐ πιστευόντων.
 ὁ βουλόμενος, ὁ τυχεῖν, ὁ μὴ πιστευόντων.
 τυγχάνω, λαμβάνω, φθάνω, οἰχομαι w. part.
 Ἡ ψυχὴ ἀθάνατος φαίνεται οὐσα.
 ὄρω, ἀκούω, οἶδα, γιγνώσκω, δείκνυμι, φαίνω.
 Ὁρῶμεν πάντα ἀληθῆ ὄντα ἃ λέγετε.

195. The Infinitive a noun and a verb:
197. 1) The subject of the infinitive the same as that of the leading verb (= nom. w. inf.):
 2) Different subjects (= acc. w. inf.):
 3) Indef. subject *one, a person, you, we*:
 Predicate qualifications agree with the word to which they relate:

199. There is an absolute infinitive in:

The Participle is used attributively:

202. predicatively:

203. adverbially: appos. part. :
gen. absol.:
absolutely: acc. absol.:
204. Infinitive or Participle with *ἄν*: potentiality
or unreality:
205. **Verbal Adjectives** in *-τός*: necessity,
personal construction:
impersonal construction:
206. *οὐ negatis*, *μή nolentis est*; hence
οὐ in statements, *μή* in wishes:
μή in conditions or equiv. phrases:
nearly always w. inf.:
after verbs of saying also *οὐ*:

Two or more negatives of the same kind
strengthen the negation:
neutralize it:

Combination of negatives of a different kind:

οὐ *μή* w. aor. subj. } I am sure . . . not:
or fut. ind. } (emphatic fut.):
μή *οὐ* w. verbs of fearing = ne non:
μή *οὐ* w. inf. after negat. phrases:

After neg. verbs of preventing, resisting etc. and denying etc. this *μή* *οὐ* is not rendered in English:

Negatives used idiomatically:

οὐ w. finite verb after *to deny* etc.:
μή w. infn. after *to hinder* etc.:

Οὐκ ἄν δύναιο μὴ καμῶν εὐδαμονεῖν.
Θεοῦ διδόντος οὐδὲν ἰσχύει φθόνος,
καὶ μὴ διδόντος οὐδὲν ἰσχύει πόνος.
δέον, προσήκον, δόξαν, δεδογμένον, ἀδῆλον ὄν.
Κατακαίμεθα, ὥσπερ ἐξ ὄν ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν.

Σὺν ἑμῖν ἄν οἶμαι τίμος εἶναι.

Οἱ συμμαχεῖν ἐθέλοντες εὖ ποιητέοι.
Οἷστον πᾶσι τῆν τύχην.

The Negative Particles.

Ἐγὼ θρασὺς καὶ ἀπαιδῆς οὐτ' εἰμὶ
μήτε γενοίμην.
ἂ μὴ οἶδα — ὁ μὴ δαρεῖς ἀνδρῶπος οὐ παιδεύεται.
Ἐπισχυώτο μὴδὲν χαλεπὸν αὐτοὺς πείσσεσθαι.
Τολμῶσι λέγειν οὐδεμίαν μάχην γεγρονέαι.

οὐκ ἐρέει οὐδέεις οὐδὲν πο one will say anything.
οὐδέεις οὐκ ἀποθανείται every one will die, nemo non.

Τὸν ἄνθρ' ἐκείνον οὐ τι μὴ λίπω ποτέ.
Τοὺς ποιηροὺς οὐ μὴ ποτε βελτίους ποιήσετε.
Ἐφοβεῖτο, μὴ οὐ δύναιτο ἐξελεθῆναι.
Πᾶσιν αἰσχυρήν ἦν μὴ οὐ συσπουδάξεν ποτ' ἰο.
Οὐχ ὄσιόν σοί ἐστι μὴ οὐ βοηθεῖν δικαιοσύνη παντὶ τρόπῳ.
οὐδὲν ἐδύνατο ἀντέχειν μὴ οὐ χαρίζεσθαι αὐτῷ.
οὐδέεις ἀντέειπε μὴ οὐ καλῶς ἔχειν τοὺς νόμους.

οὐκ ἄν ἀρηθρίεν ὥς οὐκ εἰσὶν τοιοῦτοι.
ὁ φόβος τὸν νόον ἀπέργει μὴ λέγειν, ἂ βούλεται.

